

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

European Union

Addendum

The following communication, dated 2 October 2012, is being circulated at the request of the delegation of the European Union.

This document complements the information on the implementation of Article 66.2 of the TRIPS Agreement, as provided in document IP/C/W/558/Add.7 of 21 February 2012.

I. GENERAL REMARKS

1. This document is circulated in accordance with the Decision of the Council for TRIPS of 19 February 2003, according to which developed country Members shall submit annually reports on actions taken or planned in pursuance of their commitments under Article 66.2 (incentives provided to their enterprises or institutions for the purpose of promoting and encouraging technology transfer to least developed country Members).

2. As agreed in the Council for TRIPS, this document is a detailed report on technology transfer incentives put in place by the EU and its member States.

II. SCOPE AND NATURE OF INFORMATION PROVIDED

3. Technology transfer refers here to the ways and means through which companies, individuals and organizations acquire technology or know-how from foreign sources. There are several types of technologies as well as several channels of transmission. Indeed, the acquisition by least developed countries (LDCs) of a sound and viable technological base does not depend solely on the provision of physical objects or equipment, but also on the acquisition of know-how, on management and production skills, on improved access to knowledge sources as well as on adaptation to local economic, social and cultural conditions.

4. It is clear that the private - and particularly the commercial - sector is nowadays the main source of technologies and, in this context, technology transfer is often one component of a more complex project, rather than a stand-alone activity. Indeed, there are technology transfer aspects in many projects that go under the label of "technical assistance". Most projects that deal with sectors such as energy, water, agriculture, governance and infrastructure contain transfer of know-how and technology.

5. In their efforts to encourage and promote technology transfer, developed country governments are usually limited by two factors: (1) they do not own the vast majority of such technologies; (2) they cannot force the private sector to transfer its technologies. Incentives can therefore only take the form of encouragement, promotion and facilitation of projects which are part of a global and comprehensive approach to development.

6. Finally, it should be borne in mind that no technology transfer programme is specifically dedicated to least developed countries as such. EU initiatives are usually specific to countries/groups of countries/regions, since the EU strongly supports regional integration, which fosters better understanding and political and economic links between neighbouring countries. However, the EU's approach to the allocation of aid and incentives pays particular attention to the situation of the least developed and other low income countries.

III. EUROPEAN UNION ACTION

A. EDUCATION

7. Transfer of know-how is also contained in projects that deal with education. The European Commission funds a programme entitled "Erasmus mundi" which allows for students from third countries the possibility to come to the EU to do masters and doctorates and supports partnership programmes between higher education establishments in the EU and third countries. Around a thousand students from 36 LDCs have benefited from **Erasmus Mundi** scholarships to do masters and PhDs over the past five years and have been able to return with knowledge which has been and will be put to the use of their home countries. Partnership programmes with universities exist for the African and Caribbean states and an additional ten LDCs via the programme **Edulink** (to an amount of €35 million). The subjects covered include engineering, research and innovation and design. The programmes also cover the funding of students' attendance at these universities in the EU.

8. Furthermore, the European Commission allocates incoming international fellowships to foreign researchers from third countries under its "Marie Curie" programme. The selected researchers receive funding to be able to come to the EU to participate in research projects in their specific domains. From 2007 to 2012 over 550 researchers were welcomed at a cost of €103.6 million.

B. ACP SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY II PROGRAMME

9. The group of African Caribbean and Pacific countries encompasses all LDCs except for the nine LDCs in Asia. This part of the ACP programme is contributing €20 million in 2012 to support science and technology capacity-building projects. This programme is also complementary to the Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP) which focuses on research and technology cooperation and capacity building and is funded to the amount of €233 million.

10. The overall objectives are:

- To strengthen the ACP's States capacity in the areas of science and technology and innovation with particular emphasis on integrated approaches to enable creation, uptake and use of scientific knowledge in ACP institutions and social and economic actors;
- to enhance use of S&T as key enablers for poverty reduction, growth and socio-economic development;
- to contribute to dissemination and adoption of relevant biotechnologies for food security and poverty reduction in ACP countries.

C. INTRA-ACP SUPPORT TO THE CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ENTERPRISE

11. This programme aims to contribute to poverty reduction through sustained economic growth. The specific objective is to support small and medium-sized enterprise development in the private sector and has a budget of €18 million. Actions include transferring knowledge of trade rules and assistance in elaborating elementary business plans.

12. The Centre for Development of Enterprise's (CDE's) objectives are the following:

- Facilitate ACP-EU business partnerships;
- develop enterprise support services;
- assist investment promotion activities and organizations;
- assist technology transfer and management skills.

D. @CP-ICT PROGRAMME

13. In the field of information technology, the EU funds (up to €20 million) a programme entitled @CP-ICT the overall objective of which is to help governments and institutions to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their national and regional ICT policies towards sustainable development by providing high quality, globally benchmarked but locally relevant policy advice, training and capacity.

E. 7TH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMMES - RESEARCH DIRECTORATE GENERAL

1. General description:

14. International cooperation in the field of research and technological development (RTD) is pursued under the European Union *Framework Programme for Research, Technological Development and Demonstration*, through two complementary routes:

- An international cooperation dimension integral to each specific programme, which allows the participation of the third country's partners in the projects;
- the opening of the EU mobility programmes to third countries bringing researchers from developing countries for training to Europe while offering them a substantial return package.

15. Under the 7th Framework Programme (2007-2013), International Cooperation Partner Countries have received a total EU contribution of €380 million in contracts granted so far. While this is about research and development projects, it is quite obvious that collaboration with research organizations from developed countries implicitly results in technology being transferred (either informally or formally, e.g. through access rights) between the participants and in particular to LDC-based entities.

2. Beneficiary countries:

16. The Framework Programme is open to all countries; however, some specific activities also target specifically the least developed countries. For more information, please consult the website: http://ec.europa.eu/research/iscp/pdf/newapproach_en.pdf

3. Eligible enterprises or institutions:

17. All legally established institutions for R&D and higher education in third countries.

4. Examples of on-going/implemented projects:

18. The 7th Framework Programme for Africa 2010 covers research in the fields of health, food, agriculture, fisheries and biotechnologies and the environment. The budget allocated to this programme is €63 million. The same programme encompasses actions on a regional basis in the field of science and technology. For example, CAAST-Net fosters cooperation in the sub-Saharan region (http://ec.europa.eu/research/iscp/pdf/inconet_sub_saharan_africa_110913.pdf)

19. EUCARINET fosters a network of science and technology research in the Caribbean (http://ec.europa.eu/research/iscp/pdf/eucarinet_110913.pdf). Started in 2010 it will last for four years and has a budget of €1.5 million.

20. A list of projects and programmes run by the Directorate General for Research (DG RTD) and started after July 2011 can be found in the following table. Most projects run for a period of three to four years.

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Asia	Technology Transfer for Food Security	DCI-FOOD/2010/021-996 (€24,250,58) The overall purpose is to improve the food and nutritional security of the poorest and most vulnerable in South and South-East Asia (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, Nepal and Pakistan, India) through improved access to agricultural technology. In addressing this overall objective, the Programme has specific objectives: (1) sustainably raising agricultural productivity; (2) improving linkages to markets for inputs, services and produce; (3) fostering and strengthening local institutions.
North Korea	Machinery, equipment supplying	DCI-FOOD/2010-022-209 (€2,000,000) Supply of small and medium-sized machinery and equipment to cooperative farms or other institutions to contribute to improving food security in the DPRK.
Africa Regional	Green Economy, Social and Environmental Entrepreneurship	DCI-ENV/2010/242-703 (€3,200,000) The overall objective is to make sure that governments and stakeholders refocus policies and investment on green economic sectors, such as renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, forests, water, tourism and waste management; strengthen local capacity; and enhance social and environmental entrepreneurship. The specific objectives are to stimulate both investment and policy initiatives that promote green economy objectives and the creation of social and environmental entrepreneurial activities in Africa.
Africa Regional	Africa-EU Renewable Energy Cooperation Programme (RECoop) - Start-Up Phase	DCI-ENV/2010/247-140 (€5,000,000) The overall objective of the RECP is to stimulate sustainable economic and social development in Africa through an increased use of Africa's renewable energy sources. The purpose of the EU support to the start-up phase is that a basis is established for the comprehensive ten-year Africa-EU Renewable Energy Cooperation Programme (including inputs to planning/preparation and mobilizing stronger EU MS involvement), and that the first activities of the programme are successfully implemented including on policy and market development and on mobilization of finance.

