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**Council for Trade-Related Aspects of
Intellectual Property Rights**

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REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 66.2 OF THE TRIPS AGREEMENT

CANADA

Addendum

The following communication, dated 20 September, is being circulated at the request of the delegation of Canada.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Article 66.2 of the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) requires "developed country Members to provide incentives to enterprises and institutions in their territories for the purpose of promoting and encouraging technology transfer to least developed country Members in order to enable them to create a sound and viable technological base".

1.2. Following the Decision of the TRIPS Council of 19 February 2003, developed country Members decided to submit annual reports on the actions taken or planned in pursuance of their commitments under Article 66.2 of the TRIPS Agreement. The Members decided to provide new detailed reports every third year and, in the intervening years, provide updates to their most recent reports. Canada's last detailed report was submitted in 2012. The present note constitutes an update and provides current information on Canada's activities concerning technology transfer to least developed countries (LDCs).

1.3. Since 2008, Workshops on Article 66.2 have been held on a yearly basis at the World Trade Organization (WTO) in Geneva. Since then, Canada has endeavoured to update its report in a way that addresses the concerns articulated by LDCs at the yearly Workshops. The present update focuses on incentives to Canadian enterprises and institutions that are either targeted specifically at LDCs, or at a group of countries which, at a minimum includes an LDC. This is to allow for reporting of activities targeting a region or group of countries which sometimes include both developing and least developed countries.

1.4. This report attempts to report on technology transfer specifically, as distinct from technical cooperation (a distinct obligation under Article 67 of the TRIPS Agreement). However, it should be noted, as outlined by various Members, and as expressed by the WTO Secretariat in the past, that there are inevitable overlaps between those two concepts. Some technical and financial cooperation activities can constitute incentives to the transfer of technology, particularly when considering that the regulatory context (including regarding IP) in a given country is often considered a key factor in enabling sustainable technology transfer.

1.5. Canada understands technology transfer to include the transfer of technology embedded in physical goods and services, such as machinery and equipment; the dissemination of technical and business information and knowledge on which a product, process or service is based; and the transfer of skills and know-how. Accordingly, transfers of technology can take the following form:

- Intellectual property embedded in transferred goods and services;
- management and business know how to support production and distribution of goods and services; and
- human capacity building.

1.6. Domestic incentives for the transfer of technology are given for all three forms of technology transfer. While a variety of financial and non-financial incentives exist to facilitate technology transfer transactions (co-financing, loans, insurance, tax relief, technical advice, networking and partnership contacts, and linkages), in Canada, most incentives for technology transfer take the form of official development assistance (ODA) programmes.

1.7. As for "technical assistance", or, to be more closely in line with TRIPS, "technical cooperation", Article 67 of the TRIPS provides clarification. It states that:

In order to facilitate the implementation of this Agreement, developed country Members shall provide, on request and on mutually agreed terms and conditions, technical and financial cooperation in favour of developing and least developed country Members. Such cooperation shall include assistance in the preparation of laws and regulations on the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights as well as on the prevention of their abuse, and shall include support regarding the establishment or reinforcement of domestic offices and agencies relevant to these matters, including the training of personnel.

1.8. As such, for the purpose of this report, Canada lists the variety of domestic incentives to Canadian institutions and enterprises to transfer physical capital and goods, skills, know-how, information and data to LDCs only.

1.9. For the purpose of its report for Article 67, Canada lists IP specific technical and financial cooperation activities with developing countries and LDCs.

2 OVERVIEW

2.1. Several Canadian government departments, agencies and programmes are involved in providing incentives, either directly or indirectly, for Canadian enterprises and institutions to engage in activities involving technology transfer to developing country and LDCs. The Canadian agencies principally involved in technology transfer activities are the Department for Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (incorporating the former Canadian International Development Agency) and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). A number of other government departments, agencies and programmes, such as Industry Canada, and the National Research Council (NRC), also contribute significantly to providing incentives for technology transfer. The present document describes the ongoing activities of these bodies.

2.2. Canada notes LDC Members' interest in learning more about the impact and the functioning of developed country Members' technology transfer programmes. As a result, a table highlighting specific examples of technology transfer to LDCs is presented in an annex following this report.

3 THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (DFATD)¹

3.1. The Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD) is the lead organization responsible for Canada's Official Development Assistance (ODA) Programme. DFATD's

¹ On June 26 2013, the former Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) was merged with the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade to create the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD). The transition is ongoing, therefore certain references to CIDA remain in this text.

development branches aim is to reduce poverty, promote human rights, and support sustainable development. The programmes and projects undertaken by DFATD aim to fulfil these wider objectives. The list provided in this report only highlights a few of these programmes, and a more extensive list, by country, is available through the DFATD Development Project Browser.²

3.2. Many DFATD programmes provide an incentive to the transfer of technology. In fact, DFATD has a Sustainable Economic Growth Strategy³ that seeks to help developing countries build the enabling framework needed for sustainable economic growth, support the growth of a productive and competitive private sector; and help their people to benefit from economic opportunities. Through the Sustainable Economic Growth Strategy, DFATD focuses its main targeted investments to support sustainable economic growth that:

- Fosters a stable foundation for viable businesses and industries to thrive;
- increases opportunities for meaningful employment, particularly in the formal economy; and
- maximizes the contribution of growth to the public resources available for investment in the welfare of the population.

3.3. The strategy also integrates environmental sustainability, equality between women and men, and governance as essential considerations to achieve sustainable economic growth. Within the strategy, DFATD focuses on three paths:

- Building economic foundations ;
- growing businesses;
- investing in people.

3.4. Many of DFATD's *Sustainable Economic Growth Strategy* projects include a technology transfer component. As an example, under the "Growing businesses" path, DFATD recognizes that businesses, especially those that are micro, small and medium-sized, need support to meet international standards, to integrate into local and global value chains, and to move from the informal to the formal sector, and that they also need greater access to innovations and new and emerging technologies that increase productivity and sustainability. Through increased access to global and local value chains, technology, and financial services, more enterprises, especially those led by women, will be viable and productive. Projects focusing on the other two paths of DFATD's Sustainable Economic Growth Strategy ("building economic foundations" and "investing in people") can provide incentives for technology transfer. Improved legal and regulatory frameworks and systems may provide an incentive for the transfer of technology. An increased access to essential, demand-driven skills training and knowledge needed for formal labour market participation, including literacy and numeracy may also have a similar impact. Examples of DFATD involvement in these areas include:

- Working with other donors through the World Bank International Finance Corporation's Grassroots Business Initiative;
- working with other donors through the Inter-American Development Bank's Multilateral Investment Fund;
- the Canada Investment Fund for Africa⁴ (Can\$100 million in public funds to be matched by the private sector) which seeks to stimulate African and foreign investment in the continent through risk capital to support growth-generating private investments;

² The DFATD development project browser can be accessed at the following website: <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/fWebCAZEN?ReadForm>.

³ The DFATD Sustainable Economic Growth Strategy is available at: <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/acdi-cida.nsf/eng/NAD-9241625-RHC#pdf-c>

⁴ For more information, see: <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/acdi-cida.nsf/eng/CAR-130162232-T3M>.

