

**REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 66.2
OF THE TRIPS AGREEMENT**

SWITZERLAND

Addendum

The following communication, dated 17 October 2008, from the Delegation of Switzerland is being circulated pursuant to paragraph 1 of the Decision on Implementation of Article 66.2 of the TRIPS Agreement.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In paragraph 11.2 of the Decision on Implementation-Related Issues and Concerns (WT/MIN(01)/17), adopted in Doha on 14 November 2001, developed country Members reaffirmed their commitment to provide enterprises and institutions incentives to promote and encourage technology transfer to least-developed country Members ("LDCs"), pursuant to Article 66.2 of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement). In its Decision (IP/C/28) of 19 February 2003, the Council for Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (Council for TRIPS) agreed that developed country Members shall submit annually reports on actions taken or planned in pursuance of their commitments under Article 66.2 of the TRIPS Agreement. Furthermore, it was agreed that new detailed reports shall be delivered every third year and that updates shall be provided in the intervening years.

2. According to this obligation, taking the Decision of the Council for TRIPS into account, Switzerland herewith submits its annual report which is a second update of the report of 2006 (IP/C/W/480/Add.3 of 13 October 2006). The report reflects all new relevant developments in Switzerland.

3. Switzerland's understanding of "technology transfer" includes, in addition to incentives and activities directed at the provision of technical equipment in the industrial sector, capacity-building in LDCs, technology transfer in the health sector and development of administrative institutions. Switzerland provides incentives in numerous sectors and is actively engaged in the field of training and research activities contributing to sustainable development in LDCs. Switzerland believes that assistance in sustainable development of LDCs should be comprehensive and not be limited to certain areas.

II. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES INVOLVED IN THE PROVISION OF INCENTIVES FOR TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

4. There are mainly two Swiss government agencies involved in the provision of incentives, either directly or indirectly, for Swiss as well as for other developed country Members' enterprises and institutions to engage in activities involving technology transfer to LDCs. These two agencies are the Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation (SDC) and the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO). They are jointly responsible for the formulation and implementation of Swiss international development cooperation policy. While the SDC assumes the overall coordination function in matters pertaining to development, SECO is the competent centre for economic development and the integration of developing and transition countries into the world economy.

5. Another agency involved in technology transfer activities in Switzerland is the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF). Acting on a mandate issued by the Swiss Federal Government, the SNSF supports research inside and outside universities and fosters young scientific talent. On an international level, the Swiss National Science Foundation aims with its research programmes to make a positive contribution to scientific research in relevant areas of the world and to promote research cooperation between these areas and Switzerland. At present, the Swiss National Science Foundation has a project in collaboration with the SDC focused on research partnerships with developing countries, encompassing several projects in LDCs (see Annex II).

III. LEVELS OF SWISS ACTIVITIES PROMOTING TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER TO LDCS

6. Switzerland's activities and incentives regarding technology transfer aim to increase the flow of technology to developing countries and to build up capacities, which enable beneficiary countries to assess, adopt, manage and apply technologies. The activities supported by the Swiss Government embrace projects at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels.

7. SECOs and SDCs activities relevant to Article 66.2 of the TRIPS Agreement are carried out under the Swiss Official Development Assistance Programme (ODA Programme). The Swiss ODA Programme includes bilateral, regional and multilateral initiatives and is primarily aimed at a selected group of priority countries in Latin America, Africa, Central and South East Asia and Southeastern Europe. Many of the projects contract Swiss as well as other developed country Members' enterprises and institutions to provide their knowledge and technology in assisting the development of human capital, infrastructure and private sector enterprises in LDCs.

8. At the multilateral level, Switzerland contributes to a variety of technical assistance trust funds with the World Bank Group and the regional development banks. These funds are available to project managers of these banks seeking funding for technical assistance and technology transfer. Besides cooperation with these financial institutions, Switzerland is also engaged in the development projects of many other international organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

9. Switzerland supports various bilateral and multilateral projects in order to promote investment as well as the efficiency and effectiveness of trade. In investment promotion, the incentives of the Swiss ODA Programme aim at mobilizing private capital, know-how and technologies to strengthen the financial intermediation system in LDCs as well as transferring know-how and technology to foster investments or joint ventures. Concerning trade promotion, Switzerland cooperates mostly with other bilateral or multilateral agencies.