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Africa Regional	Phase II of the ACP Science and Technology Programme	<p>DCI_AFS/2010/022-313 (€20,000,000) The overall objectives, as defined by the 10th EDF Intra-ACP Strategy, are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To address the scientific divide and to strengthen the ACP States' capacity in the areas of science and technology (S&T) and innovation (PSTICB-2) with particular emphasis on integrated approaches to enable creation, uptake and use of scientific knowledge in ACP institutions and social and economic actors; - to enhance use of S&T as key enablers for poverty reduction, growth and socio-economic development; - to contribute to dissemination and adoption of relevant biotechnologies for food security and poverty reduction in ACP countries. <p>The specific objective is to contribute to the strengthening of STI in ACP countries.</p> <p>All projects supported will focus on cross-regional and cross-institutional experiences, emphasising the strengthening of networks within the systems of innovation. Appropriate mechanisms for dissemination of results will be compulsory.</p>
Bangladesh	<p>Aquaculture for Food Security, Poverty Alleviation and Nutrition</p> <p>Started 1.1.2012</p>	<p>Aquaculture is widely considered as important for enhancing food security, alleviating poverty and improving nutrition. However, little information is available concerning the direct and indirect impacts of aquaculture on food security and poverty alleviation in most developing countries and LIFDCs. Strengthening the knowledge base surrounding aquaculture and food and nutrition security through this project will provide the evidence upon which sound resource allocation and strategies can be based, and subsequently plan, implement and coordinate development and research programmes supporting the sustainable expansion of aquaculture and increasing its impact on food security and poverty alleviation. The project is to be implemented by 18 partners in 11 selected LIFDCs, three EU partners, and three international organizations. The project will strengthen the knowledge base on food security and poverty and develop new methodologies or more rigorous methodologies to quantify the contribution of aquaculture in combating hunger and poverty in developing countries and LIFDCs. This will endeavour to better understand aquaculture's contribution to human development. Project partner countries were selected based on varied human development conditions and national level efforts in including aquaculture for improving national food security and alleviating poverty. They represent all major aquaculture regions and ICPCs where aquaculture has major contributions to national economy involve high numbers of small-scale aquaculture farms, and with high international trade of fish and fishery products. The results of the project will be brought to the attention of countries and development partners, particularly the EU, and outputs will help LIFDCs and various development partners to improve efficiency and coordination in development initiatives focused on aquaculture as a means of promoting food security and poverty alleviation.</p> <p>Participant: BANGLADESH FISHERIES RESEARCH FORUM (EC contribution: €24,000) Total Project Cost: €1,062,072</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Bangladesh (cont'd)	<p>Genomic and lifestyle predictors of foetal outcome relevant to diabetes and obesity and their relevance to prevention strategies in South Asian peoples.</p> <p>Project Start: 1.2.2012</p>	<p>Despite a strong genetic component to diabetes and obesity, the rapidly rising prevalence of these disorders is due to adaptation to a changing environment. The epicentre of the "diabetes epidemic" is in South Asia and this is reflected in the migrant populations in Europe. Current prevention strategies are focused on adult life and target over-nutrition in high-risk adults. However, for many population groups across the globe, these strategies ignore many key principles that underlie the increasing global prevalence of these diseases. A substantial portion of the South Asian people, living in their home countries experience nutrition deprivation, while after migration to Europe, may encounter nutritional abundance resulting in imbalance during their lifecourse. These conditions are of particular importance during foetal and early developmental stages where environmental insults may interact with genetic risk to induce "foetal programming" of adult metabolic disease. Few groups have targeted early life programming as an opportunity for the prevention of diabetes/obesity in childhood and subsequent adult life and there are limited guidelines on this topic. The proposed grant will bring together a unique group of investigators in South Asia (India, Bangladesh and Pakistan) and Europe (UK, Norway, Germany and Finland) with SMEs of complementary expertise (Germany and Spain) combining prevention strategies, state-of-the-art genomics, social sciences and public health that focus on these early life predictors of disease. The major objective behind this collaborative and multi-disciplinary approach is to combine knowledge from the work packages on lifestyle, nutrition and genomics to both inform public health policy through guideline development and design a large-scale pragmatic intervention to prevent the metabolic syndrome, obesity and diabetes in South Asian populations aimed at early life taking into account multi-generational effects.</p> <p>Participant: DIABETIC ASSOCIATION OF BANGLADESH - DAB (EC contribution: €4,803) Total Project Cost: €3,887,201</p>
	<p>Quantifying projected impacts under 2°C warming</p> <p>Project Start: 1.10.2011</p>	<p>Political discussions on the European goal to limit global warming to 2°C demands that discussions are informed by the best available science on projected impacts and possible benefits. IMPACT2C enhances knowledge, quantifies climate change impacts, and adopts a clear and logical structure, with climate and impacts modelling, vulnerabilities, risks and economic costs, as well as potential responses, within a pan-European sector based analysis. IMPACT2C utilizes a range of models within a multi-disciplinary international expert team and assesses effects on water, energy, infrastructure, coasts, tourism, forestry, agriculture, ecosystems services, and health and air quality-climate interactions. IMPACT2C introduces key innovations. First, harmonized socio-economic assumptions/scenarios will be used, to ensure that both individual and cross-sector assessments are aligned to the 2°C (1.5°C) scenario for both impacts and adaptation, e.g. in relation to land-use pressures between agriculture and forestry. Second, it has a core theme of uncertainty, and will develop a methodological framework integrating the uncertainties within and across the different sectors, in a consistent way. In so doing, analysis of adaptation responses under uncertainty will be enhanced. Finally, a cross-sectoral perspective is adopted to complement the sector analysis. A number of case studies will be developed for particularly vulnerable areas, subject to multiple impacts (e.g. the Mediterranean), with the focus being on cross-sectoral interactions (e.g. land-use competition) and cross-cutting themes (e.g. cities). The project also assesses climate change impacts in some of the world's most</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Bangladesh (cont'd)		<p>vulnerable regions: Bangladesh, Africa (Nile and Niger basins), and the Maldives. IMPACT2C integrates and synthesises project findings suitable for awareness raising and are readily communicable to a wide audience, and relevant for policy negotiations.</p> <p>Participant: BANGLADESH CENTRE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES ASSOCIATION (EC contribution: €45285). Participant: INSTITUTE OF WATER MODELLING (EC contribution: €72,000) Total Project Cost: €8,447,372</p>
Burkina Faso	<p>Biotechnology for Africa's sustainable water supply</p> <p>Project Start: 1.8.2011</p>	<p>Polluted water treatment before use has been an almost unique solution to deal with growing water scarcity. The treatment of water and elimination of pollutants, mainly pathogenic organisms, xenobiotics and heavy metals, although itself presents significant challenges, is crucial for human health and environmental considerations. However, most regions in developing countries cannot afford the costs of advanced and specialized systems. Numerous water cleaning methods are based in natural, plants or micro-organisms, biochemical processes. Biotechnology is a useful tool that is delivering improved products and process for environmental sustainability, and promises a range of benefits to manage the industrial WW economically and effectively around the world. Some biotechnological techniques are quite sophisticated but others are simple, cost effective and adapted to local conditions and resources of developing countries. These natural biological treatment systems include lagooning, land treatment, phytodepuration, or constructed wetlands systems. They can be applied as secondary or tertiary purification treatment, allowing the removal of pathogenic microorganisms and the degradation of the organic pollutants, so that waste water can be recycled for irrigation and domestic use and hence reduce the pressure on the hydric resources. Other biotechnological techniques to be taken into account within this proposal are biofiltration, membrane bioreactors and algae and other aquatic crops' application for wastewater purification.</p> <p>Participant: CENTRE REGIONAL POUR L'EAU POTABLE ET L'ASSAINISSEMENT A FAIBLE COUT (EC contribution: €77,575) Total Project Cost: €1,264,465</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Burundi	IST-Africa Initiative (2012-2013) - Regional Impact of Information Society Technologies in Africa Project Start: 1.10.2011	<p>IST-Africa (2012-2013) is a strategic collaboration between one European partner and 19 African Ministries and National Councils responsible for ICT /STI adoption, policy and research representing North Africa (Egypt, Tunisia), Southern Africa (South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia, Swaziland, Malawi), East Africa (Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Burundi, Ethiopia), West Africa (Senegal, Ghana) and Central Africa (Cameroon). The main objectives of IST-Africa (2012-2013) are to: Support Information Society and ICT R&D dialogues and increase cooperation between EC, AUC, EU and African MS and key regional organizations; Support work of European Expert Group and implementation of the 8th Africa-EU Strategic Partnership; Organize events synchronized with dialogue meetings, providing input on common R&D priorities and strengthening EU-Africa research links; Identify and analyse African ICT research priorities and provide recommendations for future Africa - EU cooperation; Strengthen cooperative research links between European and African organizations to establish strategic partnerships; Support development of NCPs in partner countries.</p> <p>IST-Africa (2012-2013) will: Organize two Thematic Working Group Meetings; Facilitation of two informal Dialogue Meetings of European Expert Group (hosted by EU Member States or EC) to support EC; Organise two Ministerial level research conferences in Africa and meetings with RECs and other regional stakeholders; Engage with national and regional African S&T/ICT Stakeholders to identify research priorities; Organise FP7 Training Workshops in new Partner Countries (Zambia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Swaziland, Malawi) to create awareness about Calls, validate priorities, inform recommendations; Organize two IST-Africa Workshops at European conferences to highlight African research capacity; Maximize regional impact by engaging with relevant Technology Platforms and publishing content.</p> <p>Participant: Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique (EC contribution: €23,450) Total Project Cost: €1,078,205</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Cambodia	<p>Dengue research Framework for Resisting Epidemics in Europe</p> <p>Project Start: 1.1.2012</p>	<p>WHO estimates that one of the main consequences of global warming will be an increased burden of vector-borne diseases. Among these, dengue appears to be particularly problematic, with tens of millions of cases of dengue fever estimated to occur annually, including up to 500,000 cases of the life-threatening dengue hemorrhagic fever/dengue shock syndrome. In recent years, the global burden of dengue disease has been rising dramatically and this prolific increase has been connected to societal changes such as population growth, urbanization and the transport of infected hosts and vectors. In addition, rising temperatures and global climate change may lead to the expansion of the range of major mosquito vectors, extension of the transmission season in areas with currently circulating dengue virus and increase in the mosquito spp. vectorial capacity. Active surveillance to detect incoming dengue virus (DENV) in regions at the limits of DENV circulation are an important initial step in the prevention of dengue epidemics in Europe. Asymptomatic infections likely play a crucial role in the initial invasion process and DENV transmission and, although hitherto ignored, must be addressed. Using retrospective and prospective data from Asia, the main objectives of the programme are: (1) to identify key factors determining dengue transmission, outcome of infection and epidemics; (2) the development of novel diagnostic tools to detect asymptomatic infections. We will estimate the risk of DENV spreading to uninfected areas, especially in Southern Europe where susceptible vector exists. The major tools generated will be predictive models that enable specific interventions to reduce epidemic probability and diagnostic methods for surveillance. Inherent in this approach is the belief that improved surveillance and diagnosis of the asymptomatic dengue carriers will contribute to effective intervention, especially during early stages of pathogen invasion into a naïve region.</p> <p>Participant: INSTITUT PASTEUR DU CAMBODGE FOUNDATION (EC contribution: €751,504) Total Project Cost: €8,447,902</p>
	<p>Sustainable Micronutrient Interventions to Control Deficiencies and Improve Nutritional Status and General Health in Asia</p> <p>Project Start: 1.1.2012</p>	<p>Interventions to improve nutritional status are of critical importance to achieve Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Micronutrient deficiencies, mainly iron, zinc, vitamin A and iodine deficiencies affect billions of people worldwide, are responsible for more than one million child deaths per year and prevent a third of the world's children from reaching their intellectual and physical potential. The SMILING project "Sustainable Micronutrient Interventions to control deficiencies and Improved Nutritional status and General health in Asia" will produce a new, feasible and sustainable nutrition intervention agenda, which will be country-specific and directed to women of reproductive age (non-pregnant women, pregnant and lactating women) and young children under two years of age. The project focuses specifically on the South-East Asian region because of the diversity in the extent and severity of malnutrition in that region and on the diversity of political, economic, social and cultural contexts. The SMILING proposal deliberately avoids expressing pre-conceived views on which interventions should be prioritized currently or in the future as the deliverables of the Action will reflect the views and opinions of a wide range of stakeholders in the region who will be consulted during the project.</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Cambodia (cont'd)		<p>The ultimate objective of the Action is to integrate priorities for appropriate, efficient, feasible and sustainable interventions to improve micronutrient status, health and development of women of reproductive age and young children primarily into the national policies of the five target countries in South-East Asia and in the agenda of the civil society, private sector, international organizations and NGOs. The goal is not only protecting people from hunger but also to guarantee food and nutritional security to these most vulnerable groups, thereby contributing directly to MDG1, MDG5 and MDG4 and as well by extension to MDG2 and MDG6.</p> <p>Participant: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (EC contribution: €8,619.1) Total Project Cost: €325284.32</p>
Ethiopia	Private Sector Development Programme	<p>FED/2010/021-440 (€1,000,000)</p> <p>Support to Private Sector Development aims to increase the level of competitiveness to Ethiopia's private sector and to assist the government in its efforts to accelerate trade and facilitate the countries integration into the regional and world economy.</p>
	<p>A framework for enhancing EO capacity for Agriculture and Forest Management in Africa as a contribution to GEOSS</p> <p>Project Start: 1.10.2011</p>	<p>AGRICAB aims to strengthen Earth Observation (EO) capacities in Africa by building on the open data sharing through GEONETCast, connecting the available satellite and other data with predictive models in order to facilitate integration in agriculture and forestry planning and management processes. Dedicated national applications in various African countries are designed to address particular policy issues related to livestock, crop systems and forest management. Through these applications, "twinning partnerships" are developed between a European and an African partner, to maximize knowledge transfer and integration. Experiences learned will form a good basis for regional trainings to the member states of the Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel (OSS) in Tunisia, the Regional Centre for Mapping Resources for Development (RCMRD) in Kenya and the AGRHYMET regional centre in Niger, covering almost the entire African continent. These activities will be linked with Africa-wide management and research initiatives and programmes on Forest and Agriculture and builds on experiences from the GEONETCast for and by Developing Countries (DevCoCast) and Global Monitoring for Food Security (GMFS) projects.</p> <p>Participant: GEOSAS CONSULTING SERVICE PLC (EC contribution: €46,405) Total Project Cost: €4,119,542</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Ethiopia (cont'd)	European Union and African Union cooperative research to increase food production in irrigated farming systems in Africa/ EAU4Food Project Start: 1.7.2011	<p>EAU4Food seeks to address the need for new approaches to increase food production in irrigated areas in Africa, while ensuring healthy and resilient environments. Potential pitfalls of introducing innovations in local farming systems, like limited adoption by farmers and trade-off effects to other (environmental) systems are overcome by, respectively, (i) utilizing a true trans-disciplinary approach, which involves the active participation of all stakeholders in all relevant disciplines, and (ii) by determining and respecting so called sustainable production thresholds. EAU4Food is executed in four irrigated areas in Africa, viz. Southern Africa (Mozambique and South-Africa), Tunisia, Mali and Ethiopia to fully benefit from the potential of cross distributing promising strategies and innovations. At each site, key indicators, risk factors, farm strategies and biophysical parameters are monitored for identification of current constraints to food production and to evaluate agro-ecological and socio-economic impacts of improved practices and/or innovations after implementation. Results of EAU4Food are distilled into tailor made support tables and guidelines for different user groups. These support tables and guidelines support decision making processes at local level by overseeing short-term and long-term effects of alternative practices and improved strategies. EAU4Food is expected to have significant positive impacts on agricultural production at farm level for many years to come, and on wider policy processes at national and transnational levels. To enlarge and maintain the impact of EAU4Food, capacity building programmes are developed at different levels, going from farmer to farmer exchange up to exchange of scientific personnel. Moreover, further exploitation of the results of EAU4Food is supported via other mediums such as "songs of success", documentaries, school programmes, policy briefs, fact-books and scientific publications and presentations.</p> <p>Participant: MEKELLE UNIVERSITY (EC contribution: €78,596) Total Project Cost: €1,943,245</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Ethiopia (cont'd)	Exploring the Future of Global Food and Nutrition Security Project Start: 1.3.2012	<p>One of the biggest challenges facing global society today is the widespread and growing presence of hunger and food insecurity. Given that the lead time for some social and technological solutions is long, a long-term framework on global food and nutrition security (FNS) is required. FoodSecure aims at improving the resilience of the food system, by providing a means to mitigate risks and uncertainties in the world food system caused by economic and climatic shocks while providing for sustainable economic growth. The project provides an analytical toolbox to experiment, analyse, and coordinate the effects of short and medium term policies, thereby allowing for the execution of consistent, coherent, long-term strategies with desirable consequences.</p> <p>The FoodSecure collaboration responds to the challenge of food shortages and volatility by providing stakeholders, in the EU and beyond, with the capacity to assess and address the short term and long-term challenges of food and nutrition security both effectively and sustainably. The project draws on an expert, multidisciplinary, science team to provide a complete set of knowledge to inform and guide decision makers and other stakeholders in formulating strategies to alleviate food shortages.</p> <p>The food system is analysed in relationship to the ecosystem, energy, and financial markets, all of which are potential sources of shocks that can disrupt the food system. In addition, it is examined in light of fundamental societal trends and changing attitudes towards food consumption and production. The project emphasises the diversity of challenges of FNS in countries and regions. The project delivers new empirical evidence on the drivers of global FNS, and classifies regions and livelihood systems in typologies. A harmonized data system and modelling toolbox are developed for forecasts (on short term) and forward looking (towards 2050) on future hunger. A support for effective and sustainable actions will include the identification of the critical pathways for technological and institutional change and for EU policies in the areas of development aid, climate change, trade, common agricultural policy and renewable energy, including sustainability criteria.</p> <p>Participant: ETHIOPIAN ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION (EC contribution: €135,000) Total Project Cost: €10,351,346</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Ethiopia (cont'd)	IST-Africa Initiative (2012-2013) - Regional Impact of Information Society Technologies in Africa Project Start: 1.10.2011	<p>IST-Africa (2012-2013) is a strategic collaboration between one European partner and 19 African Ministries and National Councils responsible for ICT /STI adoption, policy and research representing North Africa (Egypt, Tunisia), Southern Africa (South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia, Swaziland, Malawi), East Africa (Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Burundi, Ethiopia), West Africa (Senegal, Ghana) and Central Africa (Cameroon). The main objectives of IST-Africa (2012-2013) are to: Support Information Society and ICT R&D dialogues and increase cooperation between EC, AUC, EU and African MS and key regional organizations; Support work of European Expert Group and implementation of the 8th Africa-EU Strategic Partnership; Organize events synchronized with dialogue meetings, providing input on common R&D priorities and strengthening EU-Africa research links; Identify and analyse African ICT research priorities and provide recommendations for future Africa - EU cooperation; Strengthen cooperative research links between European and African organizations to establish strategic partnerships; Support development of NCPs in partner countries.</p> <p>IST-Africa (2012-2013) will: Organize two Thematic Working Group Meetings; Facilitation of two informal Dialogue Meetings of European Expert Group (hosted by EU Member States or EC) to support EC; Organize two Ministerial level research conferences in Africa and meetings with RECs and other Regional stakeholders; Engage with national and regional African S&T/ICT Stakeholders to identify research priorities; Organise FP7 Training Workshops in new Partner Countries (Zambia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Swaziland, Malawi) to create awareness about Calls, validate priorities, inform recommendations; Organise two IST-Africa Workshops at European conferences to highlight African research capacity; Maximize regional impact by engaging with relevant Technology Platforms and publishing content.</p> <p>Participant: MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (EC contribution: €26,215) Total Project Cost: €1,078,205</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Sustainable Micronutrient Interventions to Control Deficiencies and Improve Nutritional Status and General Health in Asia Project Start: 1.1.2012	<p>Interventions to improve nutritional status are of critical importance to achieve Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Micronutrient deficiencies, mainly iron, zinc, vitamin A and iodine deficiencies affect billions of people worldwide, are responsible for more than one million child deaths per year and prevent a third of the world's children from reaching their intellectual and physical potential. The SMILING project "Sustainable Micronutrient Interventions to Control Deficiencies and Improved Nutritional Status and General health in Asia" will produce a new, feasible and sustainable nutrition intervention agenda, which will be country-specific and directed to women of reproductive age (non-pregnant women, pregnant and lactating women) and young children under two years of age. The project focuses specifically on the South-East Asian region because of the diversity in the extent and severity of malnutrition in that region and on the diversity of political, economic, social and cultural contexts. The SMILING proposal deliberately avoids expressing pre-conceived views on which interventions should be prioritized currently or in the future as the deliverables of the Action will reflect the views and opinions of a wide range of stakeholders in the region who will be consulted during the project.</p> <p>The ultimate objective of the Action is to integrate priorities for appropriate, efficient, feasible and sustainable interventions to improve micronutrient status, health and development of women of reproductive age and young children primarily into the national policies of the five target countries in South-East Asia and in the agenda of the civil society, private sector, international organizations and NGOs. The goal is not only protecting people from hunger but also to guaranty food and nutritional security to these most vulnerable groups, thereby contributing directly to MDG1, MDG5 and MDG4 and as well by extension to MDG2 and MDG6.</p> <p>Participant: MINISTRY OF HEALTH (EC contribution: €86,466) Total Project Cost: €2,325,284</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Lesotho	IST-Africa Initiative (2012-2013) - Regional Impact of Information Society Technologies in Africa Project Start: 1.10.2011	<p>IST-Africa (2012-2013) is a strategic collaboration between one European partner and 19 African Ministries and National Councils responsible for ICT /STI adoption, policy and research representing North Africa (Egypt, Tunisia), Southern Africa (South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia, Swaziland, Malawi), East Africa (Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Burundi, Ethiopia), West Africa (Senegal, Ghana) and Central Africa (Cameroon). The main objectives of IST-Africa (2012 - 2013) are to: Support Information Society and ICT R&D dialogues and increase cooperation between EC, AUC, EU and African MS and key regional organizations; Support work of European Expert Group and implementation of the 8th Africa-EU Strategic Partnership; Organize events synchronized with dialogue meetings, providing input on common R&D priorities and strengthening EU-Africa research links; Identify and analyse African ICT research priorities and provide recommendations for future Africa - EU cooperation; Strengthen cooperative research links between European and African organizations to establish strategic partnerships; Support development of NCPs in partner countries.</p> <p>IST-Africa (2012-2013) will: Organize two Thematic Working Group Meetings; Facilitation of two informal Dialogue Meetings of European Expert Group (hosted by EU Member States or EC) to support EC; Organise two Ministerial level research conferences in Africa and meetings with RECs and other regional stakeholders; Engage with national and regional African S&T/ICT Stakeholders to identify research priorities; Organise FP7 Training Workshops in new Partner Countries (Zambia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Swaziland, Malawi) to create awareness about Calls, validate priorities, inform recommendations; Organize two IST-Africa Workshops at European conferences to highlight African research capacity; Maximize regional impact by engaging with relevant Technology Platforms and publishing content.</p> <p>Participant: MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (EC contribution: €25,126) Total Project Cost: €1,078,205</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Madagascar	<p>Enhancing Knowledge for Renewed Policies against Poverty</p> <p>Project Start: 1.4.2012</p>	<p>NOPOOR aims to build new knowledge on the nature and extent of poverty in developing countries to provide policymakers with a broader understanding of poverty. We believe that poverty cannot be tackled without a comprehensive approach. We know that poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon, but NOPOOR will explore new and uncharted dimensions. It is not just a picture of poverty, but also an understanding of poverty entry and exit processes that is needed for achieving MDGs and for making more effective the policies. Nineteen experienced partners are involved in the project, which includes ten teams from developing and emerging countries in three regions (Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia). These countries have implemented different poverty reduction policies, and this will form the basis for the comparative and case studies approach taken.</p> <p>The project will identify key mechanisms that explain the persistence and exacerbation of poverty, which have been altered by the insertion of developing countries into the globalization process, including trade, aid, FDI and migration, and by the growing interdependence of economies. Causes may differ between countries. This calls for policies and actions to be tailored to each poor country's characteristics, including their access to resources, political regime, quality of institutions and governance. These points are developed by various approaches, including political economics, and different methods: surveys, econometric studies and case studies.</p> <p>NOPOOR will put significant resources into generating new knowledge from original surveys, database work and qualitative work. It will also look forward to future scenarios. Conclusions will be oriented to policy recommendations. Beyond this contribution to scientific knowledge, NOPOOR will pursue an active policy of dissemination and capacity building, including training of young Southern researchers and the implementation of a permanent network with National Institutes of Statistics (NIS). The project is policy-oriented. NOPOOR will accompany the EU's agenda for its policy against poverty by consultations, guidance notes, and policy briefs on issues relating to the program. The review of MDG will constitute an important point of focus in the future years.</p> <p>Participant: UNIVERSITY OF ANTANANARIVO (EC contribution: €250,570) Total Project Cost: €9,873,550</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Malawi	IST-Africa Initiative (2012-2013) - Regional Impact of Information Society Technologies in Africa Project Start: 1.10.2011	<p>IST-Africa (2012-2013) is a strategic collaboration between one European partner and 19 African Ministries and National Councils responsible for ICT /STI adoption, policy and research representing North Africa (Egypt, Tunisia), Southern Africa (South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia, Swaziland, Malawi), East Africa (Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Burundi, Ethiopia), West Africa (Senegal, Ghana) and Central Africa (Cameroon).</p> <p>The main objectives of IST-Africa (2012-2013) are to: Support Information Society and ICT R&D dialogues and increase cooperation between EC, AUC, EU and African MS and key regional organizations; Support work of European Expert Group and implementation of the 8th Africa-EU Strategic Partnership; Organize events synchronized with dialogue meetings, providing input on common R&D priorities and strengthening EU-Africa research links; Identify and analyse African ICT research priorities and provide recommendations for future Africa - EU cooperation; Strengthen cooperative research links between European and African organizations to establish strategic partnerships; Support development of NCPs in partner countries.</p> <p>IST-Africa (2012-2013) will: Organize two Thematic Working Group Meetings; Facilitation of two informal Dialogue Meetings of European Expert Group (hosted by EU Member States or EC) to support EC; Organize two Ministerial level research conferences in Africa and meetings with RECs and other Regional stakeholders; Engage with national and regional African S&T/ICT Stakeholders to identify research priorities; Organize FP7 Training Workshops in new Partner Countries (Zambia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Swaziland, Malawi) to create awareness about calls, validate priorities, inform recommendations; Organize two IST-Africa Workshops at European conferences to highlight African research capacity; Maximize regional impact by engaging with relevant Technology Platforms and publishing content.</p> <p>Participant: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (EC contribution: €27,190) Total Project Cost: €1,078,205</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Mali	<p>AFRICA BUILD (Building a Research and Education Infrastructure for Africa)</p> <p>Project Start: 1.8.2011</p>	<p>Topic: AFRICA BUILD aims to improve capacity for health research and education in Africa, through Information Technologies (IT). It will provide innovative learning and research opportunities.</p> <p>Background: The EU has supported many IT and health initiatives, with significant results. In contrast, there has been no significant transfer of expertise, methods and tools to neighbour countries in Africa.</p> <p>Main objective: To promote health research, education and practice in Africa through the creation of centres of excellence, by using IT, "know-how", e-learning and knowledge sharing through web-enabled virtual communities. Initial EU-Africa transfer aims to create sustainable South-South communities of African researchers.</p> <p>Sub-objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) To analyse the state of the art in health research and education in Africa. A Roadmap for future European actions will be released. (2) To implement an IT-enabled, open and collaborative infrastructure for education, training and knowledge sharing for health researchers in English-, French- and Arabic-speaking African countries, developing virtual communities of practice. (3) To develop and offer a large number of e-learning courses, validated learning resources, methodologies and supporting evidence for improving the education capacities of health-focused centres of excellence in Africa. (4) To facilitate researchers' mobility and participation in local and international meetings. (5) To validate the AFRICA BUILD impact in pilot research and education initiatives related to reproductive health and HIV/AIDS research. (6) To disseminate outcomes in scientific conferences and journals, media and workshops and conferences in Africa. <p>Expected impact: Based on the experience of the partners - including WHO - we aim to improve know-how, research and technological capacities at the African centres of excellence. Successful actions will be transferred to other organizations and industry.</p> <p>Participant: UNIVERSITE DE BAMAKO (EC contribution: €275,275) Total Project Cost: €2,360,649</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Mali (cont'd)	<p>European Union and African Union cooperative research to increase food production in irrigated farming systems in Africa/ EAU4Food</p> <p>Project Start: 1.7.2011</p>	<p>EAU4Food seeks to address the need for new approaches to increase food production in irrigated areas in Africa, while ensuring healthy and resilient environments. Potential pitfalls of introducing innovations in local farming systems, like limited adoption by farmers and trade-off effects to other (environmental) systems are overcome by, respectively, (i) utilizing a true trans-disciplinary approach, which involves the active participation of all stakeholders in all relevant disciplines, and (ii) by determining and respecting so called sustainable production thresholds. EAU4Food is executed in four irrigated areas in Africa, viz. Southern Africa (Mozambique and South-Africa), Tunisia, Mali and Ethiopia to fully benefit from the potential of cross distributing promising strategies and innovations. At each site, key indicators, risk factors, farm strategies and biophysical parameters are monitored for identification of current constraints to food production and to evaluate agro-ecological and socio-economic impacts of improved practices and/or innovations after implementation. Results of EAU4Food are distilled into tailor made support tables and guidelines for different user groups. These support tables and guidelines support decision making processes at local level by overseeing short-term and long-term effects of alternative practices and improved strategies. EAU4Food is expected to have significant positive impacts on agricultural production at farm level for many years to come, and on wider policy processes at national and transnational levels. To enlarge and maintain the impact of EAU4Food, capacity building programmes are developed at different levels, going from farmer to farmer exchange up to exchange of scientific personnel. Moreover, further exploitation of the results of EAU4Food is supported via other mediums such as "songs of success" documentaries, school programmes, policy briefs, fact-books and scientific publications and presentations.</p> <p>Participant: INSTITUT D'ECONOMIE RURALE (EC contribution: €191,175) Total Project Cost: €4,943,245</p>
Mozambique	<p>A framework for enhancing EO capacity for agriculture and forest management in Africa as a contribution to GEOSS</p> <p>Project Start: 1.10.2011</p>	<p>AGRICAB aims to strengthen Earth Observation (EO) capacities in Africa by building on the open data sharing through GEONETCast, connecting the available satellite and other data with predictive models in order to facilitate integration in agriculture and forestry planning and management processes. Dedicated national applications in various African countries are designed to address particular policy issues related to livestock, crop systems and forest management. Through these applications, "twinning partnerships" are developed between a European and an African partner, to maximize knowledge transfer and integration. Experiences learned will form a good basis for regional trainings to the member states of the Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel (OSS) in Tunisia, the Regional Centre for Mapping Resources for Development (RCMRD) in Kenya and the AGRHYMET regional centre in Niger, covering almost the entire African continent. These activities will be linked with Africa-wide management and research initiatives and programmes on Forest and Agriculture and builds on experiences from the GEONETCast for and by Developing Countries (DevCoCast) and Global Monitoring for Food Security (GMFS) projects.</p> <p>Participant: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE METEOROLOGIA (EC contribution: €1,581); Participant: UNIVERSIDADE EDUARDO MONDLANE (EC contribution: €3,286) Total Project Cost: €4,119,542</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Mozambique (cont'd)	Diagonal Interventions to Fast-Forward Enhanced Reproductive Health Project Start: 1.10.2011	<p>Improving women's sexual and reproductive health (SRH) requires innovative strategies to maximise potential synergies between components of care. Most adverse reproductive health outcomes stem from unintended pregnancy, and acquisition and transmission of reproductive tract infections. Although proven solutions exist, their implementation has been fragmented, with limited population impact, and little access for populations most at risk, such as sex workers. Integration of SRH services is key to achieving universal access to reproductive health. However, with weakened health systems and an HIV pandemic, the way forward is uncertain. The essential package of services and models for delivering them at high coverage in resource-limited settings are unclear. To address this, we propose a "diagonal" strategy, incorporating both "horizontal" health systems strengthening and more targeted "vertical" approaches. Horizontal programmes can reach large numbers of women, while vertical programs target high-risk populations, difficult to reach through a horizontal approach. The aim is improved SRH services through identifying best practices in delivering a combined package of interventions for general population women and female sex workers. The research will occur in Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, and Mysore, India by a consortium of three African, one Indian and two European partners. Detailed situation and policy analyses will be conducted in each country, with key stakeholder and community participation, and will inform the design of context-specific interventions to be implemented as feasible and acceptable packages of interventions. We will apply health systems research methodology to evaluate effectiveness and sustainability, and to identify the determinants of successful, sustainable and replicable interventions. This project will help to define packages of SRH services and models for delivery that meet the needs of all women and impact positively on their health.</p> <p>Participant: ASSOCIACAO CENTRO INTERNACIONAL PARA SAUDE REPRODUTIVA (EC contribution: €19,799) Total Project Cost: €3,809,915</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Mozambique (cont'd)	European Union and African Union cooperative research to increase food production in irrigated farming systems in Africa/ EAU4Food Project Start: 1.7.2011	<p>EAU4Food seeks to address the need for new approaches to increase food production in irrigated areas in Africa, while ensuring healthy and resilient environments. Potential pitfalls of introducing innovations in local farming systems, like limited adoption by farmers and trade-off effects to other (environmental) systems are overcome by, respectively, (i) utilizing a true trans-disciplinary approach, which involves the active participation of all stakeholders in all relevant disciplines, and (ii) by determining and respecting so-called sustainable production thresholds. EAU4Food is executed in four irrigated areas in Africa, viz. Southern Africa (Mozambique and South-Africa), Tunisia, Mali and Ethiopia to fully benefit from the potential of cross distributing promising strategies and innovations. At each site, key indicators, risk factors, farm strategies and biophysical parameters are monitored for identification of current constraints to food production and to evaluate agro-ecological and socio-economic impacts of improved practices and/or innovations after implementation. Results of EAU4Food are distilled into tailor made support tables and guidelines for different user groups. These support tables and guidelines support decision making processes at local level by overseeing short-term and long-term effects of alternative practices and improved strategies. EAU4Food is expected to have significant positive impacts on agricultural production at farm level for many years to come, and on wider policy processes at national and transnational levels. To enlarge and maintain the impact of EAU4Food, capacity building programmes are developed at different levels, going from farmer to farmer exchange up to exchange of scientific personnel. Moreover, further exploitation of the results of EAU4Food is supported via other mediums such as "songs of success", documentaries, school programmes, policy briefs, fact-books and scientific publications and presentations.</p> <p>Participant: UNIVERSIDADE EDUARDO MONDLANE (EC contribution: €154,460) Total Project Cost: €1,943,245</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Mozambique (cont'd)	IST-Africa Initiative (2012-2013) - Regional Impact of Information Society Technologies in Africa Project Start: 1.10.2011	<p>IST-Africa (2012 - 2013) is a strategic collaboration between one European partner and 19 African Ministries and National Councils responsible for ICT /STI adoption, policy and research representing North Africa (Egypt, Tunisia), Southern Africa (South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia, Swaziland, Malawi), East Africa (Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Burundi, Ethiopia), West Africa (Senegal, Ghana) and Central Africa (Cameroon).</p> <p>The main objectives of IST-Africa (2012-2013) are to: Support Information Society and ICT R&D dialogues and increase cooperation between EC, AUC, EU and African MS and key regional organizations; Support work of European Expert Group and implementation of the 8th Africa-EU Strategic Partnership; Organize events synchronized with dialogue meetings, providing input on common R&D priorities and strengthening EU-Africa research links; Identify and analyse African ICT research priorities and provide recommendations for future Africa - EU cooperation; Strengthen cooperative research links between European and African organizations to establish strategic partnerships; Support development of NCPs in partner countries.</p> <p>IST-Africa (2012-2013) will: Organise two Thematic Working Group Meetings; Facilitation of two informal Dialogue Meetings of European Expert Group (hosted by EU Member States or EC) to support EC; Organize two Ministerial level research conferences in Africa and meetings with RECs and other regional stakeholders; Engage with national and regional African S&T/ICT Stakeholders to identify research priorities; Organize FP7 Training Workshops in new Partner Countries (Zambia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Swaziland, Malawi) to create awareness about Calls, validate priorities, inform recommendations; Organize two IST-Africa Workshops at European conferences to highlight African research capacity; Maximize regional impact by engaging with relevant Technology Platforms and publishing content.</p> <p>Participant: UNIDADE TECNICA DE IMPLEMENTACAO DA POLITICA DE INFORMATICA (EC contribution: €33,926) Total Project Cost: €1,078,205</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Niger	<p>A framework for enhancing EO capacity for agriculture and forest management in Africa as a contribution to GEOSS</p> <p>Project Start: 1.10.2011</p>	<p>AGRICAB aims to strengthen Earth Observation (EO) capacities in Africa by building on the open data sharing through GEONETCast, connecting the available satellite and other data with predictive models in order to facilitate integration in agriculture and forestry planning and management processes. Dedicated national applications in various African countries are designed to address particular policy issues related to livestock, crop systems and forest management. Through these applications, "twinning partnerships" are developed between a European and an African partner, to maximize knowledge transfer and integration. Experiences learned will form a good basis for regional trainings to the member states of the Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel (OSS) in Tunisia, the Regional Centre for Mapping Resources for Development (RCMRD) in Kenya and the AGRHYMET regional centre in Niger, covering almost the entire African continent. These activities will be linked with Africa-wide management and research initiatives and programmes on Forest and Agriculture and builds on experiences from the GEONETCast for and by Developing Countries (DevCoCast) and Global Monitoring for Food Security (GMFS) projects.</p> <p>Participant: CENTRE REGIONAL AGRHYMET (EC contribution: €176,040) Total Project Cost: €1,119,542</p>
	<p>Quantifying projected impacts under 2°C warming</p> <p>Project Start: 1.10.2011</p>	<p>Political discussions on the European goal to limit global warming to 2°C demands that discussions are informed by the best available science on projected impacts and possible benefits. IMPACT2C enhances knowledge, quantifies climate change impacts, and adopts a clear and logical structure, with climate and impacts modelling, vulnerabilities, risks and economic costs, as well as potential responses, within a pan-European sector based analysis. IMPACT2C utilises a range of models within a multi-disciplinary international expert team and assesses effects on water, energy, infrastructure, coasts, tourism, forestry, agriculture, ecosystems services, and health and air quality-climate interactions. IMPACT2C introduces key innovations. First, harmonized socio-economic assumptions/scenarios will be used, to ensure that both individual and cross-sector assessments are aligned to the 2°C (1.5°C) scenario for both impacts and adaptation, e.g. in relation to land-use pressures between agriculture and forestry. Second, it has a core theme of uncertainty, and will develop a methodological framework integrating the uncertainties within and across the different sectors, in a consistent way. In so doing, analysis of adaptation responses under uncertainty will be enhanced. Finally, a cross-sectoral perspective is adopted to complement the sector analysis. A number of case studies will be developed for particularly vulnerable areas, subject to multiple impacts (e.g. the Mediterranean), with the focus being on cross-sectoral interactions (e.g. land use competition) and cross-cutting themes (e.g. cities). The project also assesses climate change impacts in some of the world's most vulnerable regions: Bangladesh, Africa (Nile and Niger basins), and the Maldives. IMPACT2C integrates and synthesizes project findings suitable for awareness raising and are readily communicable to a wide audience, and relevant for policy negotiations.</p> <p>Participant: AFRICAN CENTRE OF METEOROLOGICAL APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT (EC contribution: €85,200) Total Project Cost: €8,447,372</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Rwanda	African Rural-City Connections Project Start: 1.4.2012	<p>The overall objective of the African Rural-City Connections (RurbanAfrica) project is to explore the connections between rural transformations, mobility, and urbanization processes and analyse how these contribute to an understanding of the scale, nature and location of poverty in sub-Saharan Africa. The RurbanAfrica project will advance the research agenda on rural-city connections in sub-Saharan Africa by addressing a range of crucial components: agricultural transformations, rural livelihoods, city dynamics, and access to services in cities. In this respect the project will challenge a number of generally accepted "truths" about rural and city development, and the importance and implication of migration in shaping these. It will thereby question the overall negative interpretations of the economic role of rural-urban mobility and migration in sub-Saharan Africa and generate new insights into the relationship between rural-city connections and poverty dynamics. The project will include nine partners; four European, one international, and four sub-Saharan African. RurbanAfrica focuses on four country cases: Rwanda, Tanzania, Cameroon and Ghana and examine in-depth two rural-city connections in each of the case countries. Research is organized into six work packages: Agricultural transformation, rural livelihoods, city dynamics, access to services, knowledge platform and policy dialogue, and synthesis, dissemination and management. Central to the approach is the on-going integration of policy research, policy dialogue, knowledge sharing and empirical research. Through ongoing collaboration between senior and junior researchers from European and sub-Saharan African partners, and co-supervising of PhD students, the project will contribute to capacity building and potentially impact curriculum development. The research and dissemination process will be supported by a scientific advisory board, with members from European and sub-Saharan African research institutions.</p> <p>Participant: National University of Rwanda (EC contribution: €162,960) Total Project Cost: €3,503,840</p>
Senegal	A framework for enhancing EO capacity for agriculture and forest management in Africa as a contribution to GEOSS Project Start: 1.10.2011	<p>AGRICAB aims to strengthen Earth Observation (EO) capacities in Africa by building on the open data sharing through GEONETCast, connecting the available satellite and other data with predictive models in order to facilitate integration in agriculture and forestry planning and management processes. Dedicated national applications in various African countries are designed to address particular policy issues related to livestock, crop systems and forest management. Through these applications, "twinning partnerships" are developed between a European and an African partner, to maximize knowledge transfer and integration. Experiences learned will form a good basis for regional trainings to the member states of the Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel (OSS) in Tunisia, the Regional Centre for Mapping Resources for Development (RCMRD) in Kenya and the AGRHYMET regional centre in Niger, covering almost the entire African continent. These activities will be linked with Africa-wide management and research initiatives and programmes on Forest and Agriculture and builds on experiences from the GEONETCast for and by Developing Countries (DevCoCast) and Global Monitoring for Food Security (GMFS) projects.</p> <p>Participant: CENTRE DE SUIVI ECOLOGIQUE (EC contribution: €10,414) Total Project Cost: €4,119,542</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Senegal (cont'd)	African Migrant Women Project Start: 1.2.2012	<p>On the margins of the EU, African women migrants can be important transmitters of social cultural practices. But in certain societies of immigration (France, Spain) these women, because of the ageing factor can be victims of some kind of discrimination. Often their husbands can replace them for new co-spouses. This situation creates tensions and that is, for the women, all the more constraining and painful when the women carry on a productive and reproductive activity. This proposal, through a specific anthropological demography methodology, wants to bring into question meaningful motions of ethnicity, transnationalization, gender and the changing context in relation to aesthetic and body concepts of African women in the settlement countries mainly in Spain and France (Europe) and in Senegal and Gambia (Africa).</p> <p>Participant: UNIVERSITE CHEIKH ANTA DIOP DE DAKAR (EC contribution: €15,000) Total Project Cost: €15,000</p>
	Biotechnology for Africa's sustainable water supply Project Start: 1.8.2011	<p>More than water scarcity, diseases and civil wars, Africa is also the least wealthy continent, in terms of economic and financial resources. These combined and tightly linked problems have led to a restricted range of choices, affordable for African countries, to deal particularly with the water issue, as a major topic. Polluted water treatment before use has been their almost unique solution to deal with a growing water scarcity. The treatment of water and elimination of pollutants, mainly pathogenic organisms, xenobiotics and heavy metals, although itself presents significant challenges, is crucial for human health and environmental considerations. However, most regions in developing countries cannot afford the costs of advanced and specialized systems. Numerous water cleaning methods are based in natural, plants or micro-organisms, biochemical processes. Biotechnology is a useful tool that is delivering improved products and process for environmental sustainability, and promises a range of benefits to manage the industrial WW economically and effectively around the world. Some biotechnological techniques are quite sophisticated but others are simple, cost effective and adapted to local conditions and resources of developing countries.</p> <p>These natural biological treatment systems include lagooning, land treatment, phytodepuration, or constructed wetlands systems. They can be applied as secondary or tertiary purification treatment, allowing the removal of pathogenic microorganisms and the degradation of the organic pollutants, so that waste water can be recycled for irrigation and domestic use and hence reduce the pressure on the hydric resources. Other biotechnological techniques to be taken into account within this proposal are biofiltration, membrane bioreactors and algae and other aquatic crops' application for wastewater purification.</p> <p>Participant: UNIVERSITE CHEIKH ANTA DIOP DE DAKAR (EC contribution: €35,390) Total Project Cost: €1,264,465</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Senegal (cont'd)	<p>Enhancing Knowledge for Renewed Policies against Poverty</p> <p>Project Start: 1.4.2012</p>	<p>NOPOOR aims to build new knowledge on the nature and extent of poverty in developing countries to provide policymakers with a broader understanding of poverty. We believe that poverty cannot be tackled without a comprehensive approach. We know that poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon, but NOPOOR will explore new and uncharted dimensions. It is not just a picture of poverty, but also an understanding of poverty entry and exit processes that is needed for achieving MDGs and for making more effective the policies. Nineteen experienced partners are involved in the project, which includes ten teams from developing and emerging countries in three regions (Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia). These countries have implemented different poverty reduction policies, and this will form the basis for the comparative and case studies approach taken.</p> <p>The project will identify key mechanisms that explain the persistence and exacerbation of poverty, which have been altered by the insertion of developing countries into the globalization process, including trade, aid, FDI and migration, and by the growing interdependence of economies. Causes may differ between countries. This calls for policies and actions to be tailored to each poor country's characteristics, including their access to resources, political regime, quality of institutions and governance. These points are developed by various approaches, including political economics, and different methods: surveys, econometric studies and case studies.</p> <p>NOPOOR will put significant resources into generating new knowledge from original surveys, database work and qualitative work. It will also look forward to future scenarios. Conclusions will be oriented to policy recommendations. Beyond this contribution to scientific knowledge, NOPOOR will pursue an active policy of dissemination and capacity building, including training of young Southern researchers and the implementation of a permanent network with National Institutes of Statistics (NIS). The project is policy-oriented. NOPOOR will accompany the EU's agenda for its policy against poverty by consultations, guidance notes, and policy briefs on issues relating to the programme. The review of MDG will constitute an important point of focus in the future years.</p> <p>Participant: CONSORTIUM POUR LA RECHERCHE ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIALE (EC contribution: €290,148) Total Project Cost: €9,873,550</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Senegal (cont'd)	IST-Africa Initiative (2012-2013) - Regional Impact of Information Society Technologies in Africa Project Start: 1.10. 2011	<p>IST-Africa (2012-2013) is a strategic collaboration between one European partner and 19 African Ministries and National Councils responsible for ICT /STI adoption, policy and research representing North Africa (Egypt, Tunisia), Southern Africa (South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia, Swaziland, Malawi), East Africa (Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Burundi, Ethiopia), West Africa (Senegal, Ghana) and Central Africa (Cameroon).</p> <p>The main objectives of IST-Africa (2012-2013) are to: Support Information Society and ICT R&D dialogues and increase cooperation between EC, AUC, EU and African MS and key regional organizations; Support work of European Expert Group and implementation of the 8th Africa-EU Strategic Partnership; Organize events synchronized with dialogue meetings, providing input on common R&D priorities and strengthening EU-Africa research links; Identify and analyse African ICT research priorities and provide recommendations for future Africa-EU cooperation; Strengthen cooperative research links between European and African organizations to establish strategic partnerships; Support development of NCPs in partner countries.</p> <p>IST-Africa (2012-2013) will: Organize two Thematic Working Group Meetings; Facilitation of two informal Dialogue Meetings of European Expert Group (hosted by EU Member States or EC) to support EC; Organize two Ministerial level research conferences in Africa and meetings with RECs and other regional stakeholders; Engage with national and regional African S&T/ICT Stakeholders to identify research priorities; Organize FP7 Training Workshops in new Partner Countries (Zambia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Swaziland, Malawi) to create awareness about Calls, validate priorities, inform recommendations; Organize two IST-Africa Workshops at European conferences to highlight African research capacity; Maximize regional impact by engaging with relevant Technology Platforms and publishing content.</p> <p>Participant: MINISTERE DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE (EC contribution: €24,708) Total Project Cost: €1,078,205</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Senegal (cont'd)	<p>Supporting policy dialogues and cooperation with Africa to enhance ICT cooperative research links between Europe and Africa in the framework of the "Africa-EU Strategic Partnership 8"</p> <p>Project Start: 1.1.2012</p>	<p>The 8th Africa-EU Strategic Partnership interlinks three priorities which can leverage a faster socio-economic development in Africa. Africa/Europe have recognized that the development of STI and the spreading of ICT to all components of a society are key. P8 new Action Plan lists as a priority the development of an inclusive information society in Africa. In that perspective is being formed a multi-stakeholder implementation group (co-chaired by the AUC/EC) aiming at enhancing cooperation between the two regions. The EuroAfrica-P8 project will support policy dialogues and cooperation with Africa to enhance ICT research links in the framework of P8. It will seek to promote collaborative research on ICT in the framework of P8/P3; promote a more coordinated approach of the European MS towards P8; carry on an update of the identification/analysis of joint ICT research priorities; provide evidence-based recommendations to the EC/AUC for future cooperation initiatives; organize events in both regions synchronized with policy dialogue meetings; strengthen ICT cooperative research links between European/African organizations with the aim of reinforcing P8; support the activities of the P8 implementation group; enhance the participation of African organizations in FP/ICT collaborative projects; and facilitate the access of EU organizations to third country programmes. The project is gathering partners able to significantly impact the expansion of Euro-African cooperation on ICT research in close liaison with the EC/AUC and in partnership with key stakeholders in the field. The Consortium consists of 12 partners having a significant experience of ICT policies in both regions, as well of Africa-EU S&T/ICT cooperation. They enjoy access to important networks and they have previously participated in FP projects. Collectively they complement in each other in such a manner that the consortium is well-balanced and qualified with all the necessary resources to reach the project objectives.</p> <p>Participant: ECOLE SUPERIEURE MULTINATIONALE DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS (EC contribution: €37,513) Total Project Cost: €1,230,588</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Senegal (cont'd)	Training of the One Health Next Scientific Generation in the Sahel and Maghreb Project Start: 1.10. 2011	<p>Humans and animals living in poor communities in the developing world often suffer from health problems arising from neglected zoonoses. Control options for these diseases are perceived as either too expensive or to be beyond the mandate of either the human or animal health systems. There is evidence that zoonoses in humans can be suppressed or even eliminated through interventions in animals. Moreover, joining human and animal health services can provide access to care that would otherwise not be affordable or not be available. The close collaboration between the public and animal health sectors, also called One Health, with clearly defined roles for each sector, offers a formidable potential for creative and cost-effective solutions in disease control.</p> <p>Despite the emerging evidence on the effectiveness of One Health in surveillance and control of zoonoses, institutional barriers limit the added value of closer cooperation between human and animal health. OH-NEXTGEN will develop a web-based modular training course designed to empower a new generation of scientists to address One Health issues faced by communities in Africa. While this programme is targeted to the Maghreb and the Sahel, the course will be accessible worldwide by offering training modules through the European Tropical Health Education Network (tropED) and other existing networks.</p> <p>The course will include selected neglected zoonoses and generic themes such as integrated methods of joint human and animal disease surveillance and epidemiology, health economic assessments, animal-human modelling of infectious disease, trans-disciplinary approaches to connect science and society and address issues of culture, gender and contextualized extension and health education. In each module the added value of One Health is demonstrated. The project will complement the existing EU FP7 ICONZ project, which builds up the evidence base for integrated control approaches to neglected zoonoses in seven African countries.</p> <p>Participant: ECOLE INTER-ETATS DES SCIENCES ET MEDECINE VETERINAIRES DE DAKAR (EC contribution: €16,523) Total Project Cost: €228,900</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Senegal (cont'd)	Uptake of Climate related Research Results through Knowledge Platforms with African Collaboration Partners Project Start: 1.10. 2011	<p>The main aim of the AfriCAN Climate project is the development, operation and promotion of a web-based Knowledge Platform for efficient dissemination of climate change research results and good practices, to encourage users for uptake of success stories and research knowledge in new projects. Thereby, the project will contribute to mitigate climate change impacts on African regions and help communities to adapt to the changing climatic conditions.</p> <p>Emphasis will be placed on a variety of innovative and creative web functionalities ("e-tools") when developing the interactive, multimedia, pan-continental, multi-lingual and interdisciplinary AfriCAN Climate Platform. The new platform visitors, the already registered users and the members of the online communities will be facilitated by the editorial team to actively participate in knowledge exchange and uptake of research results. The high profile consortium includes a large variety of experienced EU and African organizations, corresponding to the diversity of target audience addressed by the call. The experts in the consortium achieve full thematic, linguistic and geographical coverage to serve the African continent's climate change knowledge needs. They will jointly build and continuously update a knowledgebase to feed the platform. Country fact sheets on climate change impacts will be developed for all 54 African countries.</p> <p>Strategic networking meetings with information multipliers and FP7 National Contact Points will be held on a regular base to encourage them to become active on the Platform by building climate change interest communities, or joining existing communities. On a yearly base, large promotional events will be organized, hosting the AfriCAN Climate Music/Art and Good Practice Award. Technical tours to good practice sites and workshops on uptake of lessons learn in good practice projects and financing will complement the networking activities and improve South-South Cooperation amongst African regions.</p> <p>Participant: ENVIRONNEMENT ET DEVELOPPEMENT DU TIERS MONDE ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE (EC contribution: €80,785) Total Project Cost: €1,270,903</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Tanzania (United Republic of)	African Rural-City Connections Project Start: 1.4. 2012	<p>The overall objective of the African Rural-City Connections (RurbanAfrica) project is to explore the connections between rural transformations, mobility, and urbanization processes and analyse how these contribute to an understanding of the scale, nature and location of poverty in sub-Saharan Africa. The RurbanAfrica project will advance the research agenda on rural-city connections in sub-Saharan Africa by addressing a range of crucial components: agricultural transformations, rural livelihoods, city dynamics, and access to services in cities. In this respect the project will challenge a number of generally accepted "truths" about rural and city development, and the importance and implication of migration in shaping these. It will thereby question the overall negative interpretations of the economic role of rural-urban mobility and migration in sub-Saharan Africa and generate new insights into the relationship between rural-city connections and poverty dynamics. The project will include nine partners; four European, one international, and four sub-Saharan African. RurbanAfrica focuses on four country cases: Rwanda, Tanzania, Cameroon and Ghana and examine in-depth two rural-city connections in each of the case countries. Research is organized into six work packages: Agricultural transformation, rural livelihoods, city dynamics, access to services, knowledge platform and policy dialogue, and synthesis, dissemination and management. Central to the approach is the on-going integration of policy research, policy dialogue, knowledge sharing and empirical research. Through ongoing collaboration between senior and junior researchers from European and sub-Saharan African partners, and co-supervising of PhD students, the project will contribute to capacity building and potentially impact curriculum development. The research and dissemination process will be supported by a scientific advisory board, with members from European and sub-Saharan African research institutions.</p> <p>Participant: Sokoine University of Agriculture (EC contribution: €177,920) Total Project Cost: €3,503,840</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Tanzania (United Republic of) (cont'd)	Building Sustainable Research capacity for Health and its Social Determinants in Low- and Middle-Income Countries Project Start: 1.10. 2011	<p>SDH-Net's aim is to build, strengthen and link research capacities for health and its social determinants (SDH) in African and Latin American low- and middle-income countries (LMIC) in close collaboration with European partners. The focus on SDH will allow for an in-depth and broad capacity-building approach, including managerial and technical excellence, ethical issues, and research strategies. Lessons learnt will be checked against best practices and success factors in other Latin American, African and global settings, leading to lessons learnt on how to build SDH-related research capacity with strong relevance to the respective context.</p> <p>A sound mapping exercise of (i) social determinants of health (SDH) and research activity in the field; (ii) national and global stakeholders in the research environment, and (iii) existing research capacities in the participating countries will be carried out building the basis for developing and piloting innovative research capacity building tools with a particular focus on research management, ethics and methodology relevant to comprehensively address social determinants of health. Finally, links between research and policy will be forged and lessons will be drawn to support the development of sustainable and attractive research structures and expertise.</p> <p>SDH-Net will be carried out by a strong consortium, based on clusters of existing networks of best in its kind public health institutions from Mexico, Colombia, Brazil and South Africa, Tanzania, and Kenya. The team is complemented by three distinguished European institutions: London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; COHRED, and University of Geneva. SDH-Net is coordinated by GIZ with long term experience in health research and capacity building in LMIC, and IESE Business School, excellent in management capacity building.</p> <p>SDH-Net will have an important impact by developing a concept for research capacity building on individual, institutional and system level, contributing to research system strengthening and to the creation of research landscapes that enable and stimulate locally relevant, interdisciplinary research. It will lead to enhanced capacities for conducting and managing research on SDH and links between research, policy and practice will be forged by developing tools and mechanisms facilitating sustained collaboration. Furthermore, SDH-Net will lay foundations and provide tools for further research capacity building and research system strengthening in the future.</p> <p>Participant: IFAKARA HEALTH INSTITUTE TRUST (EC contribution: €166,758) Total Project Cost: €2,354,525</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Tanzania (United Republic of) (cont'd)	IST-Africa Initiative (2012 - 2013) - Regional Impact of Information Society Technologies in Africa Project Start: 1.10. 2011	<p>IST-Africa (2012-2013) is a strategic collaboration between one European partner and 19 African Ministries and National Councils responsible for ICT /STI adoption, policy and research representing North Africa (Egypt, Tunisia), Southern Africa (South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia, Swaziland, Malawi), East Africa (Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Burundi, Ethiopia), West Africa (Senegal, Ghana) and Central Africa (Cameroon).</p> <p>The main objectives of IST-Africa (2012-2013) are to: Support Information Society and ICT R&D dialogues and increase cooperation between EC, AUC, EU and African MS and key regional organizations; Support work of European Expert Group and implementation of the 8th Africa-EU Strategic Partnership; Organize events synchronized with dialogue meetings, providing input on common R&D priorities and strengthening EU-Africa research links; Identify and analyse African ICT research priorities and provide recommendations for future Africa-EU cooperation; Strengthen cooperative research links between European and African organizations to establish strategic partnerships; Support development of NCPs in partner countries.</p> <p>IST-Africa (2012-2013) will: Organize two Thematic Working Group Meetings; Facilitation of two informal Dialogue Meetings of European Expert Group (hosted by EU Member States or EC) to support EC; Organize two Ministerial level research conferences in Africa and meetings with RECs and other regional stakeholders; Engage with national and regional African S&T/ICT Stakeholders to identify research priorities; Organize FP7 Training Workshops in new Partner Countries (Zambia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Swaziland, Malawi) to create awareness about Calls, validate priorities, inform recommendations; Organize two IST-Africa Workshops at European conferences to highlight African research capacity; Maximize regional impact by engaging with relevant Technology Platforms and publishing content.</p> <p>Participant: TANZANIA COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (EC contribution: €26,383) Total Project Cost: €1,078,205</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Tanzania (United Republic of) (cont'd)	<p>Multilateral association for studying health inequalities and enhancing north-south and south-south cooperation</p> <p>Project Start: 1.10. 2011</p>	<p>Inequalities and vulnerable groups' health, as well as the slow advances to achieve the health-related Millennium Development Goals, are concerns that need to be addressed, notably for low and middle-income countries. While some countries have made advances, these remain unknown to other ones which could still benefit from their experience. Higher collaboration could help but is quite difficult to achieve. The MASCOT project gathers therefore 11 partners from three geographical areas (Europe, Latin America and Africa), an advisory board and additional relevant experts to answer this problematic.</p> <p>The work is specifically designed to achieve defined objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to create links between north-south and south-south efforts in addressing maternal and child health and health inequalities (MCH&I) in developing countries; - to provide evidence on best practice and policy advice for the development of future public health and health systems interventions; - Following a first step of standardization and quality control procedures, the project will implement mapping activities in individual countries of the three regions of interest in order to assess the current situation of MCH inequalities, to identify institutions and research teams performing research in this area, to detect promising projects and research results as well as strategies, programs and policies implemented to tackle MCH inequalities. This will result in recommendations of best practices and policy advice to countries willing to implement actions to improve MCH&I. An important part of the work will also stimulate multi-lateral collaboration and knowledge transfer as a key activity of MASCOT. All along the project, different tools such as meetings, workshops, partnering event, website, and brochures will be used to communicate and promote the exchange between health stakeholders and policy-makers. Ultimately MASCOT should thus allow reducing gaps in health inequalities between and within different regions of the world. <p>Participant: NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH (EC contribution: €101,905) Total Project Cost: €2,287,574</p>
	<p>Supporting decentralized management to improve health workforce performance in Ghana, Uganda and Tanzania</p> <p>Project Start: 1.9. 2011</p>	<p>The proposal addresses the workforce deficit in sub-Saharan countries in Africa by improving the overall performance of the workforce. Management strengthening activities will be tested to identify what improvements can be made within available resources in decentralized management structures. The management strengthening activities will develop integrated approaches to improving workforce performance based on a situation analysis and monitor the impact on workforce performance and on unintended systems effects. New knowledge will be developed on the effectiveness of an action-based approach to management strengthening and what strategies improve health workforce performance in different contexts.</p> <p>Participant: UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM (EC contribution: €96,464) Total Project Cost: €3,785,700</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Uganda	<p>Added value from high protein and high oil industrial co-streams</p> <p>Project Start: 1.1. 2012</p>	<p>The focus of APROPOS is to develop novel eco-efficient bio-mechanical processing solutions to enrich intermediate fractions from industrial high protein and oil-containing process residues originating from agriculture and fisheries. Enzyme-aided modification steps are developed for the intermediate fractions to obtain value-added nutritive and bio-active components, chemical as well as functional bio-materials suitable for exploitation in food, skin care, wound healing, bio-pesticide and soil improvement product applications. Mentioned residues are voluminous in Europe and globally significant. Zero waste concepts to be developed aim at avoidance of unnecessary purification of the components, establishment of local and distributed processing units in connection with the primary production and new business opportunities essentially for SMEs in Europe and beyond. An emphasis is directed to East Africa and India to support their needs to process local residues to components directed to nourish infants and fight against pests, respectively, in rural areas of both regions. The success of technological developments will be assessed in terms of economic feasibility, raw material efficiency and environmental impacts. The assessment will also include study on how the developed residue producer-end use value chain will affect the existing value chain from the residue producer to feed or energy. The multidisciplinary research group and cross-industrial SME group together cover the whole value chain from residue producers and processors to various end-users. The expertise of the partners include crop and fish processing, process hard ware manufacture, mechanical, chemical and biotechnical biomaterial processing, biomaterial up-grading and analytics, enzyme technology, end-product applications, assessment of eco-efficiency and value chains, technology transfer and commercialization. Feasibility of the developed processes is verified by demonstrations.</p> <p>Participant: LASTING SOLUTIONS LTD (EC contribution: €8,775) Total Project Cost: €8,879,813</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Uganda (cont'd)	Aquaculture for Food Security, Poverty Alleviation and Nutrition Project Start: 1.1. 2012	<p>Aquaculture is widely considered as important for enhancing food security, alleviating poverty and improving nutrition. However, little information is available concerning the direct and indirect impacts of aquaculture on food security and poverty alleviation in most developing countries and LIFDCs. Strengthening the knowledge base surrounding aquaculture and food and nutrition security through this project will provide the evidence upon which sound resource allocation and strategies can be based, and subsequently plan, implement and coordinate efficiently development and research programmes supporting the sustainable expansion of aquaculture and increasing its impact to food security and poverty alleviation. The project is to be implemented by 18 partners in 11 selected LIFDCs, three EU partners, and three international organizations. The project will strengthen the knowledge base on food security and poverty and develop new methodologies or more rigorous methodologies to quantify the contribution of aquaculture in combating hunger and poverty in developing countries and LIFDCs. This will endeavour to better understand aquaculture's contribution to human development. Project partner countries were selected based on varied human development conditions and national level efforts in including aquaculture for improving national food security and alleviating poverty. They represent all major aquaculture regions and ICPCs where aquaculture has major contributions to national economy involve high numbers of small-scale aquaculture farms, and with high international trade of fish and fishery products. The results of the project will be brought to the attention of countries and development partners, particularly the EU, and outputs will help LIFDCs and various development partners to improve efficiency and coordination in development initiatives focused on aquaculture as a means of promoting food security and poverty alleviation.</p> <p>Participant: MAKERERE UNIVERSITY (EC contribution: €4,000) Total Project Cost: €1,062,072</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Uganda (cont'd)	IST-Africa Initiative (2012-2013) - Regional Impact of Information Society Technologies in Africa Project Start: 1.10.2011	<p>IST-Africa (2012-2013) is a strategic collaboration between one European partner and 19 African Ministries and National Councils responsible for ICT /STI adoption, policy and research representing North Africa (Egypt, Tunisia), Southern Africa (South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia, Swaziland, Malawi), East Africa (Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Burundi, Ethiopia), West Africa (Senegal, Ghana) and Central Africa (Cameroon).</p> <p>The main objectives of IST-Africa (2012-2013) are to: Support Information Society and ICT R&D dialogues and increase cooperation between EC, AUC, EU and African MS and key regional organizations; Support work of European Expert Group and implementation of the 8th Africa-EU Strategic Partnership; Organize events synchronized with dialogue meetings, providing input on common R&D priorities and strengthening EU-Africa research links; Identify and analyse African ICT research priorities and provide recommendations for future Africa-EU cooperation; Strengthen cooperative research links between European and African organizations to establish strategic partnerships; Support development of NCPs in partner countries.</p> <p>IST-Africa (2012-2013) will: Organize two Thematic Working Group Meetings; Facilitation of two informal Dialogue Meetings of European Expert Group (hosted by EU Member States or EC) to support EC; Organize two Ministerial level research conferences in Africa and meetings with RECs and other Regional stakeholders; Engage with national and regional African S&T/ICT Stakeholders to identify research priorities; Organize FP7 Training Workshops in new Partner Countries (Zambia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Swaziland, Malawi) to create awareness about Calls, validate priorities, inform recommendations; Organize two IST-Africa Workshops at European conferences to highlight African research capacity; Maximize regional impact by engaging with relevant Technology Platforms and publishing content.</p> <p>Participant: UGANDA NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (EC contribution: €29,737) Total Project Cost: €1,078,205</p>
	Supporting decentralized management to improve health workforce performance in Ghana, Uganda and Tanzania Project Start: 1.9.2011	<p>The proposal addresses the workforce deficit in sub-Saharan countries in Africa by improving the overall performance of the workforce. Management strengthening activities will be tested to identify what improvements can be made within available resources in decentralized management structures. The management strengthening activities will develop integrated approaches to improving workforce performance based on a situation analysis and monitor the impact on workforce performance and on unintended systems effects. New knowledge will be developed on the effectiveness of an action-based approach to management strengthening and what strategies improve health workforce performance in different contexts.</p> <p>Participant: MAKERERE UNIVERSITY (EC contribution: €405,857) Total Project Cost: €3,785,700</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Zambia	Aquaculture for Food Security, Poverty Alleviation and Nutrition Project Start: 1.1.2012	<p>Aquaculture is widely considered as important for enhancing food security, alleviating poverty and improving nutrition. However, little information is available concerning the direct and indirect impacts of aquaculture on food security and poverty alleviation in most developing countries and LIFDCs. Strengthening the knowledge base surrounding aquaculture and food and nutrition security through this project will provide the evidence upon which sound resource allocation and strategies can be based, and subsequently plan, implement and coordinate efficiently development and research programmes supporting the sustainable expansion of aquaculture and increasing its impact to food security and poverty alleviation. The project is to be implemented by 18 partners in 11 selected LIFDCs, three EU partners, and three international organizations. The project will strengthen the knowledge base on food security and poverty and develop new methodologies or more rigorous methodologies to quantify the contribution of aquaculture in combating hunger and poverty in developing countries and LIFDCs. This will endeavour to better understand aquaculture's contribution to human development. Project partner countries were selected based on varied human development conditions and national level efforts in including aquaculture for improving national food security and alleviating poverty. They represent all major aquaculture regions and ICPCs where aquaculture has major contributions to national economy involve high numbers of small-scale aquaculture farms, and with high international trade of fish and fishery products. The results of the project will be brought to the attention of countries and development partners, particularly the EU, and outputs will help LIFDCs and various development partners to improve efficiency and coordination in development initiatives focused on aquaculture as a means of promoting food security and poverty alleviation.</p> <p>Participant: UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA (EC contribution: €24,000) Total Project Cost: €1,062,072</p>