- support of microfinance and the development of inclusive financial sectors;
- supporting the UNDP's Inclusive Market Development initiative (formerly Growing Sustainable Business initiative) which seeks to brokering sustainable productive investments in developing countries through linkages involving small and medium enterprises and larger investors.

3.5. Examples of *Sustainable Economic Growth Strategy* projects providing incentives for technology transfer are found in Annex I.

3.6. DFATD's Partnerships with Canadians Branch, which works via the *Global Citizens Programme* to involve more Canadians in international development, also has programmes which encourage technology transfer. The branch also works via the *Partners for Development Programme* leveraging Canadian development expertise by funding the best proposals put forward by Canadian organizations. Examples of *Aid for Trade* programming by the Partnerships with Canadians Branch include: (i) *Canada Market Access and Trade Capacity Building*, which supported the Trade Facilitation Office Canada's work in Guyana, Ecuador, Burkina Faso, Haiti, Indonesia in building trade capacity; (ii) *the International Lawyers and Economists Against Poverty (ILEAP)*. Support is focused on Africa and is intended to secure pro-development outcomes in trade negotiations.

3.7. A number of initiatives from DFATD's Partnerships with Canadians Branch involve technology transfer and development assistance in technical and vocational education and training in developing countries. For example, the Digital Opportunity Trust will support 88,000 young African women and men to lead economic changes in order to create new enterprises, raise individual and family incomes, and augment access to business development services and capital in Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. One of their programmes (listed in the Annex) below seeks to transfer practical knowledge about job readiness; entrepreneurship and the income-generating potential of information and communications technologies (ICTs); practical knowledge about job readiness; and entrepreneurship and the income-generating potential of information and communications technologies (ICTs). Programmes that pertain to technology transfer which are managed by Partnerships with Canadians Branch are presented in Annex I.

3.8. DFATD also supports research and technology transfer in some of its projects in LDCs through its bilateral programming. In 2011/2012 DFATD's Geographic Programmes Branch disbursed approximately 43.35% of *Aid for Trade*; most of it (Can\$242.45 million) allocated to DFATD's 24 countries of focus.⁵ Projects and programmes include the *Programme for Building African Capacity to Trade*; the *Canada-Americas Trade Related Technical Assistance Programme*; *State Customs Capacity Building in Ukraine*; *Enhancing Trade Capacity Building in the Middle East and North Africa*; *support to the African Trade Policy Centre and the East African Community*.

3.9. Finally, DFATD supports multilateral programming involving technology transfer. Between financial years 2009-2010 and 2011-2012, DFATD launched the *Aid for Trade* programme, with investments in the following initiatives: an *Aid for Trade Fund* at the African Development Bank, Can\$15 million; the *Aid for Trade Fund on Trade Facilitation and Standards* at the Inter-American Development Bank, Can\$10 million; the *World Bank Trade Facilitation Facility*, Can\$5 million; the Advisory Centre on World Trade Organization Law, Can\$2.5 million; the *World Trade Organization (WTO) Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund*, (DDGTF) and the *WTO Standards and Trade Development Facility* (STDF), Can\$7.5 million. Canada also supports sector-specific programming, notably through the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). DFATD currently has a number of operational projects related to CGIAR⁶.

3.10. Finally climate change is also one of the major areas where incentives for technology transfer exist. As part of Canada's 2009 commitment under the Copenhagen Accord on climate change, the Canadian Government is providing Can\$400 million in fast-start climate change

⁵ Bolivia, Caribbean Regional Programme, Colombia, Haiti, Honduras, Peru, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, Vietnam, Ukraine, West Bank and Gaza, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Senegal, Sudan and South Sudan, and Tanzania. For further details, see: <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/regionsandcountries>.

⁶ For further details, see: <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/fWebProjListEn?ReadForm&profile=CGIAR>.

financing for the 2012-2013 fiscal year. One important multilateral programme which facilitates technology transfer is the Can\$238.4 million Global Environment Facility programme, DFATD's single biggest source of funding for the global environment⁷. Several other Multi-Sector, clean energy and forests and agriculture programmes also exist which target inter alia LDCs⁸.

4 INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC)

4.1. IDRC is a Canadian Crown corporation that supports researchers and innovators in the developing world as they work to improve lives, promote growth and lift communities out of poverty. IDRC provides researchers in developing countries with the funds, support and connections they need to find solutions to the pressing problems affecting their societies.

4.2. IDRC's policy is to promote the creation and retention of knowledge and technology in the developing countries in which it works. The vast majority of IDRC's recipients of research funding are in the developing world, including least developed countries; the funding recipients retain copyright to the product of their work funded by IDRC. IDRC also promotes the dissemination of research results to other communities in the developing and least developed world by retaining some dissemination rights and by encouraging wide dissemination by the recipients. Research results funded by IDRC are freely accessible through an online digital library (<http://idl-bnc.idrc.ca>).

4.3. For technology transfer, IDRC supports research in least developed countries to promote growth and development. It does so using an approach that combines financial support to create new opportunities for research, intellectual engagement and mentoring with recipients in the research process, and brokering that helps move research to policy. These activities assist least developed countries to develop their own technologies, adapt existing technologies to their needs, and increase their know-how to manage research.

4.4. During 2012-2013, examples of IDRC support in least developed countries included building an early warning system in Benin to advise two million farmers about impending droughts and floods, and how to safeguard crop and ongoing support for the African Institute for Mathematical Sciences to provide rigorous math training to postgraduate students. Further details on IDRC projects are searchable online via <http://idris.idrc.ca>. IDRC has four main programmes through which it supports research, listed below:

4.5. *Agriculture and Environment* - Better agricultural practices and a healthy environment contribute to human development and economic growth. This programme supports research to increase agricultural productivity and food security, improve human health through a clean environment, adapt to the effects of climate change, and understand the economic aspects of environmental challenges.

4.6. *Global Health Policy* - Research can save lives by providing evidence on the local burden of disease, understanding how to apply new discoveries and technologies and monitoring the effectiveness of health care. This programme addresses problems in the developing world related to improving access to health care, enhancing health information systems and controlling chronic diseases.

4.7. *Science and Innovation* - Access to information and the use of new technologies can promote growth and reduce poverty. This programme addresses problems related to how science and innovation are applied in developing countries, and how information and communication technologies contribute to social innovation and change.

4.8. *Social and Economic Policy* - Public policy can help reduce poverty and promote greater social equity in developing countries. Strong, informed policies can help establish more stable economies with decent work opportunities for the poor, build peaceful societies and advance gender equity.

⁷ <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/acdi-cida.nsf/eng/NAD-52716129-RPP>

⁸ For further details, refer to: <http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=5F50D3E9-1>.

5 INDUSTRY CANADA

5.1. Industry Canada's Communications Research Centre Canada (CRC)⁹ is the Federal Government's primary laboratory for research and development in advanced telecommunications and a centre of excellence in information and communications technologies. It is the only national laboratory with expertise across the four major platforms that form the basic backbone for modern communications across Canada: wireless, broadcasting, satellite and fibre optics.