IV. INSTRUMENTS FOR THE PROMOTION OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

10. One of the main goals of Switzerland's economic and trade-related cooperation with developing and transitional countries is the transfer of modern technology and of capital to these countries, to better enable them to upgrade their production facilities to the requirements of world markets and to become more competitive in the global economy. The promotion of investment and of cooperation agreements between the private sectors in the North, South and East is an important instrument of development policy, which is primarily intended to help these countries reach a sustainable level of development.

A. SUPPORT OF PRIVATE-SECTOR INVESTMENTS IN LDCS

11. Switzerland promotes technology transfer to LDCs by supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in several ways. For instance, it provides localized technical support for SMEs domiciled in LDCs such as Bangladesh, Benin and Mali. In Bangladesh, Switzerland spends about Sw F 13 million annually for development projects, part of which on technical and financial support for SMEs.

12. Switzerland also encourages Swiss SMEs to invest in LDCs in order to enhance technology transfer to LDCs. The SECO start-up fund is a loan instrument established by the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO in 1997. The administration of the fund is delegated to FINANCEcontact in Zurich. This fund promotes private sector investment projects in countries with economies under development or in transition, including LDCs. The projects must be commercially viable and meet recognised environmental and social standards. Investments in developing and transition economies involve business risks beyond those generally encountered in Western countries. The aim of the start-up fund is to share financing and risks with the investor. It does so by co-financing the initial investment phase. Financing by the start-up fund is in the form of a loan that must be repaid within five years. The SECO start-up fund aims at enabling the transfer of capital, technological know-how and managerial expertise through this process. The start-up fund has actively supported SME activities in LDCs or countries in transition through more than 40 projects, such as mango processing in Burkina Faso or coffee processing in Zambia.

13. Technology transfer to LDCs is also provided by Swiss charitable institutions which are incentivized under tax exemption schemes established by the Swiss Government. The Novartis Foundation for Sustainable Development may serve as just one example of a Swiss institution to which the tax incentives apply and which is engaged in technology transfer to LDCs (see www.novartisfoundation.org). The Foundation not only supplies a large amount of cost free medicines to many LDCs, but it also runs various public health related projects, including local training to promote Integrated Management of Childhood Illness, training and supportive supervision of health personnel and the provision of training infrastructure.

14. Switzerland is one of the investors in the *Fonds de Garantie des Investissements Privés en Afrique de l'Ouest (Fonds GARI)*. The goal of this fund is to facilitate access of private enterprises to loans by guaranteeing the risks for such operations. The fund provides guarantees to enterprises active in industrial manufacturing, agro-industry, fishery, mining, tourism, agriculture and services. Those eligible to draw from the fund are enterprises from, among others, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger and Sierra Leone.

15. Switzerland granted Sw F 5.4 million to the African Project Development Facility (APDF), Sw F 4.2 million to the Mozambique SME Initiative, and Sw F 5.4 million to the Mekong Project Development Facility. All three facilities assist SMEs in a variety of areas such as business planning, identifying potential lenders or investors, marketing strategy, technical and operational assistance, quality control and certification, accounting and management information systems, etc. Beneficiaries

are the enterprises in LDCs in Sub-Saharan Africa and Mekong (including Lao People's Democratic Republic and Cambodia) regions.

16. Finally, the Swiss Government also provides long-term financing for small and medium-sized enterprises in LDCs through private equity fund investments. These funds provide equity investments for SMEs in the target countries and combine the investment with a broad range of technical assistance to the beneficiary companies such as skill development, improvements in financial and accounting systems, assisting in marketing and distribution, risk assessment and implementing information technology systems. Examples include the Aureos East Africa Fund (Sw F 8.4 million), the Ghana Fidelity Fund (Sw F 4.8 million), the African Infrastructure Fund (Sw F 12 million), the Mekong Enterprise Fund (Sw F 3.6 million), and the Vietnam Equity Fund (Sw F 3.6 million).

B. COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT OF LDCS COMPANIES IN SWITZERLAND AND OTHER DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

17. With its "Swiss Import Promotion Programme" (SIPPO), Switzerland supports commercial establishment of companies from LDCs in Switzerland or other industrialized countries. By its trade promotion activities, SIPPO helps SMEs in developing countries and countries in transition to improve their market access to Switzerland and the European Union. It also assists Swiss importers find new products and sources. For example, as a result of the partnership between the SIPPO and Bangladesh, products from Bangladesh benefit from improved market access in Switzerland. Additionally, in order to promote consumer awareness for such products, Switzerland provides services such as marketing consultancy, business partner search, training in export marketing and support for participation in trade fairs to companies domiciled in LDCs.

C. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AND EXPORT RISK GUARANTEES

18. Switzerland also provides non-reimbursable financial assistance (grants) to LDCs for the construction, rehabilitation or extension of infrastructure in LDCs. The Swiss grant contribution to these projects also covers transfer of technology, consulting services for project implementation, as well as expertise for institutional (managerial) reforms and sector reforms. A special focus is given to the establishment of public private partnerships for infrastructure services.

19. The Swiss Export Risk Guarantee Agency (ERGA) provides a system of export risk guarantees for goods and services destined for LDCs. Export risk guarantees facilitate exports to LDCs and ensure a constant technology transfer.

D. TRADE AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION

20. Switzerland focuses on promoting the transfer of environmentally sound technologies. A comprehensive programme for the establishment of so-called "Cleaner Production Centres" was set up. The aim of the centres is to offer private companies and the public sector in LDCs a wide range of services including general information, in-plant assessments, workshops, demonstration projects, capacity-building and support for the preparation of bankable projects. The Centres provide these services with the support of Swiss and other developed country Members' technical institutes, universities and industries. Two four-year programmes for US\$1 million each have been established in this field with Cambodia and Lao People's Democratic Republic.

21. Switzerland also supports programmes in the field of energy efficiency, which aim at mitigating CO₂ emissions globally and controlling air pollution locally. These projects are related to the traffic and transportation sector and to small and medium-sized industries (e.g. foundry, glass, and brick industries). The main objective is to strengthen local partners (capacity-building) and to pool international expertise in order to develop locally adequate solutions (technology packages). These

pilot programmes are then evaluated, documented and disseminated at the national level. In addition, Switzerland supports transfer of know-how, training and infrastructure in the field of environment monitoring and chemicals management.

22. Recognizing that the Kyoto Mechanisms (Joint Implementation, Clean Development Mechanism and International Emission Trading) can facilitate greenhouse gas emissions reduction in non-Annex I countries by providing financial incentives for Annex I investment in climate protection projects outside their national borders, Switzerland and the World Bank jointly launched the National Strategy Study Programme in September 1997. The aim of the Programme was to assist non-Annex I countries in defining their negotiating positions and to develop national strategies regarding these emerging international market incentive instruments, which will facilitate technology transfer to developing and transition countries, including LDCs.

23. By specific trade facilitation programmes, Switzerland promotes the integration of LDCs in the global economy. Mozambique has been supported to enhance the competitiveness of its selected major agro-products such as cashew nuts, fruits and vegetables and to achieve international standards such as HACCP (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point) or EUREPGAP (Euro-Retailer Produce Working Group - Good Agricultural Practice). Relevant ministries and state agencies in Mozambique get on-the-job training to define a national cotton-processing strategy. The programme with Tanzania includes export development of specialty coffee and cashew nuts and aims at improving the country's quality infrastructure (e.g. the Tanzanian Bureau of Standards; Weights and Measure Agency; Tanzania Food and Drug Authority) to assure compliance with international technical barriers to trade and sanitary and phytosanitary measures system requirements.

E. TRAINING

24. Another important focus of Swiss know-how transfer activities is the teaching of personnel from LDCs. Capacity-building is an important part of every technology transfer project. In addition, Switzerland is carrying out training programmes specifically to benefit LDCs. For example, qualified applicants from LDCs regularly attend an intellectual property training course normally held every year for three months in three successive places: first at the WIPO headquarters in Geneva, then at the "*Centre d'Etudes Internationales de la Propriété Industrielle*" in Strasbourg and finally at the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property in Berne.