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Zambia (cont'd)	European Union and African Union cooperative research to increase food production in irrigated farming systems in Africa/ EAU4Food Project Start: 1.7.2011	EAU4Food seeks to address the need for new approaches to increase food production in irrigated areas in Africa, while ensuring healthy and resilient environments. Potential pitfalls of introducing innovations in local farming systems, like limited adoption by farmers and trade-off effects to other (environmental) systems are overcome by, respectively, (i) utilizing a true transdisciplinary approach, which involves the active participation of all stakeholders in all relevant disciplines, and (ii) by determining and respecting so called sustainable production thresholds. EAU4Food is executed in four irrigated areas in Africa, viz. Southern Africa (Mozambique and South-Africa), Tunisia, Mali and Ethiopia to fully benefit from the potential of cross distributing promising strategies and innovations. At each site, key indicators, risk factors, farm strategies and biophysical parameters are monitored for identification of current constraints to food production and to evaluate agro-ecological and socio-economic impacts of improved practices and/or innovations after implementation. Results of EAU4Food are distilled into tailor made support tables and guidelines for different user groups. These support tables and guidelines support decision making processes at local level by overseeing short-term and long-term effects of alternative practices and improved strategies. EAU4Food is expected to have significant positive impacts on agricultural production at farm level for many years to come, and on wider policy processes at national and transnational levels. To enlarge and maintain the impact of EAU4Food, capacity building programmes are developed at different levels, going from farmer to farmer exchange up to exchange of scientific personnel. Moreover, further exploitation of the results of EAU4Food is supported via other mediums such as "songs of success", documentaries, school programmes, policy briefs, fact-books and scientific publications and presentations. Participant: UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA (EC contribution: €154,640) Total Project Cost: €1,943,245

