

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

SWITZERLAND

Addendum

The following communication, dated 8 October 2009, 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, and taking the Decision of the Council for TRIPS into account, Switzerland herewith submits its new detailed report after two years of updated reports (IP/C/W/497 of 1 October 2007 and IP/C/W/519/Add.4 of 23 October 2008). The report reflects all new relevant developments in Switzerland.

3. Switzerland thoroughly reviewed the content and format of its reports from previous years, taking into particular account the comments made by LDCs at the WTO workshop on Article 66.2 of the TRIPS Agreement, which was held on 27 October 2008 in Geneva, as well as the conclusions from the discussion at that workshop. In addition, the analysis of the Members' reports by academics and organisations were reviewed in order to explore ways to better facilitate technology transfer and better document related measures in future reports. The re-evaluation of the format and content of the Swiss report 2008 showed no need for major systemic amendments. In drafting the new report, an emphasis was put on the following points: (i) further clarification of the term "technology transfer" based on the UN definition; (ii) a focus on measures which are solely or at least mainly targeted at LDCs; (iii) the addition of a new category of Global Projects in Annex I of the report; and (iv) a limitation to projects with a budget value of a minimum of Sw F 100,000.

4. Switzerland's understanding of "technology transfer" includes a broad set of processes covering the flows of know-how, experience and equipment amongst different stakeholders such as governments, private sector entities, financial institutions, NGOs and research/education institutions. Incentives and activities reported here belong to any of the following four key modes of technology transfer, as per the accepted UN definition, which have already previously been used by other Members in their reports: (i) physical objects or equipment; (ii) skills and human aspects of technology management and learning; (iii) designs and blueprints which constitute the document-embodied knowledge on information and technology; and (iv) production arrangement linkages within which technology is operated, including the enabling environment for such transfer. Foreign direct investment, official development assistance (ODA), commercial lending and equity investment are all important channels through which technology transfer is financed. The present report is focused on technology transfer under ODA financing. Switzerland provides incentives in numerous sectors contributing to sustainable development in LDCs and believes that this assistance should be comprehensive and not be limited to certain areas.

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

5. 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 the 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.

6. 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. At 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

7. 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.

8. SECO's and SDC's 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.

9. 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 organisations such as the World Health Organisation (WHO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

10. 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 mobilising 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. Trade-related assistance to LDCs is mainly delivered through multilateral programmes and organisations such as the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) and the UN Interagency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacities. Herein, special thematic partnerships are maintained with ITC, UNCTAD, ILO and UNIDO.

IV. INSTRUMENTS FOR THE PROMOTION OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

11. 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 in order 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 support sustainable development in these partner countries.

A. SUPPORT OF PRIVATE-SECTOR INVESTMENTS IN LDCS

12. Switzerland promotes technology transfer to LDCs by supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in several ways. For instance, it provides localised 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 is spent on technical and financial support for SMEs.

13. 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. The 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 69 projects, such as mango processing in Burkina Faso and coffee processing in Zambia.

14. Technology transfer to LDCs is also provided by Swiss charitable institutions which are incentivised 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.

15. 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 the 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.

16. Moreover, Switzerland supports numerous initiatives to help improve access to finance and the business environment for both SMEs and private investments by way of technology and know-how transfer. Examples include the Doing Better Initiative and a mortgage market development project in Burkina Faso, the Credit Bureau and Mobile Money Programmes, the SME Initiative and investment promotion (matchmaking) project in Mozambique, and the Tanzania Leasing Project. The Mekong Project Development Facility (including Lao PDR and Cambodia) assists 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.

17. 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 GroFin East Africa Fund (Sw F 3.6 million), the African Infrastructure Fund (Sw F 12 million), and the SEAF Blue Waters Growth Fund (Sw F 8.4 million).

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

18. With its "Swiss Import Promotion Programme" (SIPPO), Switzerland supports commercial establishment of companies from LDCs in Switzerland or other industrialised countries. With 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 in finding 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

19. 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.

20. The Swiss Export Risk Insurance (SERV) provides a system of export risk insurances for goods and services destined for LDCs. Export risk insurances incentivise and facilitate exports to LDCs and ensure a constant technology transfer.