25. The Swiss Tropical Institute offers a postgraduate diploma course entitled "Health Care and Management in Tropical Countries". More than half of the participants in this course regularly come from LDCs. Their participation is possible thanks to the scholarships offered by the Swiss Government.

F. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

26. Another kind of technology transfer, which Switzerland engages in, is collaborating with international organizations and/or with LDCs directly in research, particularly in the public health domain. For example, the Swiss Tropical Institute and other Swiss institutions provide advice and assistance to WHO for its "Roll-Back Malaria" programme. The programme aims at halving the world's malaria burden by the year 2010.

G. OTHER INSTRUMENTS

27. In addition to the activities mentioned above, Switzerland has also engaged in capacity-building in and technology transfer to developing and least-developed countries according to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its provisions on access and benefit-sharing. Switzerland is also supporting the BioTrade Initiative of the United Nations Conference on Trade and

Development, which shall promote trade and investments in products and services derived from the sustainable use of biodiversity.

V. DOMAINS OF SWISS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER ACTIVITIES

28. Switzerland promotes technology transfer in domains that are of highest importance to the LDCs. Specifically, the Swiss Government fosters technology transfer to LDCs in the fields of public health, drinking water supply, agriculture, food industry, machine industry, textiles, chemical industry, ecotechnology and intellectual property protection. For an overview of ongoing projects, see Annex I and II.

29. Switzerland also promotes and incentivizes technology transfer to LDCs in domains in which it has special expertise. These include the machine industry as well as the manufacturing of precision instruments and chemical products. The promotion of transfer of environmentally sound technologies to LDCs is another domain in which Switzerland is active. Here, the goal is to transfer both knowledge and methods that help meet environmental standards. These programmes focus particularly on technology transfer in the metal, paper, cement, food and textile industry. Further, Switzerland supports the transfer of technologies in the field of renewable energies through its platform "Renewable Energy Promotion in International Co-operation (REPIC)".

30. In the public health sector, the Swiss Government encourages technology transfer between Switzerland and other LDCs in various ways including research funding, consulting and assistance. Switzerland spends about Sw F 35 million annually on technology transfer to Mozambique, particularly in the domains of public health and sustainable water supply.

31. Finally, Switzerland offers LDCs assistance in preparing and enforcing laws on the protection of intellectual property rights. It also supports the LDCs domestic offices executing these tasks. The Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property offers state-of-the-art searches free of charge for LDCs, and, by doing so, encourages innovative enterprises and industries in LDCs to use the patent system, to benefit from the information which can be gathered through this system as well as to protect their own inventions, encouraging thereby the building of technological capacity in LDCs. Switzerland is also actively involved in the exchange of information regarding the protection and administration of intellectual property rights with LDCs.

VI. CONCLUDING REMARKS

32. In conclusion, Switzerland would like to confirm again its commitment to actively engage in the provision of incentives for an enhanced technology transfer to LDCs and its willingness to continuously improve its activities in this regard. The definition of the terms 'technology transfer', 'incentive' and 'LDC' in the context of implementation by developed WTO Members of Article 66.2 of the TRIPS Agreement, as well as the question of what exactly should be included in the Members' relevant reports to the TRIPS Council, have been controversial, both inside and outside the WTO TRIPS Council. Suggestions as to how the format and content of the reports could be improved and what should be done to further develop specific incentives promoting and encouraging technology transfer to LDCs are under review.

33. As set out above (I.3.), Switzerland believes that the subject of technology transfer and the measures taken to incentivize them must be regarded in the wider context of governmental and private engagements aimed to build local capacity and foster sustainable development in LDCs. The term 'technology transfer' should not be reduced to isolated cases of transfer of technical equipment and machinery.

34. After two consecutive years of updated reports in 2007 and 2008, Switzerland will take the occasion of the new report, which shall be submitted in October 2009, to review both the current format of its report and the wider context of technology transfers to LDCs in the light of these ongoing discussions.