Beneficiary country(ies)/ region	Title and date of the project	Description
Zambia (cont'd)	IST-Africa Initiative (2012-2013) - Regional Impact of Information Society Technologies in Africa Project Start: 1.10.2011	<p>IST-Africa (2012-2013) is a strategic collaboration between one European partner and 19 African Ministries and National Councils responsible for ICT/STI adoption, policy and research representing North Africa (Egypt, Tunisia), Southern Africa (South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia, Swaziland, Malawi), East Africa (Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Burundi, Ethiopia), West Africa (Senegal, Ghana) and Central Africa (Cameroon).</p> <p>The main objectives of IST-Africa (2012-2013) are to: Support Information Society and ICT R&D dialogues and increase cooperation between EC, AUC, EU and African MS and key regional organizations; Support work of European Expert Group and implementation of the 8th Africa-EU Strategic Partnership; Organize events synchronized with dialogue meetings, providing input on common R&D priorities and strengthening EU-Africa research links; Identify and analyse African ICT research priorities and provide recommendations for future Africa-EU cooperation; Strengthen cooperative research links between European and African organizations to establish strategic partnerships; Support development of NCPs in partner countries.</p> <p>IST-Africa (2012-2013) will: Organize two Thematic Working Group Meetings; Facilitation of two informal Dialogue Meetings of European Expert Group (hosted by EU Member States or EC) to support EC; Organize two Ministerial level research conferences in Africa and meetings with RECs and other regional stakeholders; Engage with national and regional African S&T/ICT Stakeholders to identify research priorities; Organize FP7 Training Workshops in new Partner Countries (Zambia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Swaziland, Malawi) to create awareness about Calls, validate priorities, inform recommendations; Organize two IST-Africa Workshops at European conferences to highlight African research capacity; Maximize regional impact by engaging with relevant Technology Platforms and publishing content.</p> <p>Participant: Ministry of Communications and Transport (EC contribution: €28,651) Total Project Cost: €1,078,205</p>

F. PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES MANAGED BY THE DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (DG DEVCO) WHICH STARTED AFTER JULY 2011.

Intra-ACP

1. **Title of project/programme:** Support programme for the consolidation of the action framework under the EU-Africa partnership on cotton.
2. **Policy objective and/or purpose:** The African cotton producers and industries implement cotton strategies in a concentrated manner to ensure sustainable development of the African cotton sector.
3. **Government agencies or institutions eligible in the provision of incentives for technology transfer in developed member:** /
4. **Enterprises or other institutions eligible for incentives in LDCs (Transferor):** /
5. **Targeted LDC Members (Transferee):** /
6. **Type of incentives measures for technology transfer:** /
7. **Field or sector of technology transfer:** /
8. **Type of technology transferred:** /
9. **Expected output related to technology transfer:** /
10. **Outcomes/impact:** The programme should contribute to the sustainable improvement of competitiveness, added value and viability of African cotton sectors, so as to optimise the impact on the income of producers.
11. **Budget or funds allocated:** €1 million
12. **Duration:** Five years (2012-2017)
13. **Status:** Ongoing
14. **Contact for information:** Aude SAUVAGET- DEVCO E5

ASIA REGIONAL

1. **Title of project/programme:** Asia Investment Facility
2. **Policy objective and/or purpose:** The AIF's main purpose is to promote additional investments and key infrastructure with a priority focus on climate change relevant and "green" investments in areas of environment, energy as well as in SMEs and social infrastructure;. A later extension to the transport sector could be envisaged.
3. **Government agencies or institutions eligible in the provision of incentives for technology transfer in developed member:** /
4. **Enterprises or other institutions eligible for incentives in LDCs (Transferor):** /
5. **Targeted LDC Members (Transferee):** /
6. **Type of incentives measures for technology transfer:** /
7. **Field or sector of technology transfer:** /
8. **Type of technology transferred:** /

9. **Expected output related to technology transfer:** /
10. **Outcomes/impact:** In order to achieve the objectives of the DCI and the Regional Strategy for Asian countries, in the area of "policy and know-how based cooperation" vital capital investments will be supported focusing in particular on climate change relevant and "green" investments in the areas of energy, environment, and transport.
11. **Budget or funds allocated:** €30 million
12. **Duration:** Two years (2011-2012)
13. **Status:** Ongoing
14. **Contact for information:** Pierre LE JEUNE (DEVCO H2)

BANGLADESH

1. **Title of project/programme:** Poverty Reduction through Inclusive and Sustainable Markets (PRISM)
2. **Policy objective and/or purpose:** To enhance the competitiveness of cottage and small enterprises in order to provide increased job opportunities in targeted areas and sectors.
3. **Government agencies or institutions eligible in the provision of incentives for technology transfer in developed member:** /
4. **Enterprises or other institutions eligible for incentives in LDCs (Transferor):** /
5. **Targeted LDC Members (Transferee):** /
6. **Type of incentives measures for technology transfer:** /
7. **Field or sector of technology transfer:** /
8. **Type of technology transferred:** /
9. **Expected output related to technology transfer:** Increased supply and quality of vocational and technical training support to the Small Medium Cottage Industry sector.
10. **Outcomes/impact:** To reduce poverty across Bangladesh by promoting sustainable pro-poor growth.
11. **Budget or funds allocated:** €30 million
12. **Duration:**
13. **Status:** Committed
14. **Contact for information:** Fabrizio SENESI 5 (delegation of Bangladesh)

CARIBBEAN REGION

1. **Title of project/programme:** Support to the Caribbean Forum of the ACP States in the implementation of the commitments undertaken under the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA).
2. **Policy objective and/or purpose:** /
3. **Government agencies or institutions eligible in the provision of incentives for technology transfer in developed member:** CARIFORUM
4. **Enterprises or other institutions eligible for incentives in LDCs (Transferor):** /