D. TRADE AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION

21. 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 Sw F million each have been established in this field with Cambodia and Lao PDR.

22. 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.

23. Switzerland and the World Bank jointly launched the National Strategy Study Programme in 1997. The Programme has assisted non-Annex I countries of the Kyoto Protocol, which includes a substantive number of LDCs, in defining their negotiating positions and effectively using the emerging international carbon market incentives for climate change technology transfer. After a series of over 20 national strategy studies for developing and transition countries, Switzerland pooled its funds in 2006 with other donors in the Carbon Finance Assist trust fund managed by the World Bank Institute. This programme supports the implementation of the flexible mechanisms under the UNFCCC through: (i) institutional capacity building; (ii) market development; and (iii) outreach.

24. Strategic partners at the national level are the Designated National Authorities. The programme is also closely cooperating with highly specialised consultants, research institutions and the private sector. More recently, the programme has joined forces with the large city grouping C-40 in order to seize CDM opportunities in megacities. Over 50 per cent of the world's population live in urban areas and are responsible for 75 per cent of global power consumption and emissions. However, cities are under-represented as project owners in the CDM so far. The programme aims at closing this gap.

25. With specific trade facilitation programmes, Switzerland promotes the integration of LDCs in the global economy. As an example, 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. A 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, the Weights and Measure Agency and the Tanzania Food and Drug Authority) to assure compliance with

international technical barriers for trade and sanitary and phytosanitary measures system requirements.

E. TRAINING

26. 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.

27. 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

28. Another kind of technology transfer, which Switzerland engages in, is collaborating with international organisations 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. SDC promotes research partnerships in a number of LDCs, including through multi-year programme funding such as the National Centres of Competence in Research North-South, the Research partnerships with developing countries originated by the Swiss National Science Foundation, the Swiss Universities of Applied Science, and the Scientific Cooperation Fund implemented by the Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne.

G. OTHER INSTRUMENTS

29. 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.

30. The Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Lausanne, does research in the field of technology transfer operations between countries at different levels of development, in particular between developed countries and LDCs. In 2009, a meeting was held together with representatives of the private sector, the platform "Renewable Energy Promotion in International Co-operation (REPIC)" – which was co-founded by SECO, SDC and two further federal offices – and the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property in order to explore new mechanisms for technology transfers towards LDCs. Further meetings are planned involving an extended circle of stakeholders to find new ways of promoting, incentivising and testing models for technology transfer, e.g. by means of public private partnerships or similar specialised agencies or entities. One major goal is to find vehicles that help better match supply and demand of technology in developed countries and LDCs respectively.

V. DOMAINS OF SWISS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER ACTIVITIES

31. 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, water supply and sanitation, agriculture, food industry, machine industry, textiles, chemical industry, clean energy and eco-technology and intellectual property protection. For an overview of ongoing projects, see Annex I and II.

32. Switzerland also promotes and incentivises 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. Furthermore, Switzerland supports the transfer of technologies in the field of renewable energies through its REPIC platform.

33. 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.

34. 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 and thereby encouraging 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

35. In conclusion, Switzerland reaffirms its commitment to actively engage in the provision of incentives for an enhanced technology transfer to LDCs and is working on continuously improving its activities and reporting in this regard. Over the past few years, Members have come to a better understanding of what the terms 'technology transfer' and 'incentive' should cover in the context of implementation of Article 66.2 of the TRIPS Agreement. This understanding and the continued dialogue between developed countries and LDCs will contribute to further improve developed countries' annual reports, both in terms of format and content. In parallel, discussions must continue to explore new and alternative ways of more effectively incentivising enterprises to transfer suitable technology and know-how to LDCs, always keeping in mind the wider context and framework conditions of governmental and private engagements aimed at building local capacity and fostering sustainable development in LDCs.