35. It should always be kept in mind though that government incentives to provide technology transfer to third countries are only one of many factors relevant for companies' decisions on where to direct their foreign investments and transfer their technology. Some of the other decisive factors are favourable overall macroeconomic and microeconomic terms and conditions, a safe legal framework, (including adequate protection of intellectual property rights, an accountable judicial system and a well-functioning government administration) and market potential at the national level in a third country. These factors are often directly related to the level of development in a specific country. Multilateral initiatives to relieve countries of heavy debts along with effective national policies for poverty alleviation and sustainable development both enable LDCs to actively participate in technology transfer and capacity-building initiatives under Article 66.2 of the TRIPS Agreement.

**ANNEX I - SWISS INCENTIVES FOR TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER IN LDCS BY
COUNTRY AND PROJECT**

Comment: The activities supported by the Swiss government embrace projects at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels.

Country	Field	Knowledge/ Technology	Mechanism	Annual budget approx.
Bangladesh	Water and sanitation (Public health)	Prevention and treatment of infectious diseases	Backstopping by University of Bern	Sw F 40,000
Bangladesh	Water and sanitation (Public health)	Arsenic mitigation in water; Arsenic free water harvesting technologies by Skad Consulting, Switzerland; test kits by the Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology (EAWAG), Switzerland	Local adaptation of technologies with support from Skat Consulting and EAWAG. Research in Switzerland in collaboration with Bangladeshi partners	Sw F 70,000
Burkina Faso	Waste water	Technology and Know-how in waste water management, by the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Lausanne	Training courses in Lausanne; participation of consultants in programme in the country	Sw F 1,160,000
Benin	Health	Prevention of Malaria Impregnated mosquito nets	UNDP/ Swiss Tropical Institute, Basle	Sw F 1,000,000
Burkina Faso	Water and environment	(Waste) Water management, by Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Lausanne	Education of engineers and technicians, in Switzerland and Burkina Faso	Sw F 1,000,000
Cambodia	Industry / Environment	Cleaner Production: Identification and implementation of Environmentally Sound Technologies	Training of consultants, company assessments, together with UNIDO and experts from NCPC Vietnam (south-south)	Sw F 960'000
Lao PDR	Industry / Environment	Cleaner Production: Identification and implementation of Environmentally Sound Technologies	Training of consultants, company assessments, together with UNIDO and experts from NCPC Vietnam (south-south)	Sw F 890'000
Lao PDR	Agriculture (Lowland irrigated rice)	Irrigation research and extension	Irrigated Rice Research Consortium (regional platform)	Sw F 300'000 (Lao PDR component)

Country	Field	Knowledge/ Technology	Mechanism	Annual budget approx.
Madagascar	Rural development	Participatory bottom-up approaches (know how and expertise) by Intercooperation, Switzerland	Consultancy project management	Sw F 3,500,000
Madagascar	Energy supply	Wind energy	Equipment and training, under Swiss platform for renewable energy promotion (REPIC)	Sw F 50,000
Mali	Vocational training	Know-how in school management, curricula development, particular professional know-how by Swisscontact	Development of vocational training centres in Burkina Faso; support to association of handicraft groups; consultants work with national staff; project management by Swisscontact	Sw F 1,000,000
Mali	Promotion of trade in organic cotton	Marketing knowledge Establishment of direct links between producers in Mali and importers in Switzerland	Consultants work with the marketing boards and with local producers; development of locally produced, natural pesticides.	Sw F 1,000,000
Mozambique	Health system	Community based care, by Solidarmed, Switzerland	Consultancy, backstopping	Sw F 500,000
Mozambique	Rural development	Reorientation of rural development based on private initiatives	Implemented by Helvetas, backstopping by Center for Development and Environment (Bern University)	Sw F 3,000,000
Mozambique	Health system	Setup of anti-retroviral-treatment programme, capacity building, by <i>Médecins Sans Frontières</i> , Switzerland	Consultancy, backstopping	Sw F 700,000
Mozambique	Governance	Decentralisation – support to local administrative structures	Bern University, backstopping	Sw F 1,200,000
Mozambique	Trade Facilitation	Enhancing competitiveness in cashew nuts, fruits and vegetables	Consultancy	Sw F 200,000