5. **Targeted LDC Members (Transferee):** /
6. **Type of incentives measures for technology transfer:** /
7. **Field or sector of technology transfer:** /
8. **Type of technology transferred:** /
9. **Expected output related to technology transfer:** Caribbean states face a variety of challenges in implementing the EPA and EPA related commitments and in fully exploiting the opportunities which may be created by the EPA. This programme provides institutional support to CARIFORUM and to its member states. It also provides technical support in common areas where weaknesses, in varying degrees, have been identified and which are critical to the development of the economies. These areas include, fiscal adjustment, (CARIFORUM Member States currently exhibit a high dependence on border taxes for fiscal revenue), sanitary and phytosanitary measures, (the need for competitiveness to gain/increase market access), technical barriers to trade, (limited capacity to deal with unnecessary obstacles to trade), services, (to take advantage of commercial cross border trade and movement of natural persons) and the rum sector (to fully gain international recognition).
10. **Outcomes/impact:** /
11. **Budget or funds allocated:** €46.5 million
12. **Duration:** Five years (2012-2017)
13. **Status:** Ongoing
14. **Contact for information:** Kathleen DUMMETT (delegation of Barbados)

CARIBBEAN REGION

1. **Title of project/programme:** Economic Integration and Trade of the OECS
2. **Policy objective and/or purpose:** The programme focuses on the following specific objectives: Enhance the institutional capacity of the OECS to stimulate, manage and coordinate the economic integration process; Improve sectoral policy harmonization in the Tourism and Agricultural sectors; Boost competitiveness and export capacity of the OECS private sector.
3. **Government agencies or institutions eligible in the provision of incentives for technology transfer in developed member:** /
4. **Enterprises or other institutions eligible for incentives in LDCs (Transferor):** /
5. **Targeted LDC Members (Transferee):** /
6. **Type of incentives measures for technology transfer:** /
7. **Field or sector of technology transfer:** /
8. **Type of technology transferred:** /
9. **Expected output related to technology transfer:** /
10. **Outcomes/impact:** The programme intends to support the OECS Economic Union.
11. **Budget or funds allocated:** €8.6 million
12. **Duration:** Five years (2012-2017)
13. **Status:** Ongoing
14. **Contact for information:** Andrea JANOCHAN (delegation of Barbados)

ETHIOPIA

1. **Title of project/programme:** EC support to the second phase of the Public Sector Capacity Building Programme (PSCAP II)
2. **Policy objective and/or purpose:** The specific objectives of this support project are to address capacity constraints horizontally, across the public sector (federal and regional) with the objectives of strengthening government systems, processes and procedures for better service delivery with enhanced developmental and poverty reduction impact.
3. **Government agencies or institutions eligible in the provision of incentives for technology transfer in developed member:** Ethiopian Public Sector
4. **Enterprises or other institutions eligible for incentives in LDCs (Transferor):** /
5. **Targeted LDC Members (Transferee):** /
6. **Type of incentives measures for technology transfer:** /
7. **Field or sector of technology transfer:** Subprogramme 6 under PSCAP - Information and communications technologies. The objective of the Information & Communications Technologies (ICT) is to harness ICT for the development of human resources, democratization, service delivery, and good governance.
8. **Type of technology transferred:** /
9. **Expected output related to technology transfer:** The objective of the Information & Communications Technologies (ICT) is to harness ICT for the development of human resources, democratization, service delivery, and good governance.
10. **Outcomes/impact:** PSCAP aims at:
 - Improving the scale, efficiency, and responsiveness of public service delivery at federal, regional and local levels;
 - empowering citizens to participate more effectively in shaping their own development;
 - promoting good governance and accountability.
11. **Budget or funds allocated:** €10 million
12. **Duration:** Three years (2012-2015)
13. **Status:** Ongoing
14. **Contact for information:** Ephraim ZEWDIE (delegation of Ethiopia)

GAMBIA

1. **Title of project/programme:** GCCA support project to The Gambia for Integrated Coastal Zone Management and the mainstreaming of Climate Change.
2. **Policy objective and/or purpose:** The specific objectives are (i) to strengthen national level capacity to plan for and respond to climate change impacts in coastal areas and (ii) to contribute to mainstreaming climate change into development planning.
3. **Government agencies or institutions eligible in the provision of incentives for technology transfer in developed member:** /

4. **Enterprises or other institutions eligible for incentives in LDCs (Transferor):** National Environment Agency (NEA) of the Gambia
5. **Targeted LDC Members (Transferee):** Gambia
6. **Type of incentives measures for technology transfer:** Capacity building to NEA and other relevant stakeholders.
7. **Field or sector of technology transfer:** Sustainable Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and coastal adaptation.
8. **Type of technology transferred:** Know-how on ICZM and costal adaptation.
9. **Expected output related to technology transfer:** /
10. **Outcomes/impact:** *Participatory and self-sustainable ICZM process is established and Local level adaptive capacity to climate change is strengthened.*
11. **Budget or funds allocated:** €3.86 million
12. **Duration:** Three years (2012-2016)
13. **Status:** Ongoing
14. **Contact for information:** Fausto PERINI (delegation of Gambia)

HAITI

1. **Title of project/programme:** Support for binational cooperation in the fields of trade, the environment and local development.
2. **Policy objective and/or purpose:** The general aim of the binational programme is to promote the development of Haiti and the Dominican Republic through (i) the development of binational economic and trade cooperation centred on the exploitation of mutual benefits and the strengthening of solidarity, (ii) support for national and binational capacity building in the area of sustainable land and cross-border resource management, and (iii) public institution capacity building.
3. **Government agencies or institutions eligible in the provision of incentives for technology transfer in developed member:** /
4. **Enterprises or other institutions eligible for incentives in LDCs (Transferor):** /
5. **Targeted LDC Members (Transferee):** /
6. **Type of incentives measures for technology transfer:** /
7. **Field or sector of technology transfer:** /
8. **Type of technology transferred:** /
9. **Expected output related to technology transfer:** /
10. **Outcomes/impact:** To promote the development of Haiti and the Dominican Republic by supporting the regional integration process that takes into account sustainable development requirements and poverty reduction needs.
11. **Budget or funds allocated:** €18.7 million
12. **Duration:** Four years (2012-2016)
13. **Status:** Ongoing
14. **Contact for information:** Sebastien COCARD, (delegation of Haiti)

HAITI and DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

1. **Title of project/programme:** Support programme for the Ministry of Trade and Industry.
2. **Policy objective and/or purpose:** The aim of the project is twofold: (1) to strengthen the Ministry of Trade and Industry's institutional capacity to analyse, formulate and implement trade and competition policy, coordinate all the public/private partners concerned, and strategically steer trade negotiations; and (2) to enhance competitiveness by strengthening quality infrastructure and developing a specific support programme for the private sector (SME/SMI and IO).
3. **Government agencies or institutions eligible in the provision of incentives for technology transfer in developed member:** /
4. **Enterprises or other institutions eligible for incentives in LDCs (Transferor):** /
5. **Targeted LDC Members (Transferee):** /
6. **Type of incentives measures for technology transfer:** /
7. **Field or sector of technology transfer:** /
8. **Type of technology transferred:** /
9. **Expected output related to technology transfer:** /
10. **Outcomes/impact:** This programme primarily seeks to further the country's integration into the regional and international trade dynamic, while enabling it to benefit from such integration with a view to ensuring sustainable economic growth.
11. **Budget or funds allocated:** €4.5 million
12. **Duration:** Three years (2012-2015)
13. **Status:** Ongoing
14. **Contact for information:** Sebastien COCARD, (delegation of Haiti)

SOUTH SUDAN

1. **Title of project/programme:** South Sudan Rural Development Programme (SORUDEV).
2. **Policy objective and/or purpose:** The project purpose is to improve the efficiency of food systems in four states of South Sudan. The project purpose will contribute to improving food security by strengthening the GoS and concerned states institutions so that states are better able to identify, formulate and put into practice effective response strategies to food insecurity drivers; by increasing agricultural smallholder production and by facilitating a more efficient distribution of agricultural production through an expanded rural road network.
3. **Government agencies or institutions eligible in the provision of incentives for technology transfer in developed member:** /
4. **Enterprises or other institutions eligible for incentives in LDCs (Transferor):** /
5. **Targeted LDC Members (Transferee):** /
6. **Type of incentives measures for technology transfer:** /
7. **Field or sector of technology transfer:** /
8. **Type of technology transferred:** /

9. **Expected output related to technology transfer:** /
10. **Outcomes/impact:** Improved food security in four states of South Sudan.
11. **Budget or funds allocated:** €42 million
12. **Duration:** Five years (2012-2017)
13. **Status:** Ongoing
14. **Contact for information:** Alvaro ORTEGA APARICIO (delegation of Sudan)

TANZANIA

1. **Title of project/programme:** Trade and Agriculture Support Programme, Phase II-TASP II.
2. **Policy objective and/or purpose:** To increase farmers' income through better access to markets (national, regional, global markets). It can be divided into two angles: (1) Better compliance with market demand in terms of quality and standards; (2) strengthening of the value chain linking the farmers to the markets, in view of increased productivity, competitiveness and income.
3. **Government agencies or institutions eligible in the provision of incentives for technology transfer in developed member:** Possibilities for partnership with EU bodies for quality and standards.
4. **Enterprises or other institutions eligible for incentives in LDCs (Transferor):** Kenya
5. **Targeted LDC Members (Transferee):** Tanzania
6. **Type of incentives measures for technology transfer:** /
7. **Field or sector of technology transfer:** /
8. **Type of technology transferred:** /
9. **Expected output related to technology transfer:** /
10. **Outcomes/impact:** The project is intended to contribute to sustainable poverty reduction efforts through enhanced participation of smallholder farmers and small scale producers in trade. It will address key supply-side constraints.
11. **Budget or funds allocated:** €15 million
12. **Duration:** Four years (2012-2016)
13. **Status:** Ongoing
14. **Contact for information:** Alexandre SERRES (delegation of Tanzania)

IV. EU MEMBER STATES

EU MEMBER STATE: AUSTRIA

1. Description

21. The Austrian Development Agency works with the private sector to implement inclusive business models - sustainable, market based solutions that are commercially viable and can deliver measurable, impactful and scalable development results for those at the base of the pyramid. We promote good and innovative projects which are jointly planned, developed, financed and implemented. However, there are certain rules to be observed. The following criteria need to be met for ADA to support a Business Partnership:

- Long-term commitment to a country in the South or East as an investor (no export-business);
- benefit for the local population beyond the company's core business;
- substantial input by the company and its partners of at least 50 per cent of the project costs (at least €50,000);
- sustainability: the company or local partner (public institution, partner company) must ensure that the commitment will be continued after the end of the project;
- compliance with the laws of the partner country as well as internationally recognized environmental and social standards (core labour standards of the International Labour Organization ILO, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, principles of the UN Global Compact, etc.).

22. Economic interests can be interlinked with social responsibility in the recipient countries. Examples for this linkage between social and economic benefits are:

- Training and capacity building for SME promotion and vocational training;
- training and capacity building for rural development;
- technology transfer for environment improvements, renewable energy supply;
- improvements in infrastructure, water and waste management;
- implementation of social standards;
- implementation of eco-standards;
- HIV/AIDS prevention and other health care activities;
- good governance;
- sustainable tourism;
- sustainable land and forest management, including certification processes FSC;
- food quality and safety system development.

Duration: Since 2005

Budget 2005-2012: Approximately €17 million.

2. Beneficiary country(ies)

23. Business Partnerships can generally be implemented in all developing countries. The current list can be found on the website of the OECD Development Assistance Committee

(<http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dacelist>). Preference is given to supporting projects in priority countries of Austrian Development Cooperation.

3. Objective(s) and type(s) of incentive given

Objective 1: Promote projects such as direct investment, licensing, franchising, sub-contracting, etc., through financial incentives (max. 50 per cent co-financing)
Support to national and third country firms identifying potential partners (advice, contacts, etc.)

Objective 2: Improve access to available techniques and industrial processes
Access to legal and technological information sources
Creation of information centres
Training in the state of the art

Objective 4: Provide training in technology management and production methods

Objective 5: Capacity building

Objective 6: Encourage trade in technological goods

4. Eligible enterprises or institutions

European enterprises

5. Type of technology transferred

24. Technology transfer takes place in different sectors such as production processes, e-learning processes, train the trainer programmes.

6. Functioning in practice

25. Companies submit brief project proposals. ADA's Business Partnership Office assists companies in developing and fine-tuning the project idea and in drafting a project concept. The project concept serves as a basis for presentation to the ADA awards committee. On approval, the project concept makes up the substantive content of the contract.

7. Examples of ongoing/implemented projects

- Establishing trainer of trainer programmes;
- establishing of cooperatives;
- training of suppliers;
- technology transfer e.g. energy efficiency.

8. Statistics on the use of the incentive / on the number of supported projects

26. 90 supported projects since 2005 (52 finalized, 38 in implementation).

9. Contact

Austrian Development Agency
Unit "Private Sector and Development"
Zelinkagasse 2
1010 Vienna
Austria

Dr Gunter Schall, Head of Unit
Tel.: +43 (0)1 90399-2570
E-mail: wirtschaft@ada.gv.at
Website: www.ada.gv.at

EU MEMBER STATE: BELGIUM

BURKINA FASO

1. **Title of project/programme:** Strengthening of the International Centre for Research and Development on Livestock in the Sub-Humid Zone (CIRDES) as the reference centre for the diagnosis and control of trypanosomosis and resistance to trypanocides in West Africa.
2. **Policy objective and/or purpose:** To contribute to the welfare, and help alleviate the poverty, of the local population through increased livestock productivity.
3. **Government agencies or institutions eligible in the provision of incentives for technology transfer in developed member:** /
4. **Enterprises or other institutions eligible for incentives in LDCs (Transferor):** /
5. **Targeted LDC Members (Transferee):** International Centre for Research and Development on Livestock in the Sub-Humid Zone (CIRDES)
6. **Type of incentive measures for technology transfer:** /
7. **Field or sector of technology transfer activities:** /
8. **Type of technology transferred:** Veterinary medicine
9. **Expected output related to technology transfer:** Livestock farming is a key commercial activity in the region, while trypanosomosis is a major constraint.
10. **Outcome/impact:** Strengthening of the capacity of CIRDES in the field of the diagnosis and control of animal trypanosomosis and trypanocide-resistant trypanosomes in livestock in West Africa in order to improve breeder disease-control strategies.
11. **Budget or funds allocated:** €361,109
12. **Duration:** 01/01/2011-31/12/2013
13. **Status:** The project is ongoing.
14. **Contact point for information:** ITM and partner institute International Centre for Research and Development on Livestock in the Sub-Humid Zone (CIRDES).

CAMBODIA

1. **Title of project/programme:** Building capacity to conduct high quality clinical research and training in infectious diseases, in an environment where quality of care, including laboratory diagnostics, is assured through implementation of a quality assurance programme.
2. **Policy objective and/or purpose:** Evidence-based management of major infectious diseases in Cambodia in order to reduce mortality and morbidity.
3. **Government agencies or institutions eligible in the provision of incentives for technology transfer in developed member:** /
4. **Enterprises or other institutions eligible for incentives in LDCs (Transferor):** /
5. **Targeted LDC Members (Transferee):** Sihanouk Hospital Center of Hope
6. **Type of incentive measures for technology transfer:** /

7. **Field or sector of technology transfer activities:** Infectious diseases
8. **Type of technology transferred:** /
9. **Expected output related to technology transfer:** Skilled human resources are available in SHCH. Findings and evidence are accepted by other health actors and MOH and implemented.
10. **Outcome/impact:** Enhance SHCH's capacity to gather evidence on and to implement best practice in management of infectious diseases in Cambodia.
11. **Budget or funds allocated:** €709,226
12. **Duration:** 01/01/2011-31/12/2013
13. **Status:** The project is ongoing.
14. **Contact point for information:** ITM and partner institute Sihanouk Hospital Center of Hope.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

1. **Title of project/programme:** Consolidation and strengthening of the National Institute of Biomedical Research (INRB) as a national reference laboratory and biomedical research institute in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
2. **Policy objective and/or purpose:** To contribute to an improved standard of health for the Congolese population through the strengthening of a key element of the health system.
3. **Government agencies or institutions eligible in the provision of incentives for technology transfer in developed member:** /
4. **Enterprises or other institutions eligible for incentives in LDCs (Transferor):** /
5. **Targeted LDC Members (Transferee):** National Institute of Biomedical Research (INRB)
6. **Type of incentive measures for technology transfer:** /
7. **Field or sector of technology transfer activities:** Infectious diseases
8. **Type of technology transferred:** /
9. **Expected output related to technology transfer:** Disease-control programmes and other structures actually use INRB services. Peace continues to prevail.
10. **Outcome/impact:** Strengthening of the INRB's role as a national reference laboratory and institute for research on infectious diseases.
11. **Budget or funds allocated:** €1,787,850
12. **Duration:** 01/01/2011-31/12/2013
13. **Status:** The project is ongoing.
14. **Contact point for information:** ITM and partner institute National Institute of Biomedical Research (INRB)

SENEGAL

1. **Title of project/programme:** Strengthening of Dakar University Hospital as a centre of excellence for the control of and research into HIV, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases in Senegal.
2. **Policy objective and/or purpose:** To contribute to the control of infectious diseases in Senegal.
3. **Government agencies or institutions eligible in the provision of incentives for technology transfer in developed member:** /
4. **Enterprises or other institutions eligible for incentives in LDCs (Transferor):** /
5. **Targeted LDC Members (Transferee):** Dakar University Hospital
6. **Type of incentive measures for technology transfer:** /
7. **Field or sector of technology transfer activities:** Infectious diseases
8. **Type of technology transferred:** /
9. **Expected output related to technology transfer:** /
10. **Outcome/impact:** Strengthening of Dakar University Hospital's institutional capacity in terms of the control of and research into HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases.
11. **Budget or funds allocated:** €721,255
12. **Duration:** 01/01/2011-31/12/2013
13. **Status:** The project is ongoing.
14. **Contact point for information:** ITM and partner institute Dakar University Hospital.

UGANDA

1. **Title of project/programme:** Capacity Strengthening for Health Systems Research and Health Policy Development in Uganda
2. **Policy objective and/or purpose:** To contribute to the improvement of the Ugandan population's health by developing the Ugandan health system and by providing relevant information for rational health policies.
3. **Government agencies or institutions eligible in the provision of incentives for technology transfer in developed member:** /
4. **Enterprises or other institutions eligible for incentives in LDCs (Transferor):** /
5. **Targeted LDC Members (Transferee):** Makerere University Institute of Public Health (MUIPH)
6. **Type of incentive measures for technology transfer:** /
7. **Field or sector of technology transfer activities:** Public health
8. **Type of technology transferred:** /
9. **Expected output related to technology transfer:** Current level of funding for ongoing programmes remains stable and staffing situation improves. Suitable PhD candidates identified and they progress as planned.

10. Outcome/impact: This project aims to significantly increase IPH's capacity and involvement in providing an evidence and knowledge base for rational policies and in developing the district health system. This will provide, through the excellent linkages between IPH, selected districts and the MOH, and with the added technical expertise of ITM, a basis for the creation and effective implementation of health policies in Uganda and beyond.

11. Budget or funds allocated: €842,673

12. Duration: 01/01/2011-31/12/2013

13. Status: The project is ongoing.

14. Contact point for information: ITM and partner institute Makerere University Institute of Public Health (MUIPH).

VIET NAM AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

1. Title of project/programme: Institutional collaboration to strengthen the rational basis for prevention and control of malaria and other parasitic diseases in South-East Asia.

2. Policy objective and/or purpose: To strengthen the rationale for sustainable control of parasitic diseases and medical health care in South-East Asia.

3. Government agencies or institutions eligible in the provision of incentives for technology transfer in developed member: /

4. Enterprises or other institutions eligible for incentives in LDCs (Transferor): /

5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee): National Institute of Malariology Parasitology Entomology (NIMPE)

6. Type of incentive measures for technology transfer: /

7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities: Biomedical and epidemiological research

8. Type of technology transferred: /

9. Expected output related to technology transfer: /

10. Outcome/impact: To strengthen at regional level the capacities in biomedical and epidemiological research required for the surveillance and prevention of malaria and other parasitic diseases in Viet Nam, Cambodia and other Southeast Asian countries.

11. Budget or funds allocated: €1,095,178

12. Duration: 01/01/2011-31/12/2013

13. Status: The project is ongoing.

14. Contact point for information: ITM and partner institute National Institute of Malariology Parasitology Entomology (NIMPE).

ZAMBIA

1. Title of project/programme: Institutional capacity strengthening of the Tropical Diseases Research centre, Ndola, Zambia in the conduct of quality health research.

2. Policy objective and/or purpose: To improve the health of the local populations by controlling HIV and other parasitic diseases in Zambia and in other African countries.