5.2. While not specific to LDCs, Industry Canada sponsors several programmes for the transfer of telecommunications technology by Canadian institutions and enterprises. In the field of telecommunications, Industry Canada promotes global connectivity and inter-operability of broadband networks, applications and services (e.g. telehealth and telelearning). This work aims to improve the domestic and international investment climate, in order to create incentives to global markets, including developing country Members and LDCs, by spurring companies to make their products and services export ready. It also supports international collaboration for Canadian research institutions in emerging areas such as electronic commerce, genomics, environmental technologies and advanced engineering.

5.3. The Broadband Applications and Demonstration Laboratory (BADLAB) is a CRC facility, which is used to test new broadband applications and services over a variety of telecommunications networks across Canada and the world. As a major Canadian research organization working in the area of future communications systems, CRC develops and maintains expertise in broadband systems, in order to provide advice on important national initiatives such as the Information Highway, and also to demonstrate the application of CRC technologies in a real operational network environment. BADLAB is a principal node on CA*net 4, Canada's Research and Innovation Network.

5.4. As a result of its research and development programmes, CRC holds an extensive intellectual property portfolio consisting of approximately 240 patents representing some 90 technologies in the communications field. These proprietary technologies are licensed to both Canadian and international companies for commercial use. In addition, CRC runs a small business incubator for high technology start-ups. The CRC Innovation Centre is dedicated to assisting small Canadian start-ups in their formative years, offering expertise, technology and laboratory facilities. The programme is run on a cost-recovery basis for qualified candidates. As an example of Canadian involvement in the transfer of technology, over the last decade, CRC has had an on-going R&D relationship with the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT) in India. Originally sponsored by CIDA (now DFATD) in 1999 to collaborate in monolithic microwave integrated circuit (MMIC) chip development for radio frequency (RF) components and subsystems, and micro strip patch antenna designs, CRC and C-DOT have continued to work in more recent years on wireless communications systems development for enhanced infrastructure of broadband delivery in rural India. CRC has also transferred Software Defined Radio technology to India through licensing its SCARI suite of software to six Indian organizations.

5.5. In the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Telecommunications and Information Working Group (APEC TEL), in the Inter-American Telecommunications Commission (CITEL), and in the Telecommunications Development Advisory Group (TDAG) meetings of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Industry Canada supports capacity building initiatives, seminars and workshops on ICT/telecommunication policy and regulatory issues that foster the discussion on viable pro-competitive regulatory options for the development of telecommunications and ICTs in LDCs.

6 NATURAL RESOURCES CANADA (NRCAN)

6.1. Natural Resources Canada's Earth Sciences Sector is working with DFATD under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Government of Senegal to partner on a Can\$6 million (plus in-kind contributions) "Senegal National Geomatics Plan". This project will contribute to sustainable management in Senegal and the development of related human and technical resources. The objectives of the Geomatics Plan are to:

⁹ For more information, see: <http://www.crc.gc.ca/eic/site/069.nsf/Intro>

- Develop uniform standards for spatial data;
- establish standards for cost-sharing of responsibilities;
- expand existing data infrastructure and technologies for data collection to establish a topographic data base;
- provide training on use and implementation of geomatics technologies;
- promote awareness amongst Senegal's private sector and operational management on the capabilities and applications of geospatial information and models.¹⁰

7 NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (NRC)

7.1. The National Research Council's Industrial Research Assistance Programme (IRAP) encourages and supports Canadian small and medium-sized entities to develop international technology-based partnerships with both developed and less developed economies. IRAP, in partnership with Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development supports group missions to explore opportunities for partnerships. IRAP also carries out activities independently and with other partners. In addition to group missions, IRAP is involved with individual companies, sectors and competitive technical intelligence. While not specifically targeting least developed countries, IRAP international initiatives are focused on providing support in a number of key areas, including:

- direct support to small and medium-sized enterprises with international interests,
- technology partnering, including technology sourcing, transfer, and matching,
- joint research and development projects, and other technology ventures

8 MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES

8.1. At the multilateral level, Canada continues to actively contribute to many international institutions which, in turn, provide incentives for technology transfer to developing country Members and LDCs. In this respect, Canada's continuing contribution to the WTO's technical assistance fund, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the African Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank all help to encourage the transfer of technology.

8.2. Canada also participates in the WTO Working Group on Trade and Transfer of Technology (WGTTT), established in 2002 as part of the Doha Development Round. Canada supports the efforts of the Working Group to help WTO Members identify ways to increase the transfer and absorption of technology through trade, investment and the provision of technical assistance.

¹⁰ See also:

<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/AD2E33537331824685257BE300386747>.

ANNEX I¹

The following chart (Annexes I-III) presents some examples of projects and programmes undertaken by the principle Canadian agencies involved in technology transfer activities, the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD) and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). The following chart, updated to follow the format suggested by LDCs in document IP/C/W/561, is not an exhaustive list of programmes and projects undertaken by Canadian agencies, but rather serves to exemplify the institutions and enterprises that transfer physical capital and goods, know-how, information, and data to LDCs. This chart has been developed to show certain criteria as requested by LDCs at the October 2008 and October 2010 Workshops on TRIPS Article 66.2. It reveals Canada's conceptualization of technology transfer and illustrates the Canadian initiatives that are specific to LDCs.

CANADA: EXAMPLES OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

A. Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)

Example 1

HEADINGS	DETAILS
1. Title of project/programme	Canada Investment Fund for Africa
2. Policy objective and/or purpose	The Canada Investment Fund for Africa (CIFA) is a Government of Canada initiative created to provide risk capital for investment in Africa; as such, it is an important component of Canada's contribution to private sector development in Africa
3. Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
4. Partner enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	CIFA GP Limited
5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	African countries
6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Fund dedicated to making private equity investments in businesses throughout Africa
7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Industrial development, Mineral prospection and exploration, financial intermediaries
8. Type of technology transferred	Transfer of physical technology encouraged through investment

¹ In English only

HEADINGS	DETAILS
9. Expected output related to technology transfer	The Government of Canada investment of Can\$100 million has leveraged an additional Can\$160 million for investments in 15 individual African companies in the oil and gas, mining, consumer goods, financial services, agribusiness, manufacturing, and logistics sectors, as well as two regional equity funds targeting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)
10. Outcomes/impact	As of March 2011, the CIFA project had resulted in increasing public-private investment and foreign direct investments into Africa. As a result of this project, the Government of Canada helped build one of the largest pan-African pools of equity finance in sub-Saharan Africa. The fund became fully capitalized in June 2006 at Can\$262 million, leveraging the Government of Canada's Can\$100 million commitment 1.6 times. In addition, public investments in CIFA from Canada and the United Kingdom (UK) have attracted 7 private investors from Canada, the US, UK, Ghana and South Africa. CIFA capital is invested in 15 individual companies (four of which are Canadian) in the oil and gas, mining, consumer goods, financial services, agribusiness, manufacturing, and logistics sectors across the African continent.
11. Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	100 million
12. Duration	2005-2013
13. Status	Operational
14. Contact point for information	Details available at : http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vWebProjByPartnerEn/D8CE049B743A217585257A480037A9F4

Example 2

HEADINGS	DETAILS
1. Title of project/programme	Canadian Urban Institute – International Urban Partnerships Programme 2010-2013
2. Policy objective and/or purpose	To advance sustainable economic growth and development of urban regions in partner countries consistent with their national development agendas
3. Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
4. Partner enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	The Canadian Urban Institute