36. As stated in earlier reports, government incentives to provide technology transfer to third countries are only one of many factors relevant for companies' decisions regarding where to direct their foreign investments and transfer their technology. Overall conditions in LDCs are often unfavourable to foreign enterprises that, in principle, would have the capability and the willingness to transfer their technology and know-how. LDCs thus need to persistently work towards an enabling environment which attracts foreign investment and technology transfer. Some of the decisive factors that contribute to attracting technology are favourable overall macroeconomic and microeconomic conditions, a safe legal framework (including an accountable judicial system, adequate protection of

intellectual property rights and a well-functioning government administration) and market potential at the national level. These factors are often directly related to the level of development in a specific country.

37. 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. All combined efforts and measures at the national level in developed Members' countries and in LDCs, as well as efforts at the international level, will over time lead to an increased rate of technology transfer with the desired spillover effects, thereby boosting levels of technology and commerce in LDCs and therewith economic development.

**ANNEX I - SWISS INCENTIVES FOR TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER IN LDCs BY
COUNTRY AND PROJECT, DIVIDED INTO REGIONS**

Comment: The activities supported by the Swiss Government embrace projects at the bilateral, regional, interregional and global levels.

Country	Field	Knowledge/ Technology	Mechanism	Budget for Period of Time
Global Projects¹				
Global , incl. Madagascar, Senegal, Mali	Renewable energy, energy efficiency	Wind, solar, biomass, geothermal, hydropower energy (www.repic.ch)	REPIC - Swiss platform for Renewable Energy Promotion in International cooperation	Sw F 4,000,000
Global , incl. Cambodia, Lao PDR,	Industry / Environment	Cleaner Production: Identification and implementation of Environmentally Sound Technologies	Training of consultants, company assessments, together with UNIDO, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology and Material Testing EMPA	Sw F 2,000,000 per year
Global , incl. Uganda	Biodiversity	Biotope products, under sustainable management plans	UNCTAD; consultancy	Sw F 3,000,000
Global , with focus on sub-Saharan Africa	CDM capacity building	CDM-methodologies; institutional capacity of Designated National Authorities	World Bank; consultancy; knowledge transfer in host country committee; CDM fairs	Sw F 2,750,000
Single Countries / bilateral Projects				
Bangladesh	Water and sanitation (Public health)	Arsenic mitigation in water; arsenic free water harvesting technologies; prevention and treatment of infectious diseases	Local adaptation of technologies with Skat consulting; test kits with Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology (EAWAG). Joint research with University Berne	Sw F 110,000
Burkina Faso	Drinking water and sanitation	Technology and know-how in waste water management; policy advice	Training courses in Lausanne and on-site by Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Lausanne	Sw F 400,000 per year
Lao PDR	Agriculture (lowland irrigated rice)	Irrigation research and extension	Irrigated Rice Research Consortium (regional platform)	Sw F 1,000,000 (Lao PDR component)
Madagascar	Rural development	Participatory bottom-up approach; know how transfer	Consultancy project management support by NGO Intercooperation, Switzerland	Sw F 4,000,000

¹ These projects cover both developing countries and LDCs. An estimated 20 per cent of the amounts are allocated in LDCs.

Country	Field	Knowledge/ Technology	Mechanism	Budget for Period of Time
Mali	Promotion of trade in organic cotton	Marketing knowledge; establishment of direct links between producers in Mali and Swiss importers	Consultants work with the marketing boards and local producers; development of locally produced, natural pesticides.	Sw F 1,000,000
Mozambique	Governance	Decentralisation – support local administrative structures	Bern University; backstopping	Sw F 1,200,000
Mozambique	Trade Facilitation and Trade Policy	Enhancing the Food Safety and Quality Assurance system; negotiations on trade in services	UNIDO; consultancy	Sw F 3,100,000
Nepal	Energy	Transfer of energy efficient brick technology	Implemented by Skat Consulting, Switzerland	Sw F 1,200,000
Tanzania	Health	Reform of health system in city of Dar es Salaam; prevention of tropical diseases (Malaria)	Expertise and training courses by the Swiss Tropical Institute, Basle; consultancy	Sw F 6,000,000
Tanzania	Export promotion / quality infrastructure	Compliance with TBT/SPS systems; specialty coffee and cashew nuts	Consultancy	Sw F 1,400,000

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) was 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 100,000
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