3. Government agencies or institutions eligible in the provision of incentives for technology transfer in developed member: /

4. **Enterprises or other institutions eligible for incentives in LDCs (Transferor):** /
5. **Targeted LDC Members (Transferee):** Tropical Diseases Research Centre in Zambia
6. **Type of incentive measures for technology transfer:** /
7. **Field or sector of technology transfer activities:** /
8. **Type of technology transferred:** Prevention and treatment of infectious diseases
9. **Expected output related to technology transfer:** The TDRC continues to be supported by the Zambian Government.
10. **Outcome/impact:** To enhance capacity of the TDRC as an autonomous centre of excellence in the field of applied health research and training in the prevention and treatment of malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and trypanosomiasis.
11. **Budget or funds allocated:** €75,594
12. **Duration:** 01/01/2011-31/12/2013
13. **Status:** The project is ongoing.
14. **Contact point for information:** ITM and partner institute Tropical Diseases Research Centre.

EDCTP - BIOMARKERS

1. **Title of project/programme:** Characterization of novel microbicide safety biomarkers in East and South Africa (Biomarkers)
2. **Policy objective and/or purpose:** The aim is to upgrade the clinical and laboratory skills to be prepared for "next generation" safety trials. All study team members will be trained in Medical Ethics, GCP, and the study protocol and relevant study team member in clinical procedures, counselling, interviewing, laboratory procedures (including storage of specimens) and GCLP.
3. **Government agencies or institutions eligible in the provision of incentives for technology transfer in developed member:** /
4. **Enterprises or other institutions eligible for incentives in LDCs (Transferor):** /
5. **Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)**
International Center for Reproductive Health (Kenya), Reproductive Health and Research Unit (South Africa), Projet Ubuzima (Rwanda) and Mwanza HIV Research Collaboration (Tanzania)
6. **Type of incentive measures for technology transfer:** /
7. **Field or sector of technology transfer activities:** Clinical trials
8. **Type of technology transferred:** /
9. **Expected output related to technology transfer:** Capacity building to improve clinical and laboratory procedures.
10. **Outcome/impact:** The expected outcomes are the identification of promising biomarkers that could be introduced in the next generation of microbicide safety trials, and baseline data on these biomarkers against which future assessments in women who are using candidate microbicide products can be compared.
11. **Budget or funds allocated:** €29,510 (ITM)
12. **Duration:** 06/04/2009-04/01/2013

13. **Status:** The project is ongoing.
14. **Contact point for information:** ITM

EDCTP - PREGACT

1. **Title of project/programme:** Safe and efficacious artemisinin-based combination treatments for African pregnant women with malaria.
2. **Policy objective and/or purpose:** To identify artemisinin-based combination treatments (ACT) that can be safely and efficaciously used to treat women with malaria in their second and third trimester of pregnancy. This will be attained through research, capacity development and networking.
3. **Government agencies or institutions eligible in the provision of incentives for technology transfer in developed member:** /
4. **Enterprises or other institutions eligible for incentives in LDCs (Transferor):** /
5. **Targeted LDC Members (Transferee):** Institut de recherché en Science de la Santé (Burkina Faso), University of Malawi, School of Medical Sciences (Ghana), Tropical Diseases Research Centre (Zambia) and Central University Hospital of Kigali (Rwanda)
6. **Type of incentive measures for technology transfer:** /
7. **Field or sector of technology transfer activities:** Clinical trials
8. **Type of technology transferred:** Short-term training courses in clinical trial methodology and ICH standards.
9. **Expected output related to technology transfer:** /
10. **Outcome/impact:** /
11. **Budget or funds allocated:** €3,708,775
12. **Duration:** 06/02/2009-05/02/2013
13. **Status:** The project is ongoing.
14. **Contact point for information:** ITM

EDCTP - ADAPT

1. **Title of project/programme:** Special populations and label expansion studies with the fixed dose combinations artemether-lumefantrine, amodiaquine-artesunate, and dihydroartemisinin-piperaquine in Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique.
2. **Policy objective and/or purpose:** This study aims to assess the safety or efficacy of ACTs such as AL, AQ-AS and DHA-PPQ in HIV-infected individuals who are on ART and examine the nature of interaction between ARVs and ACTs. To reduce malaria-associated morbidity and mortality in three special populations by determining the most appropriate ACT treatment for each of these groups and to improve the research capacity of three African countries, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia to conduct ICH-GCP compliant clinical trials.
3. **Government agencies or institutions eligible in the provision of incentives for technology transfer in developed member:** /
4. **Enterprises or other institutions eligible for incentives in LDCs (Transferor):** /
5. **Targeted LDC Members (Transferee):** /

6. **Type of incentive measures for technology transfer: /**
7. **Field or sector of technology transfer activities: /**
8. **Type of technology transferred: /**
9. **Expected output related to technology transfer: /**
10. **Outcome/impact: /**
11. **Budget or funds allocated: €57,438 (ITM)**
12. **Duration: 14/07/2009-13/07/2014**
13. **Status: The project is ongoing.**
14. **Contact point for information: ITM**

EU MEMBER STATE: FRANCE

Ministry of Agriculture, Food And Forestry (MAAF)

Technical cooperation

27. The MAAF directly supports the transfer of skills and technology to third countries by means of specific cooperation activities. It finances or co-finances activities, drawing on its own fund of experience and on the expertise of specialists working in French bodies such as technical centres, professional organizations and research establishments.

28. The MAAF provides financial support amounting to €1.0 million a year for these activities. They are implemented by some 20 officials in France and coordinated by the public interest association Agency for the Development of International Cooperation Relating to Agriculture, Food and Rural Areas (ADECIA). The network of cooperation and economic services of the local French embassies is also involved.

29. The activities may concern the transfer of skills and technologies in areas such as irrigation, crop certification and/or standardization, veterinary services, geographical indications, product quality and quality policies, sustainable agriculture, and sustainable forest management.

Education and research

30. With its recognized expertise in education, vocational training, and basic and applied research in agricultural and veterinary training, the Directorate-General for Education and Research of the MAAF provides support for the transfer of skills and technologies to third countries through its involvement in:

- Training activities concerning plant and animal products and forestry and aquaculture products, the processing and conservation of foodstuffs, environmental management, the organization of farms and fish farms, rural development, public policies relating to agriculture and food, etc.
- Support for the organization of initial and further training schemes and teacher training. Such activities are carried out in conjunction with funding bodies at the national level (local authorities, Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and at the international level (World Bank, etc.).

NAME OF THE PROGRAMME/INCENTIVE: Technical cooperation under the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry

1. Description

31. Funding of technical cooperation activities in the agricultural sector.

2. Beneficiary countries

32. The activities in question do not solely concern the LDCs. Some 40 countries benefited from MAAF cooperation activities in 2011. LDCs are eligible for this programme on the same basis as developing countries and certain emerging, or even developed, countries (institutional cooperation).

33. The LDCs that benefited from this programme in 2011 were: Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Haiti, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal. Regional organization activities encompassing LDCs were also conducted in Sub-Saharan Africa (ARIPO, AOPI, AFSTA) and in South and South-East Asia (APSA).

3. Objective(s) and type(s) of incentives given

Objective 2: Improve access to existing techniques and industrial processes:

- Access to sources of legal and technological information;
- prior art training;

Objective 3: Support joint research projects among public partners;

Objective 4: Provide training in technology management and production methods.

4. Eligible enterprises or institutions

34. Any public or private enterprise or institution: central or local government bodies, professional organizations, private enterprises.

5. Type of technology transferred

35. Very broad range:

- Training of veterinary inspectors;
- technical training (cereal and oilseed farming practices, milk processing, etc.);
- standardization/certification of fruit and vegetables;
- sustainable forest management;
- development of geographical indications;
- seed certification system.

6. Functioning

36. Priorities are identified by the relevant French bodies, the MAAF and the public interest association ADECIA (Agency for the Development of International Cooperation Relating to Agriculture, Food and Rural Areas) on the basis of demand as identified by the economic and cooperation services of French embassies, which are in direct contact with local authorities and professionals in order to determine the sectors in which French expertise will be most appreciated.

7. Examples of projects

- Multi-country training of officials in charge of geographical indications (including LDCs: Cambodia, ARIPO).
- Support for the fisheries and aquaculture sanitary inspection system in Mauritania.
- Continuing support for fruit and vegetable quality control in Senegal.
- Support for the OECD seed certification scheme.

- Development of seed certification systems in several African and Asian countries and strengthening of the capacities of the regional organizations concerned (OAPI, ARIPO, AFSTA, APSA).

8. Statistics on the use of the incentive/number of supported projects

37. These programmes were allocated €1.0 million in MAAF financial support in 2011, roughly €0.2 million of which was for LDCs. They are implemented by some ten MAAF officials, and also rely on the participation of the cooperation and economic services of French embassies.

9. Contact

Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Agroalimentaire et de la Forêt
Direction Générale des Politiques Agricole, Agroalimentaire et des Territoires
Service des Relations Internationales
Bureau des Relations Bilatérales
3 rue Barbet de Jouy
75349 Paris 07 SP

NAME OF THE PROGRAMME/INCENTIVE: Support for the introduction of rural training by the MAAF Directorate-General of Education and Research (DGER)

1. General description

- Organization of training in the agronomic area in the broad sense of the term (cattle, sheep, goat and poultry breeding, aquaculture, vegetable and fruit cultivation, agricultural water management, organic farming).
- Support for the setting up of rural training schemes (initial training, further training, alternating school/enterprise training), matching training to employment.
- Establishment and development of geographical or thematic networks of training institutions.

2. Beneficiary countries

38. The jointly funded activities do not solely concern the LDCs. In 2011, over 15 countries benefited from the cooperation activities of the DGER, including the following LDCs: Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Madagascar and Haiti.

3. Objective(s) and type(s) of incentives given

Objective 2: Improve access to available techniques and processes:

- Access to legal and technological information sources;
- establishment of information centres;
- prior art training;
- organization of training systems (basic and post school training).

Objective 3: Support joint research projects:

- Between private partners;
- between public partners.

Objective 4: Provide training in technology management and production methods.

Objective 5: Capacity building:

- Organization of geographical and thematic networks of teaching establishments (aquaculture, organic farming, biodiversity, etc.) for the shared use of educational tools and information systems, and for the exploitation and sharing of experiences;
- 1,500 training and foreign travel fellowships.

4. Eligible enterprises or institutions

39. Public or private training centres at all levels (primary, secondary, higher), specialized (agriculture, animal husbandry, etc.) or not, technical or general, according to the organization of education in the country concerned.

5. Type of technology transferred

40. Broad, multidisciplinary range:

- Agricultural water management;
- development of aquaculture;
- training of trainers, assistance in drawing up job referentials, training and evaluation;
- organization of training for agricultural technicians;
- local development by professional organizations;
- environmental protection;
- techniques for diversification of agricultural production;
- development of rural tourism (multiple activities);
- processing and preservation of food products;
- tropical veterinary and animal sciences (parasitology, optimization of livestock feed, selection of species and adaptation to the environment).

6. Functioning

41. Requests are gathered by the DGER's geographical networks, groups of technical and higher agronomic and veterinary training establishments, which cooperate on an ongoing basis with the countries concerned.

7. Examples of projects

- Training of decision-makers from agricultural technical establishments in Benin, Burkina Faso and Mali.
- Restructuring of the agricultural education system in Madagascar.
- Training programme design and development and training of trainers in Haiti.

8. Statistics on the use of the incentive/number of supported projects

42. These programmes are implemented by some ten MAAF officials, and also rely on the participation of the cooperation and economic services of embassies. They may be co-funded by the local authorities, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and professional agricultural organizations (Afdi, chambers of agriculture).

9. Contact

Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Agroalimentaire et de la Forêt
Direction Générale de l'Enseignement et de la Recherche
Bureau des Relations Européennes et de la Coopération Internationale
1er avenue de Lowendal
75700 Paris 07 SP

<http://www.educagri.fr/lenseignement-agricole-public/la-cooperation-internationale.html>

EU MEMBER STATE: GERMANY

Beneficiary country(ies)	Title and date of the event	Implementing agency	Description
Ethiopia	Outgrowing rosa damascena and know-how transfer in essential oil production 1.8.2011-31.12.2013	GIZ Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit BmbH Godesberger Allee 119 D-53175 Bonn Germany Contact: Dr Rainer Engels Tel: +49(228)2493422 +49(175)2230016 (M) +49(228)24934215 (F) Rainer.engels@giz.de www.giz.de	Selected Ethiopian producers of essential oils are supported to distil high quality essential oils and to establish a small essential oil industry. In order to achieve this objective, selected outgrowers will be trained in organic and biodynamic cultivation of Rosa Damascena (RD) and other herbal plant which includes composting as an effective way to maintain soil fertility. To ensure diversification of production, additional products, like chamomile, lavender or olibanum will be tested and introduced. Improved and efficient distillation methods will also be introduced, and local essential oil producers will be globally connected. To be sure that the international standards of sustainable agriculture are fulfilled, the outgrowers and the processing will be certified organic and "fair"-trade (fair for life, Ecocert, flocert standards).
Kenya, United Rep. of Tanzania	Integrated Approach to Comprehensive Wellbeing at the Workplace including Financial Wellness 1.12.2011-31.1.2015	GIZ	The objective of the programme is to increase the social, financial and health-related wellbeing of employees of selected Kenyan and Tanzanian member companies of the Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development (AKFED) and their contractor firms, their core families and immediate communities. The proposal intends to improve and expand the Serena Workplace Wellness Program, with its health and social protection components by adding a financial wellness component. It is also planned to initiate a learning process within the targeted network of partner companies. The seven partner companies and their branches will be encouraged and enabled to implement comprehensive wellness workplace programmes.
Senegal	Establishment of a professional supply chain of Hibiscus sabdariffa in Senegal 15.3.2012-15.3.2015	GIZ	The objective of the project is to support selected female producer groups in the inner region of Senegal, Sine Saloum, to receive secondary income from the production of Hibiscus sabdariffa in accordance with the European quality standards. The following services are provided: <ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) Guidance of the female producer groups in production;(2) development of a quality assurance system;(3) capacity building and cooperation with local institutions and authorities.

Beneficiary country(ies)	Title and date of the event	Implementing agency	Description
United Rep. of Tanzania	Sustainable (decentralized) supply of drinking water in remote regions of Zanzibar 01.5.2011-30.7.2013	GIZ	The objective of the project is to improve access to a self-sufficient, ecologically sustainable and affordable drinking water supply for the population in deprived areas of Zanzibar. To achieve this goal, two demonstration seawater desalination plants are established and a sustainable operator concept for autonomous, decentralized desalination plants, in accordance to local conditions, will be elaborated and presented. In addition, a training and service centre will be established that informs students, local population and other interested parties, in form of further education and training of trainers, about know-how and technology in water desalination, water treatment and renewable energy as well as benefits of the derived drinking water. The training centre will also offer individual modules of a seawater desalination plant for training and education purposes.
Uganda	Promotion of climate-friendly cocoa growing 01.8.2011-31.7.2014	GIZ	Farmers in selected non-traditional cocoa growing districts of Uganda are enabled to produce and sell environmentally sustainable quality cocoa for the export market on a financially viable basis. In order to achieve this objective, farmers in rural communities of Uganda will be trained to produce quality cocoa using Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and will be provided with access to good quality planting material for cocoa and shade trees, relevant training and extension services and information on business planning and financial services.
Uganda	Hydroelectric power - river turbine 01.4.2012-31.3.2014	GIZ	The aim of the project is to enable villages in rural Uganda the access to electric power which they presently lack. Parts population and SME in the designated region are provided with electricity, reducing consumption of biomaterials (e.g. wood) ensuring climate friendly generation of power. This will be implemented in one location in Uganda with the help of an innovative technology, developed by KSB, a river turbine. With this technology, electricity can be generated by hydro power, as provided under certain conditions in rivers. This off-grid solution will assure electricity for population and businesses in non-central locations. The goal is the creation of access to electricity for parts of the population in a selected project area in Uganda with small-scale hydro-power plants. To reach this goal, a suitable location will be assessed, a river-turbine installed and electricity generated which is then transferred to the users. While this first project is a pilot, it is part of a larger strategy to develop the Ugandan market for alternative energy solutions, thus increasing overall access to clean electric power for the population and businesses, enabling economic development.

EU MEMBER STATE: IRELAND

1. Title of project/programme

43. Programme of Strategic Cooperation between Irish Aid and Higher Education and Research Institutes

2. Policy objective and/or purpose

44. The Irish Aid Programme of Strategic Cooperation, which commenced in 2007, supports partnerships for collaborative research and learning between higher education and research institutions in Ireland and in Irish Aid partner countries. The programme aims to build the research capacity of those countries to respond to local development challenges and opportunities, and provide an evidence base to influence decisions at local and national level that address poverty.

3. Government agencies or institutions eligible in the provision of incentives for technology transfer in developed member

45. Higher education institutions in Ireland are eligible to apply as the lead institutions.

4. Enterprises or other institutions eligible for incentives in LDCs (Transferor)

46. Higher education institutions in LDCs, with a particular emphasis on institutions in Irish Aid partner countries.

5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)

47. Higher education institutions in Irish Aid partner countries: Uganda, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zambia, Ethiopia, Malawi, Lesotho, Vietnam, Timor-Leste.

6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer

48. Capacity Building for development, research and teaching is supported in partner institutions across key poverty thematic areas, which involves the use of technology and the development of skills in this area.

- The establishment of a digital media programme will support the emergence of a sustainable indigenous digital media industry in Zambia.
- New knowledge flows and exchanges of expertise facilitated between specific rural communities, the agencies and organizations that work with each community, and between national and international bodies concerned with agriculture, food security, nutrition and climate change.
- Capacity for e-technology built through on-line, Skype and in-country training partners are required to share and develop lesson-drawing and knowledge exchange.

7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities

49. Education, Hunger, Health, Agriculture, Environment, Governance

8. Type of technology transferred

- Digital Media skills;
- knowledge and skills relating to communication and distance learning between partners;
- research studies incorporating use of technology.

9. Expected output related to technology transfer

- Digital Media training;
- increased capacity in use of technology.

10. Outcomes/impact

50. The use of technology will enhance the ability of partners to produce quality research which will improve knowledge and learning to solve developmental challenges.

11. Budget or funds allocated

€16 million

12. Duration

2007-2015

13. Status

51. Fifteen programmes, which are at various stages of completion, have been supported since 2007, under three rounds of funding. It is planned that a further round will be announced in 2015.

14. Contact for information

Policy, Planning and Effectiveness Unit,
Irish Aid
Riverstone House
23-27 Henry St
Limerick

1. Title of project/programme TRAILINKS

2. Policy objective and/or purpose

52. Irish Aid is the official development assistance programme of the Irish Government. Through the Embassy of Ireland in Kampala, Irish Aid is providing support to an Irish NGO called Traidlinks. Traidlinks is implementing a business mentoring and a regional export promotion programme in Uganda and supports business to business links between Ireland and Uganda. Traidlinks has an office in Dublin and in Kampala, Uganda. From the country office in Uganda, the organization acquires client companies to its export promotion and business mentoring programme. Through the established contacts to local enterprises and the contacts of the Dublin office, Traidlinks is able to create business to business links which sometimes result in partnerships between Irish and Ugandan companies.

3. Government agencies or institutions eligible in the provision of incentives for technology transfer in developed member

Traidlinks/Ireland

4. Enterprises or other institutions eligible for incentives in LDCs (Transferor)

- Small and medium size enterprises in Uganda;
- the Uganda Export Promotion Board.

5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)

Uganda

6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer

- Support to national firms identifying potential partners (advice, contacts, etc.);
- support to third countries (advice, contacts, etc.);
- training in technology management and production methods;
- capacity building.

7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities

53. Trade and enterprise development

8. Type of technology transferred

54. Financial Management, Operational management (production), Quality assurance, Human resource management, Marketing, Supply chain management.

9. Expected output related to technology transfer

55. Improved business efficiency in terms of profitability, turnover and number of staff employed.

10. Outcomes/impact

MarketLinked Programme

56. From July to October 2011 a MarketLinked programme was introduced, specifically targeting Northern Tanzania. Key outcomes were:

- Of the 12 participating companies, nine completed a sales mission;
- some 94 direct in-office face to face business to business meetings were held between the nine Ugandan exporters and some 53 identified buyers;
- one company reported an immediate first order of \$5,000 during or within one week of the sales mission. Post mission survey indicated company projections for initial orders of \$340,000. Only follow up with companies in Q3 2012 will reflect how much of this has been realized.

57. The first MarketLinked cycle in 2012 involved a sales mission to Burundi. Key outcomes were:

- Twelve companies were selected into the programme with ten taken through the entire programme of preparation workshops, market research and sales mission and nine were taken on sales mission to Burundi;
- some 120 direct in-office face to face business to business meetings were held between the nine Ugandan exporters and some 37 identified buyers who had indicated their clear interest to meet the Ugandan suppliers with strong belief in the reasonable possibility of doing business together;
- seven companies reported immediate first orders of \$116,800 during or within one week of the sales mission.

Mentoring Programme

- During the reporting period the number of companies being mentored fluctuated. Some companies exited and others "graduated" as it was agreed that mentoring was no longer needed;
- of the five companies that remained in the programme throughout the period, the total turnover went from UGX 25 billion in 2011 to 28 billion in 2012, an increase of 12.74 per cent. The total number of employees declined by 8 per cent;
- there has been an overall improvement in mentoring company effectiveness in both Finance and Operations. The data for financial effectiveness has shown an aggregate increase of 42.76 per cent from Jan 2011 to June 2012. Operational effectiveness has improved by an aggregate of 47.37 per cent over the same period.