HEADINGS	DETAILS
5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Ethiopia
6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Private sector development; improving urban management and national and local policies; strengthening the skills of partners and local stakeholders; technical advice; innovative solutions for urban sustainability.
8. Type of technology transferred	Transfer of knowledge, skills and know-how
9. Expected output related to technology transfer	Advance sustainable economic growth and development in urban regions in developing countries, consistent with the countries' national development agendas
10. Outcomes/impact	Sustainable economic growth and development
11. Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	3.57 million
12. Duration	2010 - 2013
13. Status	Operational
14. Contact point for information	Programme details available at: http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vWebProjByPartnerEn/2FF11EDA4E810211852576D9003CBC0C

Example 3

HEADINGS	DETAILS
1. Title of project/programme	Canadian Crossroads International - Volunteer Sending 2009-2014
2. Policy objective and/or purpose	Strengthen the capacity of partner organizations from developing countries to achieve development results, through the sharing of skills and knowledge related to programme delivery, organizational management, and engagement in policy dialogue
3. Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)

HEADINGS	DETAILS
4. Partner enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Canadian Crossroads International
5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Organizations in Bolivia, Ghana, Mali, Senegal, Niger, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, and Togo
6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Health, Private Sector Development
8. Type of technology transferred	Skills and knowledge
9. Expected output related to technology transfer	Transfer of skills and knowledge related to programme delivery, organizational management, and engagement in policy dialogue in three areas of development, all within a gender equality framework: (1) women's rights through increased political representation and reduced violence against women; (2) poverty reduction through increased access to resources and a stronger social economy; and (3) improved access to preventative care and treatment of HIV/AIDS and reduction of discrimination and stigma associated with this disease.
10. Outcomes/impact	Improved health outcomes, poverty reduction, advances in gender equality
11. Budget or funds allocated (\$Can)	13.1 million
12. Duration	2009-2014
13. Status	Ongoing
14. Contact point for information	Programme details available at: http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebSEn/76696B1E7FD61EA1852575E100374D07

Example 4

HEADINGS	DETAILS
1. Title of project/programme	Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) - Clean Technology Fund
2. Policy objective and/or purpose	Canada provided Can\$200 million in fast-start financing to the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) of the Climate Investments Funds. The Climate Investment Funds are a pair of funds to help developing countries pilot low-emissions and climate-resilient development. Canada was already a leading contributor in the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) of the CIFs, with Can\$100 million provided as a grant over 2008/2009 - 2009/2010
3. Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
4. Partner enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Climate Investment Fund
5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Multiple Countries
6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme, fund dedicated to stimulate investment
7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Climate change
8. Type of technology transferred	Knowledge; know-how; skills; climate change technology.
9. Expected output related to technology transfer	The CTF promotes scaled-up financing for demonstration, deployment and transfer of low-carbon technologies with significant potential for long-term greenhouse gas emissions savings. The CTF finances programmes in 12 countries
10. Outcomes/impact	The CTF supports 15-20 country or regional investment plans that can show significant GHG emissions savings, demonstrate the potential to be replicated elsewhere, and can support projects or programmes that are ready to be implemented by the regional development banks. The investment plans must also promote environmental and developmental co-benefits (such as creating jobs) that demonstrate how low carbon technologies can contribute to national development goals and strategies
11. Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	200 million

HEADINGS	DETAILS
12. Duration	2011-2013
13. Status	Operational
14. Contact point for information	Details available at: http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=1A68CB1C-1

Example 5

HEADINGS	DETAILS
1. Title of project/programme	Congo Basin Forest Partnership Facilitation
2. Policy objective and/or purpose	The Congo Basin in Central Africa is home to one-quarter of the world's tropical forests. This vast area is critical for regional and global ecological services, as it acts as a carbon sink and catchment basin. The Congo Basin countries are the home to nearly 100 million people, of which some of the world's poorest people, many of whom depend on the forest for their livelihoods. As such, sustainable management of the Congo Basin is key to improving living conditions while minimizing the impact on the local and global environment
3. Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
4. Partner enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Central Africa
6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Climate change
8. Type of technology transferred	Knowledge, know-how, skills
9. Expected output related to technology transfer	As a compliment to its investment in the Congo Basin Forest Fund, Canada is providing another Can\$2 million to support technical assistance to working groups on climate change, forestry governance, biodiversity, and desertification in the Congo Basin region through the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) Facilitation

HEADINGS	DETAILS
10. Outcomes/impact	Results Achieved/Expected: The Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) Facilitation initiative will be implemented over two years. It will allow Canada, as the current facilitator of the CBFP (2010-2012), to provide additional support for technical assistance to working groups on climate change, forestry governance, biodiversity, and desertification. The selection process for partners and beneficiaries (working groups on climate change, forestry governance, biodiversity, and desertification) is currently underway
11. Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	2 million
12. Duration	2011-2013
13. Status	Operational
14. Contact point for information	Details available at: http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=F2B50C1B-1

Example 6

HEADINGS	DETAILS
1. Title of project/programme	Entrepreneurship and Enterprise Development (in Rwanda and Ethiopia)
2. Policy objective and/or purpose	Improve the livelihood of individuals living in marginalized communities by building their capacity to participate in private sector development. Programme uses: train-the-trainer approach Experiential learning, locally relevant curricula, and a programme of advisory support
3. Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
4. Partner enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Digital Opportunity Trust
5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Rwanda, Ethiopia
6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme

HEADINGS	DETAILS
7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Business Support Services and institutions
8. Type of technology transferred	Practical knowledge about job readiness, entrepreneurship and the income-generating potential of information and communications technologies (ICTs)
9. Expected output related to technology transfer	Building the capacity to participate in private sector development of individuals living in marginalized communities
10. Outcomes/impact	Improved livelihood of individuals living in marginalized communities
11. Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	363,540 (Ethiopia), 499,088 (Rwanda)
12. Duration	2009 - 2013
13. Status	Operational
14. Contact point for information	Programme details available at: http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb%5Ccpo.nsf/projEn/S064720001

Example 7

HEADINGS	DETAILS
1. Title of project/programme	Fifth Replenishment (2010-2014) - Global Environment Facility (GEF)
2. Policy objective and/or purpose	Help developing countries implement their environmental priorities and multilateral environmental agreements. This is done in areas such as climate change, biodiversity, land degradation, chemicals management, sustainable forestry and international waters. Under GEF5, the GEF and its partner agencies continue to provide financing for innovative technologies and policy development, and technical assistance and capacity development in developing countries
3. Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
4. Partner enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	GEF - Global Environmental Facility
5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Multiple Countries