Country	Field	Knowledge/ Technology	Mechanism	Annual budget approx.
Mozambique	Trade policy	Definition of a national strategy on cotton-processing	Consultancy	Sw F 200,000
Mozambique	Trade Facilitation	Enhancing the Food Safety and Quality Assurance system	UNIDO	Sw F 2,700,000
Nepal	Energy	Improve energy efficiency in the brick sector by technology transfers	Implemented by Skat Consulting, Switzerland	Sw F 770,000
Niger	Rural development	Establishment of funds for local investments in rural development, by <i>Association suisse pour le service aux régions et aux communes (SEREC)</i> , Switzerland	Consultants work with local staff and population	Sw F 2,500,000
Tanzania	Water supply and sanitation	Efficient water production and distribution; transfer of state of the art water treatment equipment; improvement of managerial capacities	Assistance in setting up a Public Private Partnership (build, lease, operate); financing of equipment; improvement of maintenance planning; financial and investment planning through a service contract	Sw F1 4,800,000
Tanzania	Health	Reform of health system in city of Dar es Salaam; Prevention of tropical diseases (Malaria); technologies and expertise by the Swiss Tropical Institute, Basle, Switzerland	Training courses in Basel; consultancy, backstopping	Sw F 6,000,000
Tanzania	Transportation infrastructure	Construction of bridges and roads; technologies and know-how by ITECO Engineering Ltd., Switzerland	ITECO staff in Tanzania, consultancy	Sw F 2,000,000
Tanzania	Trade Facilitation	Export development of specialty coffee and cashew nuts	Consultancy, backstopping	Sw F 600,000

Country	Field	Knowledge/ Technology	Mechanism	Annual budget approx.
Tanzania	Quality infrastructure	Assure compliance with TBT/SPS system requirements	Consultancy, backstopping	Sw F 800,000

ANNEX II - RESEARCH PARTNERSHIP OF SNSF WITH LDCS

After a first call for projects in 1999, the programme "Research Partnerships with Developing Countries" of the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) and the Federal Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) has been renewed in 2004. The SNSF and the SDC jointly assessed the proposals for scientific value and relevance to development and for compliance with the requirements of a true research partnership. The research projects started in October 2005 for a duration of three years. The following partnerships with LDC institutions were approved:

Approved research partnerships with LDCs (as of September 2005)

Country	Field	Swiss Partner	Principal Partner	Project budget
Democratic Republic of Congo	Nutrient cycling and methane production in Lake Kivu.	Department of Limnology, Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology (EAWAG), Switzerland	<i>Institut supérieur Pédagogique de Bukavu</i>	Sw F 326,430
Cameroon	Taxonomy and biology of jumping plant lice (<i>Hemiptera psyllodidea</i>) of Cameroon, including pests of cultivated plants and forest timber and strategies for an integrated pest management.	Natural History Museum, Basel, Switzerland	University of Yaoundé Laboratory of Zoology	Sw F 90,000
Lao PDR	Food-borne trematodiasis: role in hepatobiliar and intestinal morbidity and risk patterns for infection in ecological and socio-economic distinct settings of Southeast Asia.	Swiss Tropical Institute, Basel, Switzerland	National Institute of Public Health, Vientiane	Sw F 447,890
Mali	Vulnerability and new competences: The double challenge for young people and the institutions of Mali.	Laboratory of Economic and Social Demography, University of Geneva	Institut supérieur de formation appliquée Université de Bamako	Sw F 237,300
Senegal	Use of waste in urban agriculture in the Dakar area, Senegal: an interdisciplinary study towards sustainability.	Faculty of Earth Sciences and Environment University of Lausanne	<i>Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire Université C.A. Diop, Dakar</i>	Sw F 374,740
Tanzania	Understanding and improving malaria diagnosis in health facilities in Dar es Salaam.	Swiss Tropical Institute, Basel	Dar es Salaam City Medical Office	Sw F 517,860