11. Budget or funds allocated

€00,000

12. Duration

2007-2013

13. Status

Ongoing

14. Contact

<http://www.traidlinks.ie/>

Keith Gristock, Embassy of Ireland, Kampala - keith.gristock@dfa.ie

EU MEMBER STATE: SLOVAKIA

1. Title of project/programme: "DRINKING FROM THE SUN" - utilization of solar energy in Kenya / National programme for the Official Development Cooperation of the Slovak Republic for the year 2010 - Call for proposal No. 2010/12.

2. Policy objective and/or purpose: Climate change mitigation.

3. Government agencies or institutions eligible in the provision of incentives for technology transfer in developed member

Slovak Agency for International Development Cooperation, Drotárska cesta 46, 811 02 Bratislava, Slovak Republic, <http://www.slovakaid.sk/>

4. Enterprises or other institutions eligible for incentives in LDCs (Transferor):
AUREX s.r.o., Dubravská cesta 9, 841 04 Bratislava, Slovak Republic.

5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee):
Muringa Holdings Ltd., P.O. Box 11699 - 00100 Nairobi, Kenya

6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer:
Monocrystalline photovoltaic module, high-power module (190W) using 125 mm square monocrystalline silicon solar cells with 14.9 per cent module conversion efficiency.

7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities:
Environmental activities including mitigation

8. Type of technology transferred:

- Photovoltaic panels Schuco - 50 pieces;
- water disinfection units - System Lazur M-1K - five pieces;
- all necessary operational components.

9. Expected output related to technology transfer:
Development, transfer, construction and installation of five off-grid solar stations, water reservoirs and disinfection systems.

10. Outcomes/impact:
Development a series of photovoltaic complex in the rural areas of Kenya for purification and disinfection of drinking water to increase the hygienic standards of local population and enhance the overall living conditions.

11. Budget or funds allocated: €207,160 - ODA, contractor co-financing: €23,944.13

12. Duration: November 2010-November 2011

13. Status: Finished

14. Contact

info@slovakaid.sk, jana.korenova@slovakaid.sk

EU MEMBER STATE: SWEDEN

NAME OF THE PROGRAMME/INCENTIVE: Wind Power Development and Use, Energy Efficiency, and ICT for Pedagogical Development International Training Programmes

1. Description

58. The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) has commissioned LIFE Academy to carry out eight international training programmes on Wind Power Development and Use which are implemented in cooperation with the Swedish Royal University of Technology and Favonius AB, a public wind power company. LIFE Academy has also been commissioned by Sida to carry out five international training programmes on Energy Efficiency in cooperation with the Swedish Royal University of Technology, and three international training programmes on ICT and Pedagogical Development in cooperation with Stockholm University. The overall objective of the programmes is to contribute to capacity building and increased understanding of the importance of wind power and other renewable energy sources, energy efficiency, and ICT among institutions and private companies in developing countries through training of in total 400 representatives.

2. Beneficiary country/countries

59. Whereas the programmes are open to developing countries in general, 25% of the participants in the most recent programmes came from LDCs (Kenya, Mozambique, Nepal, Tanzania and Zambia).

3. Objective(s) and type(s) of incentive given

Objective 2: Improve access to available techniques and industrial processes

Training in the state of the art

Objective 4: Provide training in technology management and production methods

Objective 5: Capacity building

4. Eligible enterprises or institutions

60. The programmes are open to planners, trainers, managers and specialists in the above sectors working at government institutions or private companies in developing countries.

5. Type of technology transferred

61. Knowledge of various methods of central importance in developing wind power plants such as wind measurement, localisation and design, demands on the infrastructure and the electric grid, environmental impact analysis, management, organisation and economy of wind power plants, etc.

62. Knowledge of energy efficiency and its benefits for sustainable development and poverty reduction, as well as increased knowledge of methods and tools for energy efficiency.

63. Knowledge of the possibilities of using ICT as a tool for pedagogical development and to promote "Education for all", as well as increased knowledge of how ICT can be applied in the national educational system.

6. Functioning in practice

64. Each programme runs over a period of 18 months with continuous support from LIFE Academy. Some programmes include workshops in the partner countries as well as a 3-4 weeks study period in Sweden.

7. Examples of ongoing/implemented projects

65. The programmes have resulted in transfer of technological knowledge in the wind energy, energy efficiency, and ICT fields and contributed to expanding and improving the technological base in the partner developing countries.

66. Examples of more specific results can be found in the change projects for participants in the 2009 Wind Power programme:

- New energy laws proposed in Nepal, Namibia and Viet Nam;
- several feasibility studies for wind power plants have been made in India, Viet Nam, South Africa and Tanzania;
- a model for offshore wind power in typhon prone areas in China;
- a blog for public information on and public debate on wind power is up and running in India.

8. Statistics on the use of the incentive/on the number of supported projects

67. The Wind Power programme has been started in four consecutive years (2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012) and is offered twice 2012 and 2013. To the 25 available positions in each programme, in average 100-150 applications are received. 150 participants have completed a full programme while 100 are currently taking the programmes.

68. The Wind Power programme has been extended to run 2012 and 2013, both years with two annual programmes.

69. The allocated budget is SEK 74,000 in total or SEK 185,000 per participant.

9. Contact

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SE-652 62 Karlstad
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E-mail: lars.hallen@life.se
Website: www.life.se

NAME OF THE PROGRAMME/INCENTIVE: Swedfund

1. Description

70. Swedfund provides risk capital, expertise and financial support for investments in developing countries. Swedfund is a bilateral Development Finance Institution (DFI) wholly owned by the Swedish government and reports to the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The objective is the

contribution to the goal of Sweden's Policy for Global Development (PGD), i.e. equitable and sustainable global development. Swedfund's co-financing of investments facilitates transfer of technology by supporting partnerships and diffusion of knowledge.

71. Swedfund also has at its disposal certain funds for financing technical assistance, the objective being measures to enhance the quality of existing projects.

2. Beneficiary country/countries

72. Swedfund invests in companies, primarily in LDCs, with focus primarily on Africa.

3. Objective(s) and type(s) of incentive given

Swedfund

- *Swedfund's objective is to contribute to the goals of Sweden's Policy for Global Development by co-financing investments in the private sector which encourage economically, environmentally and socially sustainable business in developing countries.*
- *Swedfund offers risk capital in the form of equity and loans to strategic partners wishing to establish or expand their operations in target regions.*
- *The size of Swedfund's investment ranges between SEK 10 and SEK 100 M and normally represents one third of the total investment amount. The investment horizon is normally five to ten years.*
- *All Swedfund's decisions are made on a business-like manner considering economic, social and environmental factors.*

Swedpartnership

- *The objective of Swedpartnership is to encourage small and medium-sized Swedish enterprises to invest in emerging markets.*
- *Financial support through loans of up to SEK 750,000 or 40 per cent of the total estimated cost can be obtained to invest in equipment and knowledge transfer when setting up businesses in emerging markets.*
- *The loans can be amortized when the project upon completion and approval of the project results.*

4. Eligible enterprises or institutions

73. Companies investing in developing countries, including LDCs, and their partner companies in the host countries.

5. Type of technology transferred

74. Various types of technology may be involved (e.g. healthcare, cleantech, chemicals, ICT and agriculture).

6. Functioning in practice

75. Swedfund offers risk capital to companies willing to invest in developing countries, having the economic resources to invest at least the same amount as Swedfund and having a management team capable of operating in the country under consideration. Every investment decision made by Swedfund is preceded by a review of local economic, environmental and social conditions. Swedfund requires all of its portfolio companies to submit yearly reports concerning their environmental efforts and impact on social conditions. More information is available from Swedfund's Sustainability Report (www.swedfund.se/en/press-and-publications/publications/swedfund-publications), which follows the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) framework and contains information about the sectors and regions Swedfund invests in, the number of employees at Swedfund's portfolio companies, and descriptions of how these enterprises contribute to development cooperation.

7. Examples of ongoing/implemented projects

76. In collaboration with Fikmar Medical AB and Octopus Medical AB, Swedfund invested SEK 16,500,000 in the Addis Cardiac Hospital in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in 2006 establishing the country's first hospital for treatment of cardiovascular disease. The investment has resulted in transfer of technology and technological knowledge in the cardiovascular field.

77. Swedfund and Iraqi Al Wifaq Automotives started in 2010 a joint venture, Qanadeel al Rafidain, for the purpose of rebuilding Scania's sale and service network in Iraq. Jobs emerge in the service and retail sectors and the knowledge transfer between Scania, Qanadeel al Rafidain and collaborating distributors is being secured through an education and training centre.

8. Statistics on the use of the incentive/on the number of supported projects

78. By the end of 2011, Swedfund's total investment portfolio amounted to SEK 2.6 billion divided over 90 different accounts in 36 countries. During 2011, Swedfund made seven new investments.

9. Contact

Swedfund International AB
Sveavagen 24-26
P O Box 3286
SE-103 65 Stockholm
Sweden
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E-mail: karin.isaksson@swedfund.se
Website: www.swedfund.se

NAME OF THE PROGRAMME/INCENTIVE: Electrical Distribution Management Advanced International Training Programme (EDM)

1. Description

79. Grontmij AB together with ÅF-Industry AB have been commissioned by the Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida) to run the Electrical Distribution Management Advanced International Training Programme (EDM) annually since 2007. The programme provides know-how in the field of electricity distribution, including rural electrification,

covering financing, management and technical questions. The objective is to create awareness of integrated approaches towards electricity distribution in relation to energy supply, country planning and environmental aspects.

2. Beneficiary country/countries

80. More than 70% of the participants come from LDCs (Ethiopia, Gambia, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia). However, also candidates from other developing country are eligible to participate in the programme.

3. Objective(s) and type(s) of incentive given

*Objective 2: Improve access to available techniques and industrial processes
Access to legal and technological information sources
Training in the state of the art*

Objective 4: Provide training in technology management and production methods

Objective 5: Capacity building

4. Eligible enterprises or institutions

81. Participants should be individuals from developing countries acting in the field of sustainable supply of energy, e.g. ministries, regulating authorities, power companies, network operators, electricity cooperatives, consultants, etc.

5. Type of technology transferred

82. Technological knowledge of electrical distribution management.

6. Functioning in practice

83. The two year programme is divided into five phases with a training programme in Sweden and a regional seminar and support by designated mentors to the participants' own change projects. The programme is focusing i.a. on the fundamentals of electricity distribution, privatisation and deregulation of electricity markets, risk and life cycle analysis, quality of supply, technical solutions for existing and future systems, small scale local generation and organization of electricity distribution. The training includes different methods of instruction, such as lectures, exercises, group discussions, study visits and project work and preparation of participants' own change projects.

7. Examples of ongoing/implemented projects

84. The training of individuals from participating developing countries is directly aimed at facilitating the transfer of technology (technological knowledge) to the countries at hand thereby improving their technological base. The mentorship feature enables networking among professionals in the field of electrical distribution and facilitates future technology transfers by potential partnerships and cooperation.

85. Examples of more specific results can be found in the change projects for participants in the 2010 programme:

- Connection of isolated networks to the national grid in Cambodia;
- improving quality of supply and reduction of losses in Nigeria;

- electrification of six villages in Rwanda;
- restoration of electricity supply to Lungi area in Sierra Leone;
- loss reduction in isolated network in Uganda.

8. Statistics on the use of the incentive/on the number of supported projects

86. The programme has run on an annual basis since 2007 with 150 participants accepted to the programme. The overall budget amounts to SEK 25,000,000 or SEK 167,000 per participant. 122 participants have completed the programme and 28 are currently enrolled.

9. Contact

Grontmij AB
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Box 2909
SE-212 09 MALMÖ
Sweden
Tel: (+46) 10 480-2194 (direct)
Fax: (+46) 10 480-2349
E-mail: jan.klevas@grontmij.com
Website: www.grontmij.se

NAME OF THE PROGRAMME/INCENTIVE: Risk Management in Banking and Finance ("RMIFB")

1. Description

87. The Risk Management in Banking and Finance (RMIFB) International Training Programme aims at contributing to the long-term capacity for reforms and change processes in the financial sector in the developing countries involved by enhancing the participants' understanding of the correlation between economic growth, openness and poverty reduction, the financial sector as an indispensable part of the economic infrastructure and the impact of financial markets on public finances.

2. Beneficiary country/countries

88. The programme is open to participation of individuals from a group of prioritized developing countries of which more than half consists of African LDCs. For the 2012 edition of the programme, beneficiaries have come from Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya and Zimbabwe, Ukraine, Iraq, Georgia, Albania and Macedonia.

3. Objective(s) and type(s) of incentive given

Objective 2: *Improve access to available techniques and industrial (financial risk management) processes*
Access to legal and technological information sources

Objective 4: *Provide training in technology (financial) management*

Objective 5: *Capacity building*

4. Eligible enterprises or institutions

89. The programme is open to individuals working in the finance sector in developing countries such as managers with responsibility for business development, credit granting, administration, trading and/or investing, lawyers within banks, financial institutions, pension funds, microfinance, supervisory authorities or managers with responsibility for the procurement of analytical tools for risk management within private and public sector financial institutions.

5. Type of technology transferred

90. Advanced risk management for financial institutions.

6. Functioning in practice

91. The training programme consists of five phases. Aside from receiving training in financial risk management, teams of participants also work on a "change initiative" that they wish to pursue in their home institutions or countries. The change initiative needs to be supported by the participants' employers.

92. The training programme engages the participants during approximately 14 months, of which approximately 4.5 weeks are educational (3 weeks in Stockholm, Sweden and 10 days in one of the participating countries). The formal training includes an overview of the Swedish financial and banking markets and its players, analysis of market adjusted pricing according to risk level, methods and tools for risk management, credit analysis and monitoring, review of the credit granting process and analysis of possible credit facility alternatives adjusted to local needs with maintained risk exposure.

7. Examples of ongoing/implemented projects

93. Examples of more specific results can be found in the change projects for participants in the 2010 programme:

- Create Risk Management Awareness in Microfinance institutions in Kenya;
- gain adoption and implementation of recommendations for enhancement of financial inclusion of traders and peasant farmers by FSDP and Commercial Banks in Zambia;
- lending sector credit risk management enhancements in Ukraine;
- risk-based supervision: Asset quality improvement and government contingency planning in Georgia;
- improve the credit risk management process and risk organization in a private bank in Iraq;
- set up of framework for identifying, monitoring and managing risk at the Central Bank of Iraq.

8. Statistics on the use of the incentive/on the number of supported projects

94. The programme has run during ten consecutive years (2003-2012). The East Africa and Eastern Europe editions of the programme will run again in 2013, with two Iraq editions for the same year still pending confirmation.

95. Previous programme ran between 2011-2012 and has so far involved payments of approximately SEK 12 M.

9. Contact

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NAME OF THE PROGRAMME/INCENTIVE: International Training Programme on Plant Breeding and Seed Production (PBSP)

1. Description

96. The overall objective of the five training programmes organized annually 2007-2011 is to improve the participants' knowledge of an integrated seed industry chain, from plant breeding to seed production, processing and marketing. The programme wants to inspire and give the participants tools in order to start a process of change within the field of modern plant breeding and commercialization of the seed sector. The programme is directed towards individuals working in the agriculture and seed sector in developing countries.

2. Beneficiary country/countries

97. All developing countries are eligible to participate in the programme. However, participation from LDCs has increased proportionately and amounted to almost half of the participants in-2009-2011 (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Mozambique, Myanmar, Rwanda, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Uganda and Zambia).

3. Objective(s) and type(s) of incentive given

*Objective 1: Promote projects such as direct investment, licensing, franchising, sub-contracting, etc.
Support to national firms identifying potential partners (advice)*

*Objective 2: Improve access to available techniques and industrial processes
Access to legal and technological information sources
Training in the state of the art*

Objective 4: Provide training in technology management and production methods

Objective 5: Capacity building

Objective 6: Encourage trade in technological goods

4. Eligible enterprises or institutions

98. Individuals working within agriculture and the seed industry in developing countries.

5. Type of technology transferred

99. Knowledge of modern plant breeding and seed industry, organisation management and modern technology in the complete chain from plant breeding via control to marketing.

6. Functioning in practice

100. The programme includes lectures, group and individual work, study visits and field studies. Project work and communication are continuous parts of the programme and focus is on active participation and the applicability in the participants' countries.

101. After the training the participants will *inter alia* have an improved knowledge of plant breeding and agricultural biotechnology, be familiar with seed production and processing including seed treatment and storage, have an improved knowledge of business development and marketing and have established contacts with Swedish organisations or companies.

7. Examples of ongoing/implemented projects

102. All participants write situation analyses describing the current situation in plant breeding and seed production in their home countries. Based on these analyses, they design "Projects of Change" - a key output of the training programme. All participants receive a mentor advising them during the implementation of the Projects of Change. The programme thus achieves transfer of knowledge to the developing countries involved and creates international networks of professionals in the sector facilitating future technology transfers.

103. One example of a result through one of the participants' change projects is training of 120 Ugandan farmers and rural students in seed production of soya beans. Their first crop amounted to 2,500 ton high quality seed that was partly sold to private companies, partly used in their own farming.

8. Statistics on the use of the incentive/on the number of supported projects

104. The programme has been organized during five consecutive years (2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011). About 132 participants have completed the programme.

105. The allocated budget is SEK 25,000,000 in total or SEK 200,000 per participant.

9. Contact

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NAME OF THE PROGRAMME / INCENTIVE: DemoEnvironment

1. Description

106. The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth is commissioned by the Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida) to run DemoEnvironment. The objective is to

support environmental technology efforts to achieve sustainable urban development and renewable energy in developing countries.

107. DemoEnvironment is a grant offering support for modern environmental technology solutions in the areas of sustainable urban development and renewable energy. DemoEnvironment gives the recipient countries an opportunity to test modern environmental technology solutions and makes it possible for small and medium-sized Swedish companies to demonstrate their knowledge and products. One of the criteria for approving projects is the capacity of the recipient/buyer to adapt to and absorb the technology.

2. Beneficiary country/countries

108. DemoEnvironment financial support is available for technology transfer to developing countries in general, including LDCs. Projects have benefited China, Viet Nam, India, Indonesia, The Republic of South Africa, Namibia and Botswana.

3. Objective(s) and type(s) of incentive given

Overall objective: The overall objective of the new DemoEnvironment Programme is to promote sustainable growth and a stronger business sector in the area of environmental technology that contributes to better living conditions for poor people in the seven countries mentioned above.

Objective 1: Partners in the partner countries will get the possibilities to test and develop knowledge on new environmental technology.

Objective 2: To establish long-term sustainable relations between actors in the area of environmental technology in Sweden and in the seven partner countries.

4. Eligible enterprises or institutions

The target group is small and medium-sized companies in the process of starting a sustainable business co-operation with a company in a developing country.

5. Type of technology transferred

109. Tested and modern, environment-friendly technology and technology solutions never used in the host country before.

6. Functioning in practice

110. The aim of the DemoEnvironment Programme is to give the above mentioned developing partner countries the opportunity to use proven modern environmental technology solutions that are new to their countries. There are two types of grants available during 2012.

111. Firstly an applicant can apply for a planning grant for the long-term obtaining of new environmental technologies. The maximum grant for this is SEK 284,000.

112. Secondly an applicant can apply for a demonstration project grant used for the purchase and demonstration of proven modern environmental technology new to the country in question. The grant for this ranges between SEK 500,000-1,800,000. The project should contribute to sustainable urban or rural development in environmental sectors. The buyer applies for the grant, and is also responsible for management and finances of the project.

7. Examples of ongoing/implemented projects

113. During 2012 projects include, *inter alia*, air environment and renewable energy demonstration project in Inner Mongolia, China. Waste management and renewable energy project in Namibia and Indonesia. Water and sanitation planning grant in South Africa.

114. All in all, 12 planning grants have been approved for projects, as well as nine demonstration project grants.

8. Statistics on the use of the incentive/on the number of supported projects

115. All in all, the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth offers planning grants at the combined value of SEK 3,247,430 and grants for demonstration projects at the combined value of SEK 11,182,600 to the seven applicable countries during 2012.

9. Contact

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EU MEMBER STATE: UNITED KINGDOM
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NAME OF PROGRAMME: English in Action (EIA), Bangladesh

1. Description

116. English in Action (EIA) is a nine-year English language education programme implemented through a partnership between the UK Government and the Government of Bangladesh. The goal of EIA is to contribute to the economic growth of Bangladesh by providing English language as a tool for better access to the world economy. EIA works to reach a total of 25 million primary and secondary students and adult learners through communicative language learning techniques and the use of ICT, textbooks and supplementary materials in an innovative way. To enhance the quality of learning in schools, EIA is using a combination of existing and new methods, including interactive audio and mobile technology. Teachers receive materials (including digital content), training and ongoing support fully linked to the curriculum that is used in Bangladeshi classrooms. In addition, EIA has introduced adult and community interventions using mobile phone, television and the internet. The aim of these activities is to increase motivation and access to learning materials for adults and decrease barriers to learning English. Millions of people in Bangladesh have already accessed the English learning content made available through the mass media.