HEADINGS	DETAILS
6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Provide financing for innovative technologies
7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Power generation/renewable sources; bio-diversity; biosphere protection; environmental policy and administrative management; environmental education/training; river basin development; solar energy; wind power; geothermal energy; waste management/disposal; water resources conservation (including data collection); water sector policy and administrative management.
8. Type of technology transferred	Skills, know-how, knowledge, financing of technologies
9. Expected output related to technology transfer	There are two priorities for GEF5: (1) to promote country ownership by better integrating GEF initiatives with national development planning processes, while increasing the participation of all stakeholders, including civil society; and (2) to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the GEF by focusing on operational reforms to ensure that the GEF can meet the environmental and developmental challenges of the future. As a member of the 32-member GEF Council, Canada promotes programming and institutional reforms to: streamline the GEF project cycle; develop programmatic approaches; promote results-based management; and improve coordination between the GEF Secretariat and the ten institutions that implement GEF projects. During the Fifth Replenishment, Canada works toward strengthening the developmental impacts of GEF initiatives by further integrating gender and relevant social issues into all GEF activities
10. Outcomes/impact	Results achieved since the inception of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), through the support of DFATD and other international donors, include support for more than 30 climate-friendly technologies for energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable urban transport, and methane reduction; environmentally sound disposal of at least 38,000 tonnes of waste related to polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and 20,000 tonnes of obsolete pesticides; phasing out 296,000 tonnes of ozone-depleting substances; and protection of 30 river and lake basins, five ground water basins, and 20 of the planet's 64 large marine ecosystems. These important developments support efforts to address the protection of biodiversity and international waters, climate change, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants
11. Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	238.4 million
12. Duration	2010-2015
13. Status	Operational
14. Contact point for information	Details available at: http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=1A68CB1C-1

Example 8

HEADINGS	DETAILS
1. Title of project/programme	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility - Carbon Fund
2. Policy objective and/or purpose	The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) is a World Bank-managed facility created in 2008 to assist developing countries in their efforts to Reduce greenhouse gas Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation plus improve conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+). In addition to financial assistance, the FCPF builds capacity to understand and address REDD+ issues, and engages in REDD+ readiness planning. To complement its investment in the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility Readiness Fund, Canada provided Can\$5 million to the Carbon Fund to assist developing countries reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
3. Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
4. Partner enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	World Bank
5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Multiple Countries (Cambodia, Central African Republic, Congo, Laos, PDR, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal, Vanuatu)
6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Climate change
8. Type of technology transferred	Knowledge, know-how, skills, Infrastructure
9. Expected output related to technology transfer	Improved conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+)
10. Outcomes/impact	Results achieved to date: the World Bank is currently putting into place a governance structure for the Carbon Fund
11. Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	5 million

HEADINGS	DETAILS
12. Duration	2012-2020
13. Status	Operational
14. Contact point for information	Details available at: http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=F2B50C1B-1

Example 9

HEADINGS	DETAILS
1. Title of project/programme	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility - Readiness Fund
2. Policy objective and/or purpose	The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) is a World Bank-managed facility created in 2008 to assist developing countries in their efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation plus improve conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+). In addition to financial assistance, the FCPF builds capacity to understand and address REDD+ issues, and engages in REDD+ readiness planning. Canada provided Can\$40 million in fast-start financing to the Readiness Fund of the FCPF to support REDD+ country participants to build national capacity to address the problem of deforestation and forest degradation. The Readiness Fund provides technical and financial assistance to countries in the development of their Readiness Plan Idea Notes and their subsequent Readiness Preparation Plans (R-PPs)
3. Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
4. Partner enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	World Bank
5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Multiple countries (including Cambodia, Central African Republic, Congo, Laos, PDR, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal, and Vanuatu)
6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Climate change
8. Type of technology transferred	Knowledge, know-how, skills, Infrastructure
9. Expected output related to technology transfer	Technical assistance and know-how that will result in the development of strategies, policies, and

HEADINGS	DETAILS
	systems to address deforestation and forest degradation.
10. Outcomes/impact	As of April 2012, the FCPF had provided technical and financial assistance to 35 out of 37 REDD+ country participants. The FCPF Participants Committee, in which Canada participates, has reviewed and approved a total of 19 R-PPs, three of which are at the grant agreement stage, the value of which are each between Can\$3.4-3.6M.
11. Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	40 million
12. Duration	2011-2020
13. Status	Operational
14. Contact point for information	Details available at: http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=F2B50C1B-1

Example 10

HEADINGS	DETAILS
1. Title of project/programme	<i>Francophonie Strategic Support Fund (FASF) - 2005-2012</i>
2. Policy objective and/or purpose	The <i>Francophonie Strategic Support Fund (FASF)</i> is a mechanism that supports initiatives of <i>La Francophonie</i> to improve their performance and effectiveness
3. Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
4. Partner enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	International Organisation of <i>La Francophonie</i>
5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	<i>Francophonie</i> LDS
6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Technical and managerial technique

HEADINGS	DETAILS
8. Type of technology transferred	Transfer of skills, knowledge and know-how
9. Expected output related to technology transfer	Three objectives of the Ten-year Strategic Framework of <i>La Francophonie</i> are consistent with CIDA's mandate : (1) promoting peace, democracy and human rights; (2) supporting education, training, higher education and research; and (3) developing cooperation to ensure sustainable development and solidarity
10. Outcomes/impact	Among the results achieved as of September 2011: The <i>Francophonie</i> Strategic Support Fund (FASF) has contributed to the improvement of the efficiency of the institutions of <i>la Francophonie</i> by supporting the integration of results-based management and gender equality in their programming, evaluating the performance of their projects, and supporting the implementation of development initiatives for greater results. The FASF also contributed to the success of <i>la Francophonie</i> Summit in Quebec by supporting the organization of meetings on sustainable development, gender equality, the economy and youth; the organization of meetings of institutions of <i>la Francophonie</i> ; and the participation of delegates from the South in these events
11. Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	4 million
12. Duration	2005-2012
13. Status	Operational
14. Contact point for information	Details available at: http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb%5Ccipo.nsf/projEn/M012133001

Example 11

HEADINGS	DETAILS
1. Title of project/programme	International Development Research Centre - Climate Change Adaptation Research Support
2. Policy objective and/or purpose	Canada's International Development Research Center (IDRC) has received a significant portion of Canadian fast-start financing in order to strengthen research on climate change impacts through direct financial and technical support to research institutions in developing countries. Through this programming, IDRC is partnering with more than 20 institutions across the world. Canada first contributed Can\$10 million to the African Adaptation Research Centres (AARC) initiative to support seven centres of excellence across Africa to conduct research and build organizational strength on climate change adaptation. Building upon this, Canada provided an additional Can\$20 million to IDRC for the Climate Change Adaptation Research Initiative, which will help build national capacity to produce scientific advice and expert assessments to guide adaptation investments and policy decisions in Latin America, the Caribbean and Asia
3. Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
4. Partner enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	LDCs in Africa, Latin America, and Asia
5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Climate change
8. Type of technology transferred	Skills, know-how, knowledge
9. Expected output related to technology transfer	Research and build organizational strength on climate change adaptation

HEADINGS	DETAILS
10. Outcomes/impact	<p>Researchers in African Adaptation Research Centers are improving farmers' access to accurate local weather information and are working with them to test low-cost irrigation techniques for coping with drought. AARC have also led to the construction of reservoirs adjacent to farmers' fields to capture rainwater and surface runoff for use during dry periods. This helps to ensure water is available throughout the year, allowing for increased agricultural yields. Researchers are measuring the economic costs and benefits of reservoirs to determine the value of investing in them as part of climate change adaptation strategies.</p> <p>To date, eight students have been engaged in the project and five have already successfully completed their graduate research projects (thesis/memoire), building future expertise. Preliminary research results have been presented at a regional conference. Projects in Latin America, the Caribbean and Asia will soon be launched</p>
11. Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	30 million
12. Duration	2010-2012
13. Status	Operational
14. Contact point for information	Details are available at : http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=B7AD7EEA-1

Example 12

HEADINGS	DETAILS
1. Title of project/programme	International Finance Corporation (IFC) - Canada's Climate Change Programme
2. Policy objective and/or purpose	As part of Canada's commitment to support mitigation efforts, Canada provided Can\$291.55 million to IFC to support a broad portfolio of clean energy projects in developing countries. IFC uses this Fund for low-cost financing and grant-based technical assistance to address private clean energy investment barriers, and serves a catalytic role to enable clean energy initiatives to move forward
3. Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
4. Partner enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Multiple countries and regions

HEADINGS	DETAILS
6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme, fund dedicated to stimulate investment
7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Climate Change
8. Type of technology transferred	Skills, know-how, knowledge, climate change technology
9. Expected output related to technology transfer	Clean energy initiatives to move forward
10. Outcomes/impact	Results Achieved to Date: As of March 31, 2012, 62 projects were reviewed by the IFC, with eight projects approved, representing a total of US\$36.4 million in direct project funding from the Canada Fund, leveraging US\$435.3 million in funding from IFC's core funding and other multilateral development banks, and US\$82.3 million in private sector investment in developing countries. It is expected that these projects will lead to 689,000 tons of CO2 equivalent of reduced or avoided emissions per year. A further 30 projects are under development for potential consideration by the Fund
11. Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	291.5 million
12. Duration	2011-2013
13. Status	Operational
14. Contact point for information	Details available at: http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=57B84C7D-1

Example 13

HEADINGS	DETAILS
1. Title of project/programme	International Fund for Agriculture and Development (IFAD) - Smallholder Adaptation Programme
2. Policy objective and/or purpose	IFAD's Agriculture Smallholder Adaptation Programme (ASAP) is a new multi-donor grant co-financing programme that will be used to invest in climate resilience for smallholders
3. Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
4. Partner enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	International Development Research Centre - IDRC

HEADINGS	DETAILS
5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	LDCs
6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Climate Change
8. Type of technology transferred	Skills, knowledge and know-how, infrastructure
9. Expected output related to technology transfer	Grants will be blended with wider IFAD and client-supported operations to have maximum leverage. Investment areas will depend on the needs identified by partner communities, but are likely to include water resource management for smallholders, sustainable agriculture production techniques, more resilient rural infrastructure, capacity building, and climate information services for smallholders
10. Outcomes/impact	Grants will be blended with wider IFAD and client-supported operations to have maximum leverage. Investment areas will depend on the needs identified by partner communities, but are likely to include water resource management for smallholders, sustainable agriculture production techniques, more resilient rural infrastructure, capacity building, and climate information services for smallholders
11. Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	19.9 million
12. Duration	2011-2012
13. Status	Operational
14. Contact point for information	Details are available at : http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=B7AD7EEA-1

Example 14

HEADINGS	DETAILS
1. Title of project/programme	International Urban Partnership Programme (Bilateral)
2. Policy objective and/or purpose	The goal of the I-UP programme is to advance sustainable economic growth and development of urban regions in partner countries, consistent with their national development agendas
3. Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)

HEADINGS	DETAILS
4. Partner enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Canadian Urban Institute, local governments, civil society and private sector groups
5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Ethiopia, (and non LDC Members such as Jamaica and Philippines)
6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Urban development and management
8. Type of technology transferred	Transfer of knowledge, skills and know-how
9. Expected output related to technology transfer	The purpose of the programme is threefold: (1) to improve equity of access by citizens and communities (women, men, and youth) to local government planning and decision making; (2) to build the skills of DFATD partners in participatory planning, public administration, and governance; and (3) to encourage DFATD partners and other urban actors in partner countries, Canada and internationally to upscale project based initiatives and practices
10. Outcomes/impact	Strengthening the skills of partners and local stakeholders in growth management, sustainable development, resource leveraging, governance, service delivery, and addressing gender equality; researching, adapting, and promoting methods and tools to address urban issues identified in local strategies and plans; providing technical advice and financial support for pilot initiatives that address priority urban issues.
11. Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	3.57 million
12. Duration	2009-2013
13. Status	Operational
14. Contact point for information	Programme details are available at : http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/psij-iyip.nsf/Eng/MEL-49142451-PLL

Example 15

HEADINGS	DETAILS
1. Title of project/programme	International Youth Internship Programme (IYIP)
2. Policy objective and/or purpose	The International Youth Internship Programme (IYIP) is a programme for Canadian graduates (ages 19 to 30 inclusive), part of the Career Focus stream of the Government of Canada's Youth Employment Strategy (YES). Canada's YES provides Canadian youth with tools and experience they need to launch successful careers. Funding is provided for a variety of costs related to the internship, including travel, living allowance, and administrative costs. DFATD allocates up to Can\$12,000 per internship to Canadian partner organizations
3. Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
4. Partner enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	DFATD funds selected Canadian partner organizations (CPOs) to deliver IYIP projects in accordance with agreed administrative and financial procedures. The CPOs include Canadian professional associations; Canadian educational institutions; Canadian non-governmental organizations; and private Canadian companies.
5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	In the past, interns have been placed in many LDCs including Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia. The programme has also funded internship projects in Ethiopia (which is seeking to join the WTO) and Laos, PDR. In many cases the IYIP within the LDCs facilitates technology transfer.
6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Various
8. Type of technology transferred	Transfer of skills, knowledge and know-how
9. Expected output related to technology transfer	Selected Canadian partners work with overseas partner organizations to design, deliver and monitor internships supporting local development projects that reflect CIDA's priority sectors. Interns are recruited by the CPOs to carry out the development-related activities identified in a work plan established by all parties

HEADINGS	DETAILS
10. Outcomes/impact	Provide eligible youth with international experience, skills and knowledge that will prepare them for future employment. Increase employment opportunities by promoting awareness among Canadian organizations of the advantages of integrating young Canadian professionals into their structures and programmes. Provide opportunities for Canadians to increase their awareness, deepen their understanding and engage in international development. Contribute to the advancement of CIDA's mandate to reduce poverty, promote human rights and increase sustainable development and to meet CIDA's priorities for official development assistance
11. Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	IYIP's annual budget is 5.9 million.
12. Duration	2006-2013
13. Status	Ongoing
14. Contact point for information	correspondence.pwcb@acdi-cida.gc.ca; Programme details available at: http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/iyip

Example 16

HEADINGS	DETAILS
1. Title of project/programme	Skills for Employment and Productivity
2. Policy objective and/or purpose	The project aims to improve the quality and effectiveness of Bangladesh's technical and vocational education and training system and make it more relevant to the market. The project benefits government agencies and their staff, employers, workers, public and private training institutions, students and trainees. It focuses particular attention on disadvantaged groups in the labour market, such as women, youth and people with disabilities. The project seeks to create a better-trained, qualified and competent workforce. It focuses on target sectors, such as pharmaceuticals, ceramics, furniture, agri-food processing and tourism, which have the potential to improve economic growth and support Bangladesh's transition to middle-income country status.
3. Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
4. Partner enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	International Labour Organization
5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Bangladesh