2. Beneficiary countries

Bangladesh

3. Objective(s) and type(s) of incentives given

- Provide training in technology, management and production methods;
- more indirectly, improve the absorption capacity of LDCs (capacity building).

4. Eligible enterprises or institutions

- Primary and secondary schools across the country as well as mass audiences through the use of media;
- institutional partners are the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME) and the Ministry of Education (MoE) of the Government of Bangladesh.

5. Type of technology transferred

117. Audio and mobile technology

6. Functioning in practice

Technology in Schools

118. EIA is using cost-effective, ICT-enhanced approaches to maximise improvements in English language teaching and learning. In particular, EIA is concentrating on providing mobile devices to bring good examples of spoken English into primary and secondary school classrooms across Bangladesh along with a more participatory way of learning. The technology does not replace the teacher, but through the EIA training and support the capacity of teachers is built to use technology in

their classroom and to change their teaching practices. Independent research has shown that the EIA interventions have not only led to a fundamental change in classroom practices in a short time period, but have also raised English proficiency levels among both teachers and students.

119. It needs to be realized that EIA is not a technology project. As far as the schools component is concerned, EIA is an educational transformation project that uses technology as an instrument. However, using audio for classroom use and video for teacher professional development through mobile phones and speakers has proved to be tremendously helpful in realising the current classroom-based changes. The interactive nature of the methods and materials, delivered through audio, has proven to be highly effective in reaching a large number of children in changing the way in which English is taught and learnt. After brief training and with ongoing support, teachers find it relatively easy to use the technology and to actively integrate the audio in their classroom teaching. The mobile devices we use are not dependent upon a permanent electricity supply - they can be charged in one location and used in another. They are portable, fit unobtrusively into the existing classroom environment and are relatively easy to store safely.

Technology for mass audiences

120. EIA is using television, mobile telephones and the internet to provide learning materials for adults, and decrease the barriers to their learning English. To this end EIA has introduced a service, BBC Janala (www.bbcjanala.com), which looks to transform the way people learn language using technology. Support is provided through mobile telephony where by simply dialling the number 3000 learners can access lessons ranging from: "Essential English" for beginners, to "How to tell a story" for those more advanced. Through television EIA has reached millions of ordinary people who have low English language skills, but high aspirations to learn. Viewers learn a range of essential dialogues and vocabulary to use in their everyday lives, providing them with the building blocks to speaking English. The BBC has produced a youth magazine show, a drama and a language support show, all broadcast on prime time at national TV channels. Meanwhile dedicated learners that take advantage of the complete educational package across TV, mobile, print and web have the opportunity to significantly increase their English skills.

121. The total number of people having accessed EIA's mass media products thus far exceeds 27 million.

7. Examples of ongoing/implemented projects

122. See above.

8. Contact

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NAME OF PROGRAMME: Business Call to Action (BCtA)**1. Description**

123. The UK's Department for International Development (DFID) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are working together to establish global development targets to be achieved by the year 2015, termed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The Business Call to Action challenges businesses to implement concrete initiatives that apply their core business and skills in a transformative and scalable manner that will enhance growth and wealth creation to help meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This is about producing business ideas that are both commercially viable and help to achieve the MDGs.

124. We want to mobilize the private sector to help meet the MDGs. We call on business to put their talents into creating businesses and jobs in the new economies to ensure a new generation of entrepreneurs for the future.

125. Businesses are an engine of growth and development, and can have a potentially huge impact on improving the lives of people in developing countries through increasing investment, creating jobs and increasing skills, and developing goods, technologies and innovations which can make people's lives better.

126. We are also providing UNDP with £920,000 to establish the Secretariat for the Business Call to Action in New York.

2. Beneficiary countries

127. Commitments have been made to India and sub-Saharan Africa including the Ivory Coast, Ghana, Kenya, Cameroon, Nigeria, Uganda and Burkina Faso.

3. Objective(s) type of incentives given

128. The Business Call to Action Initiatives might achieve one or more of the following:

- **Generate significant new employment opportunities** in developing countries;
- **improve the quality of supply chains**, helping local businesses to diversify, and/or become internationally competitive;
- **include innovations and/or technologies** which make it easier for individuals and businesses to do business.

4. Eligible enterprises or institutions

129. Private companies who are committed to creating value for communities by responding to local development needs through their core business activities are welcome to join the BCtA.

5. Type of technology transferred

- Agricultural technology, advice and information;
- financial services;
- public information systems;
- IT skills development and business monitoring;
- financial and technical support.

6. Functioning in practice

130. Companies clearly offer the potential to generate significant development benefits in developing countries. Initiatives should be linked to the company's core business while having the ability to deliver development benefits. Incorporate a fresh approach to business for the company, enabling it to access and serve markets in ways not previously achieved.

7. Examples of ongoing projects

ASDA - Increased sourcing of local produce from Africa

ASDA will source at least an extra £30 million worth of fresh produce from Africa over the next five years. This will create more sustained employment with trading partners in South Africa, Kenya, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Ghana and Burkina Faso.

Cisco - Agricultural advice to farmers

Cisco, in association with BT and OneWorld, plan to expand the LifeLines service which currently provides productivity enhancing agricultural advice to 40,000 farmers in 700 villages in India. Cisco estimates that the LifeLines service can be developed over five years to provide information on pesticides, crop yields, animal husbandry and market opportunities to 500,000 farmers in Kenya.

Cadbury - Increased productivity in farming in Ghana

Cadbury will improve the productivity and incomes of over one million cocoa farmers over the next ten years. They will initially focus on 100 cocoa farming communities in Ghana, reaching 80,000 people and investing £30 million over the next ten years. This is expected to increase farmer productivity by 20 per cent in the first five years, rising to a 100 per cent increase by year ten.

8. Contact

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NAME OF PROGRAMME: Technology Programme for Branchless Banking

1. Description

131. DFID promotes branchless banking to harness the potential offered by new technologies such as mobile banking, which have made it possible for poor people to access financial services without having to travel long distances to a bank branch and at an affordable cost. An estimated one billion people with a mobile phone do not own a bank account. The Technology Programme for Branchless Banking, supported by DFID, the Gates Foundation and the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP), will test and scale up branchless banking systems in Asia, Africa and Latin America to increase access to affordable savings, payments, credit, insurance and remittances services for the poor. Recognising this is a relatively new model for delivering financial services, DFID supports a risk-based approach to policy and regulation to realise the potential offered by new technologies.

2. Beneficiary countries

132. So far the Technology Programme has helped deliver:

- Access to **17 million poor people** (across 16 countries* in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean) through 25 projects in mostly DFID priority countries.
- Of this, **11 million is attributable to DFID**, based on DFID's share of total programme cost.

**(Bangladesh, Pakistan, India, Afghanistan, Philippines, Mongolia, Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, Uganda, Mali, South Africa, Brazil, Mexico, Columbia and Haiti)*

3. Objective(s) and type(s) of incentives given

133. DFID is supporting the US\$26.4m Consultative Group to Assist the Poor's (CGAP) Technology Programme is designed to enable access to at least 30 million poor people to a broad range of financial services such as payments, savings, loans, and insurance. Access to these services enables consumers to acquire productive assets, invest in health and education and make other purchases that enrich their lives.

4. Eligible enterprises or institutions

134. Our support is through a World Bank programme - see above.

5. Type of technology transferred

135. Development in information and communication technologies is making it possible for people to receive financial services without having to travel long distances to a bank branch and at an affordable cost. Technology - and in particular the ready availability of mobile phones - permits banks to make "last mile" cash management and customer servicing functions such as deposits and cash withdrawal available securely through third-party retail outlets such as convenience stores, gas stations, and post offices. This is broadly described as branchless banking because of its strategy for delivering financial services without relying on physical bank branch locations.

136. The Technology Programme's model for supporting scaling up of branchless banking is based on:

- Providing direct technical support and small grant funding to branchless banking deployments at the firm level; and
- supporting improvements of the enabling environment through technical assistance to regulators and enhancements of industry knowledge and practices through research and knowledge generations.

6. Functioning in practice

137. Many branchless banking deployments have shown that customers are ready to take up the service, the technology works, and outlets are qualified and can be motivated to offer cash in and cash out services. The big challenge is in demonstrating that these deployments can work at large scale.

138. The Technology Programme's model for supporting scaling up of branchless banking is based on:

- Providing direct technical support and small grant funding to branchless banking deployments at the firm level; and
- supporting improvements of the enabling environment through technical assistance to regulators and enhancements of industry knowledge and practices through research and knowledge generations.

7. Examples of ongoing/implemented projects

Consultative Group To Assist The Poor (CGAP)

Programme: Microfinance

Purpose: Expand branchless banking and inform industry practice through client research

Amount: US\$11.4 million

Term: Four years

Start date: June 2012

Location: West Africa

139. CGAP works toward a world in which poor people - especially the 2.7 billion unbanked - are considered valued clients of their country's financial system. Its objective is to build equitable and efficient local financial markets that serve all poor people with high-quality, convenient and affordable financial services.

140. With Foundation support, CGAP will expand its work in two areas that are critical to promoting financial inclusion: (a) the CGAP Technology and Business Model Innovation Programme and (b) Client Research.

The Technology and Business Model Innovation aims to expand financial services to the poor through the innovative use of technologies. CGAP will expand into West Africa, where it aims to serve one million clients in four years. It also aims to spur innovation around product design for branchless banking.

141. Through the Client Research work stream, CGAP will identify and respond to priority research questions that can lead to more effective products that meet the needs of the poor. It will work with industry to identify and respond to priority client-related questions. It will manage a competitive research fund and invite leading researchers to answer practical questions on client impact, preferences and behaviour.

142. Anticipated Impact:

- Branchless banking dramatically decreases the cost of the delivery for financial services;
- innovation around product design for branchless banking;
- client research that helps the industry shift to a more client-centric practice and offer new paths for industry growth.

8. Contact

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NAME OF PROGRAMME: Development Partnerships in Higher Education (DePHE)

1. Description

143. The UK Government's Department for International Development (DfID) is investing up to £3 million a year in DePHE, running from June 2006 to March 2013. The programme will provide funding to support partnerships between Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) working on collaborative activity linked to the UN Millennium Development Goals. DePHE is administered by the British Council.

144. The overall goal of DePHE is to enable HEIs to act as catalysts for poverty reduction and sustainable development. DePHE aims to achieve this by building and strengthening the capacity of HEIs to contribute towards the MDGs and promote science and technology related knowledge and skills. It is expected that around 200 partnerships will be funded during the lifetime of the scheme.

145. A broad definition of HEIs has been adopted. It includes universities, colleges, research institutes and medical institutions.

2. Beneficiary countries

Africa: Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Vietnam and Yemen.

3. Objective(s) and type(s) of incentives given

Objective 5: Improve the absorption capacity of LDCs (capacity building)

4. Eligible enterprises or institutions

146. Higher education institutions in the beneficiary countries, in partnership with a HEI from another country (not restricted to the UK).

5. Type of technology transferred

Various

6. Functioning in practice

147. Partnerships may be formed not only with institutions in the UK but also with any HEI from across the globe providing that the lead partner is a HEI from one of the focus countries. All partnerships must involve at least two countries though they do not need to include the UK. Projects between other focus and non-focus countries in the global south are particularly encouraged.

148. The onus is with the lead partner in one of the focus countries to work with whom and how they wish. The team within the lead HEI should jointly write the proposal with appropriate partners on the basis of local need. Partners must ensure that the initiative is locally owned and driven by development needs of the focus country or countries.

149. Proposals are expected to cover a wide range of topics including scientific and technological research, with a particular focus on local issues, health, education, gender equity, infrastructure, water, fisheries, agriculture and information communication technology. Proposals in any subject area will be considered as long as the applicants can clearly demonstrate how the project will result in outputs and outcomes which will strengthen HEI capacity and impact more widely in ways which work to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development. All projects should demonstrate a fundamental commitment to the MDGs.

150. Funding will be for a maximum of three years and is expected to vary from £15,000 per annum for a bilateral project to up to a maximum of £50,000 a year for complex larger-scale projects involving a number of institutions or countries. The scheme provides "seed funding" primarily for travel and subsistence, to facilitate joint research, new courses, networking and exchange of ideas, workshops, professional development, improved training of education and health workers and policy development.

151. All partnerships are expected to be fully sustainable after DeIPHE funding has finished.

8. Contact

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NAME OF PROGRAMME: Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund

1. Description

152. The UK's Department of International Development contributes to the Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund (AECF) a \$180 million fund which supports businesses operating in the agribusiness sector in sub-Saharan Africa. Launched in 2008, the AECF runs competitions for companies which have innovative business ideas that have the potential to be commercial and deliver high development returns. Competitions include Africa wide agribusiness ones and specialist thematic and geographic ones such as renewable energy and climate adaptation, post conflict, Tanzania and South Sudan. The Fund is hosted by the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa and supported by a number of donors, including DFID.

2. Beneficiary countries

153. All countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

3. Objective(s) type of incentives given

154. To identify and fund innovative business ideas in agri-business, rural financial services, renewable energy and technologies to assist small scale farmers to adapt to climate change. To qualify for funding an initiative should be commercially viable and have positive impact on rural poor in Africa, delivering increased incomes and employment for poor people, through reduced costs and improved productivity.

4. Eligible enterprises or institutions

155. Companies which have business operations in sub-Saharan Africa.

5. Type of technology transferred

- Agricultural technology;
- financial services;
- media and other information services directly related to agribusiness and rural financial services;
- renewable energy and climate adaptation technology.

6. Functioning in practice

156. The applicant must be for-profit company with at least two years of audited accounts. In exceptional cases the AECF will fund new businesses where there is strong evidence that the new company has credible investors and demonstrable capacity to implement the project.

157. The AECF's minimum grant+repayable grant size is US\$100,000 and maximum is US\$1.5 million.

158. The company/applicant must at least match (in cash or kind) the AECF's financial contribution. The business idea must be innovative (a new product, service or business model in an existing market or an existing product, service or business model in a new market, country, geographical area or target group).

159. The funds requested from the AECF must be additional, i.e. the project would not take place, or would not take place at the same size or scale without AECF funding.

160. The business idea must have the potential to be commercially viable so that benefits can be sustained beyond the period of AECF support.

161. Ideally all projects supported by the AECF should contribute to some level of systemic change in the market system in which the project/business idea takes place. The objective is to leave behind market systems that work better for the rural poor rather than helping a single company to do better business.

162. The business idea/project must benefit large numbers of people living in rural areas delivering increased employment and income, reduced costs, and/or improved productivity.

7. Examples of ongoing projects

163. The AECF is in its 4th year of operation. Since June 2008, it has run 14 competitions. 88 business initiatives in 18 countries have been approved for funding with a total investment of £US\$66m. A further US\$160m has been committed to these 88 initiatives.

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NAME OF PROGRAMME: Business Innovation Facility (BIF)

1. Description

164. The UK's Department for International Development (DFID) supporting the Business Innovation Facility (BIF) which is a three-year pilot running until June 2013 working in five countries: Bangladesh, India, Malawi, Nigeria and Zambia.

165. BIF is a £7 million programme which supports companies as they develop and implement inclusive businesses. Inclusive business is profitable core business activity that also expands opportunities for people at the base of the pyramid: either as producers suppliers, employees, distributors, or as consumers of affordable goods and services.

166. The BIF offers a creative approach to supporting companies. Support comes as advice and technical assistance, sourced from a network of international experts with on the ground knowledge and insight. The Facility engages with companies in-country, in a practical "hands-on" way from early engagement through to the provision of expert inputs and deliverables.

2. Beneficiary countries

167. BIF operates in three LDC countries: Bangladesh, Malawi, and Zambia.

3. Objective(s) type of incentives given:

- **Generate new employment opportunities** in developing countries;
- **improve the quality of supply chains**, helping local businesses to diversify, and/or become more competitive;
- **include innovations and/or technologies** which make it easier for individuals and businesses to do business.

4. Eligible enterprises or institutions

168. Private companies who are committed to creating opportunities for people at the base of the pyramid: either as producers suppliers, employees, distributors, or as consumers of affordable goods and services.

5. Type of technology transferred:

- Agricultural technology, advice and information;
- business support services;
- information technology enabled solutions; and
- climate-smart solutions.

6. Functioning in practice

169. Initiatives should be innovative and led by the private sector. Projects should have a good chance of commercial success and the potential for significant development impact. Participating companies are committed to sharing their stories and the lessons they learn.

7. Examples of ongoing projects

iSchool (Zambia)

170. iSchool offers equipment, curriculum material, connectivity and teacher training for schools focusing on enquiry-based learning. Children from low-income families gain access to improved education. The BIF is supporting iSchool in setting up a sustainable and scalable business model to offer services on a commercial basis, by fining the optimal revenue model.

Malawi Mangoes (Malawi)

171. Malawi Mangoes plan to implement the first large scale fruit processing facility in Malawi. The plant, powered by solar and biomass/biogas, will be constructed to convert the fruit, sourced from a mixture of smallholder farmers and its own Rainforest Alliance certified plantations, into concentrate and purée. The company aims to generate over 1,000 jobs in farm work and at their processing plant.

Agora Stores (Bangladesh)

172. Agora is an expanding chain of retail outlets in Bangladesh, run by Rahimafrooz Superstores Ltd. As it expands, the company aims to build the capacity of small and medium-sized fresh produce suppliers and develop robust supply chains and trading relationships. Many of these suppliers procure produce from some of Bangladesh's poorest districts.

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NAME OF PROGRAMME: Implementation of ASYCUDA ++ in Sierra Leone

1. Description

173. As part of a wider support programme to the Government of Sierra Leone National Revenue Authority (NRA), the UK Government's Department for International Development, Sierra Leone provided support running from 2008 to February 2012 to introduce a modern computerised data processing system (ASYCUDA ++) into the customs clearance process.

174. The overall development aim of ASYCUDA is to improve Government finances and to strengthen the economy of Sierra Leone through increased efficiency in the foreign trade environment. Through the introduction of a harmonised and integrated Customs Information System for imports, exports and transit in Sierra Leone consistent with international and regional (ECOWAS) standards.

2. Beneficiary countries Sierra Leone

3. Objective(s) type of incentives given

175. To improve revenue efficiency and control through the installation of an enhanced computerized UNCTAD ASYCUDA system for the production of Customs and Trade statistics, reducing the administrative burden on the trading community, and increasing the efficiency in the Customs clearance process.

4. Eligible enterprises or institutions

176. Government of Sierra Leone National Revenue Authority (NRA)

5. Type of technology transferred

- Improve access to available techniques; and
- to provide training in technology management.

6. Functioning in practice

177. The NRA Customs Department have been trained and are using ASYCUDA for customs clearance purposes at customs HQ, Freetown port and Lungi airport. The IT team have been trained to update reports and amend information within the system, such as tariffs etc., as and when policy changes require. Clearing Agents use the system to their record shipments. The system captures management information on activities and trade by importers and exporters and their agents.

7. Examples of ongoing projects

N/A

8. Contact

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NAME OF PROGRAMME: Support to the Electoral Cycle in Sierra Leone 2010-2013

1. Description

178. DFID Sierra Leone provided funding through UNDP's Donor Elections basket fund arrangement for Support to the Electoral Cycle in Sierra Leone 2011-2014.

179. The Voter registration technology used in Sierra Leone in 1996-2008 was Scanning Technology, which employed the use of Optical Mark Recognition method (OMR) for data collection and high-speed optical scanners for data entry. The Sierra Leone National Election Commission (NEC) decided to move to an updateable biometric system for the 2012 elections.

180. The BVR solution adopted by Sierra Leone National Election Commission (NEC) includes 800 BVR registration kits. These kits each included an encased laptop fitted with biometric software, a fingerprint scanner, and a web-camera with built-in light. This system allows NEC to capture facial photographs and fingerprints for biometric record.

2. Beneficiary countries

Sierra Leone

3. Objective(s) type of incentives given

- The system allows for the establishment of a permanent voter register that is updateable and can be used for future elections.
- The permanent register reduces the cost in future registrations.
- Increased accuracy in the data capture.
- The capture of each voter's photograph and unique fingerprints facilitates biometric analysis of registration data for multiple registrations (duplicate).
- Deters people from trying to double vote and, if caught fraudulently trying to double vote, there is the opportunity for criminal prosecution.
- Replacement of lost Voter ID Cards becomes simple.
- Production of high-quality digital photographs and voter ID Cards that are not tamper prone.
- Production of accurate, up-to-date and current Final Voter Register with photographs of all registered voters.

4. Eligible enterprises or institutions

181. National Elections Commission (NEC), Sierra Leone

5. Type of technology transferred

- Improve access to available techniques; and
- provide training in technology management (1,600 Registration Staff trained).

6. Functioning in practice

182. The biometric system:

- NEC estimates the possibility of multiple registration is reduced to 0.01 per cent;
- eliminate the possibility of ghost registration as electors have to be physically present to participate in the process;
- new electors can be added to the register as necessary;
- voters will be able to change their details and effect transfers to other electoral areas;
- the voter register can be easily updated;
- lost ID Cards can be replaced through reference to biometric details in the database.

183. In March 2012 trained staff used the biometric voter registration kits to capture voter registration information in March 2012. The data was then verified and voter ID cards were produced and issued to voters in July 2012. The system will be used to record votes during the November 2012 elections.

7. Examples of ongoing projects

184. 2012 Elections in Sierra Leone (as set out above).

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