HEADINGS	DETAILS
6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Vocational Training
8. Type of technology transferred	Skills, Know-how, knowledge
9. Expected output related to technology transfer	The expected intermediate outcomes of this project include: (i) improved enabling environment for increased skills development and employment to support higher value economic growth in Bangladesh; and (ii) improved planning, coordination and delivery of demand-driven, equitable and gender-sensitive competency-based training programmes for key workforce segments in Bangladesh.
10. Outcomes/impact	Improved planning, coordination and delivery of demand-driven, equitable and gender-sensitive competency-based training programmes for key workforce segments in Bangladesh.
11. Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	\$ 19.5 million
12. Duration	2013-2017
13. Status	Operational
14. Contact point for information	http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb%5Ccpo.nsf/projEn/A035230001

Example 17

HEADINGS	DETAILS
1. Title of project/programme	Programme for Building African Capacity for Trade (PACT II)
2. Policy objective and/or purpose	This project aims to improve cooperation and coherence across three African Regional Economic Communities (RECs): ECOWAS-Economic Community of West African States, ECCAS-Economic Community of Central African States, and COMESA-Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
3. Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
4. Partner enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	International Trade Centre

HEADINGS	DETAILS
5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	African countries
6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Business Support Services
8. Type of technology transferred	Transfer of skills, knowledge and know-how
9. Expected output related to technology transfer	The project focuses on regional trade development by enhancing the capacity of, and certifying, 100 African trainers in a range of trade development tools; training REC staff on the assessment of export potential; developing 15 regionally-based trade support networks; and engaging 150 trade support organizations in a trade information network. The project also trains and provides advisory services to 900 small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in 15 countries, and is designed to ultimately increase the export sales of the participating SMEs by 20%. Also, ACCESS!, an important project component, raises the export readiness of women entrepreneurs-exporters in a selected number of countries
10. Outcomes/impact	Results as of March 2011 include: the three Regional Economic Community (REC) Secretariats are leading sustainable and inclusive regional trade development and promotion activities. Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) Business Council and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Trade Experts Network link public and private sector in trade promotion and value chains. Regional export strategies for mango, coffee and leather have been developed through public-private consultative processes. Regional trade support networks have been created and engaged in trade policy dialogue and trade support in all three RECs. In the COMESA-East African Community (EAC)-Southern African Development Community (SADC) Tripartite context, COMESA Business Council engaged in rules of origin for trade facilitation. The project component, ACCESS! for African businesswomen in international trade, has grown into a regional gender initiative and trained over 200 African women exporters in export readiness
11. Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	19.8 million
12. Duration	2008-2014
13. Status	Operational
14. Contact point for information	Details available at: http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb%5Ccpo.nsf/projEn/A033540001

Example 18

HEADINGS	DETAILS
1. Title of project/programme	Schools of Health Technology and Primary Health Care
2. Policy objective and/or purpose	The project aims to improve primary health care in Nigeria's Bauchi and Cross River States by strengthening the capacity of the School of Health Technology in Ningi, Bauchi State, and the College of Health Technology in Calabar, Cross River State to provide appropriate, quality education to primary health care workers
3. Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
4. Partner enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	The project is managed by a consortium of executing agencies. Agriteam Canada is the lead, and CARE Canada is a partner
5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Nigeria
6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Medical education/training
8. Type of technology transferred	Transfer of knowledge, skills and know-how
9. Expected output related to technology transfer	The project will work with 14 site-based primary health care facilities which will be updated, renovated and/or rebuilt.
10. Outcomes/impact	The project is expected to enhance the curriculum, administration and management, and the physical infrastructure of the Schools. It will also provide both entry level and in-service training to primary health care workers. The project will also help the Schools strengthen and expand community outreach. This in turn will improve understanding of local needs and ensure the relevance of teaching content and methods
11. Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	20 million

HEADINGS	DETAILS
12. Duration	2003-2013
13. Status	Operational
14. Contact point for information	Programme details available at: http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/CC9908B19BAF1D118525710F0036FD14

Example 19

HEADINGS	DETAILS
1. Title of project/programme	Skills Training for Youth Employment Programme
2. Policy objective and/or purpose	Increase vocational training for 1,200 youth with little or no schooling (30% girls) in Haiti, Mali and Benin. Capacity building, coaching, and provision of equipment using a competency-based approach.
3. Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
4. Partner enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Foundation Paul Gérin-Lajoie and four local partner NGOs
5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Haiti, Mali and Benin
6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Private Sector Development, Vocational Training
8. Type of technology transferred	On-the-Job Vocational Training Integration into the Labour Market
9. Expected output related to technology transfer	Increase vocational training for 1,200 youth with little or no schooling (30% girls) in Haiti, Mali and Benin through on-the-job vocational training
10. Outcomes/impact	Increased vocational training

HEADINGS	DETAILS
11. Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	3.6 million
12. Duration	2010 – 2015
13. Status	Operational
14. Contact point for information	Programme details available at: http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb%5Ccpo.nsf/projEn/S065107001

Example 20

HEADINGS	DETAILS
1. Title of project/programme	Strengthening Higher Education Stakeholder Relations in Africa
2. Policy objective and/or purpose	The project aims to strengthen higher education stakeholder relations in Africa to improve university programs in the region. The objective is to ensure that the Association of African Universities (AAU) and African universities are better placed and able to work with external stakeholders, governments, the private sector, and donors
3. Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
4. Partner enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	AUCC - Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada in participation with Association of African Universities
5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Ghana, Multiple African countries
6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Education policy and administrative management
8. Type of technology transferred	Transfer of skills, knowledge and know-how
9. Expected output related to technology transfer	Up to 27 African universities are benefitting through the development of improved methods and strategic plans
10. Outcomes/impact	Enabling African universities to better collaborate with external partners and to respond to local, national and regional economic development priorities

HEADINGS	DETAILS
11. Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	2.2 million
12. Duration	2010-2013
13. Status	Operational
14. Contact point for information	Details available at: http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb%5Ccpo.nsf/projEn/S064952001

Example 21

HEADINGS	DETAILS
1. Title of project/programme	Support to the African Capacity Building Foundation - Phase III
2. Policy objective and/or purpose	Through this project, DFATD provides funding to a multi-donor trust fund in support of the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF). The ACBF works with state and non-state actors throughout sub-Saharan Africa
3. Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
4. Partner enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	World Bank
5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	African countries
6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Public Sector policy and administrative management
8. Type of technology transferred	Transfer of skills, knowledge and know-how
9. Expected output related to technology transfer	It provides funding and technical assistance in support of capacity building initiatives in six areas: (1) Economic policy analysis and management; (2) financial management and accountability; (3) public administration and management; (4) national statistics and statistical systems; (5) national parliaments and parliamentary institutions, including the Pan-African Parliament; and (6) professionalization of the voices of civil society and the private sector

HEADINGS	DETAILS
10. Outcomes/impact	Results achieved as of July 2012 include: ACBF activities concentrate on long-term capacity development. For example, in 2010 alone ACBF disbursed over Can\$30 million to 119 projects, for state and non-state actors throughout sub-Saharan Africa, by conducting training, workshops and technical meetings. ACBF has supported Economic Policy Management (EPM) training in seven universities across the continent. ACBF's Africa Capacity Indicators Report describes levels of organizational performance and public sector capacities to manage policies, administration and finances in the 34 countries and organisations ACBF assists. ACBF support for country-based, regional and sub-regional initiatives has contributed to building public sector capacity and strengthening links between government, civil society and the private sector
11. Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	18 million
12. Duration	2007-2014
13. Status	Operational
14. Contact point for information	Details available at: http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb%5Ccpo.nsf/projEn/A032306001

Example 22

HEADINGS	DETAILS
1. Title of project/programme	TECHNO-LINKS: Technology Links for Improved Access and Income
2. Policy objective and/or purpose	The programme will help local businesses develop financial and agricultural technology-related products and services, so they can better respond to the needs of smallholder farmers and enterprises in Zambia, Nicaragua and Peru
3. Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
4. Partner enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Mennonite Economic Development Associates du Canada
5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Zambia
6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Banking and financial services, information and communication technology

HEADINGS	DETAILS
8. Type of technology transferred	Transfer of knowledge, skills and know-how
9. Expected output related to technology transfer	Technology Links for Financial Services: work with Mobile Transaction Zambia Limited (MTZL) a mobile transaction company in Zambia, to develop its capacity to serve low-income customers with appropriate and affordable financial products
10. Outcomes/impact	Capacity building
11. Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	1.7 million
12. Duration	2011-2014
13. Status	Operational
14. Contact point for information	Programme details available at: http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb%5Ccipo.nsf/projEn/S065138001

Example 23

HEADINGS	DETAILS
1. Title of project/programme	University Partnerships in Cooperation and Development Programme (UPCD)
2. Policy objective and/or purpose	The UPCD is one of the mechanisms through which DFATD supports collaborations with developing-country education and training organizations, aimed at building academic capacity for promoting sustainable development
3. Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
4. Partner enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Close collaboration with the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC), Projects supported by the UPCD on a cost-shared basis are designed and implemented jointly by Canadian universities and their least-developed and developing-country partner institutions
5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Cuba, Uganda, Bolivia, Madagascar, Nigeria, Rwanda, Vietnam, Ghana, Tanzania, Brazil, Bangladesh, Burkina-Faso, Benin, Congo Democratic Republic, China, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Grenada, Gambia, Honduras, Haiti, Kenya, Laos, PDR, Morocco, Mali, Mongolia, Malawi, Mozambique, Uruguay, South Africa, Chile
6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme

HEADINGS	DETAILS
7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Sustainable Development (African country focus)
8. Type of technology transferred	Transfer of skills; knowledge and expertise via capacity building (academic) collaboration with developing-country education and training organizations.
9. Expected output related to technology transfer	Strengthen the capacities of higher education institutions in developing countries in a wide range of areas.
10. Outcomes/impact	Poverty reduction
11. Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	19.8 million
12. Duration	2009-2013
13. Status	Operational
14. Contact point for information	Programme details available at: http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/084305AB01708403852575F300374720

Example 24

HEADINGS	DETAILS
1. Title of project/programme	Water Harvesting and Institutional Strengthening in Amhara
2. Policy objective and/or purpose	To increase the food security of poor male and female farmers through improved water management
3. Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
4. Partner enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Hydrosult Inc.; Clements, Douglas John; Mathias, Irene
5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Amhara Region Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Devt. (BoARD); Amhara Region Agricultural Research Institute (ARARI) – Ethiopia

HEADINGS	DETAILS
6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Sustainable water harvesting and the use of water for irrigated agricultural production
8. Type of technology transferred	Expertise and know-how required to plan, design, implement sustainable water management
9. Expected output related to technology transfer	Increase the capacity of Amhara regional government institutions and farmer associations to develop and promote the sustainable use of water for irrigation
10. Outcomes/impact	Improved agricultural production
11. Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	16.9 million
12. Duration	2005 - 2012
13. Status	Operational
14. Contact point for information	Programme details available at: http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/EE74475C120F351285257BC00037CA77

Example 25

HEADINGS	DETAILS
1. Title of project/programme	World Bank BioCarbon Plus Fund
2. Policy objective and/or purpose	Multiple countries and regions Project Description: Canada's fast-start financing provided to the World Bank BioCarbonplus Fund supports capacity building and technical assistance to BioCarbonplus Fund projects on forests and agriculture.
3. Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
4. Partner enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	World Bank

HEADINGS	DETAILS
5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Multiple Countries
6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Climate change
8. Type of technology transferred	Knowledge, know-how, skills
9. Expected output related to technology transfer	Specifically, BioCarbonplus activities build capacity to facilitate and develop projects that contribute to reduced greenhouse gas emissions, improved quality of life for local communities and strengthened poverty alleviation efforts
10. Outcomes/impact	Since Canada's fast-start financing contribution to the fund, the BioCarbon Plus Fund has achieved several results. These important developments will support climate change efforts in the forestry and agricultural sectors: the development of tools to improve the monitoring of afforestation and reforestation projects; the delivery of a workshop for African agriculture negotiators interested in promoting eligible land-use activities; and, the publication of documented lessons learned from past projects
11. Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	4.5 million
12. Duration	2011-2012
13. Status	Operational
14. Contact point for information	Details available at: http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=F2B50C1B-1

Example 26

HEADINGS	DETAILS
1. Title of project/programme	Capacity Building Initiative to Support the Education Sector in Senegal
2. Policy objective and/or purpose	This capacity-building initiative is a component of budget support for the education sector in Senegal. This initiative makes it possible to provide technical and management expertise to ministries involved in implementing budget support in the education sector in Senegal, as well as the Ten-Year Education and Training Support Programme (2001-2010). A portion of the funding is also available to help implement the Government of Senegal's capacity building plan.
3. Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)

HEADINGS	DETAILS
4. Partner enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	CRC Sogema Inc.
5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Senegal
6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Public finance management, education policy
8. Type of technology transferred	Knowledge, know-how, skills
9. Expected output related to technology transfer	Strengthening technical and management capacities, mainly in education but also in public-sector financial management reform.
10. Outcomes/impact	Improved educational outcomes for Senegalese students, improvements in public sector financial management
11. Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	11 million
12. Duration	2007-2014
13. Status	Operational
14. Contact point for information	http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebWBSEn/B06490EB3AAD1C338525758D00370FA8

ANNEX II¹

CANADA: EXAMPLES OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

B. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC) PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

B.1. Science and Innovation:

Example 1

HEADINGS	DETAILS
1. Title of project/programme	Kenya AIDS Vaccine Initiative (KAVI) : a Centre of Excellence for East Africa
2. Policy objective and/or purpose	This project is a joint initiative between the University of Nairobi, Kenya, and the universities of Manitoba and Toronto, Canada. Basic science training will take place in Kenya and Canada, with an emphasis on technology transfer. The overall objective is to establish the Kenya Aids Vaccine Initiative (KAVI) as a centre of excellence for training healthcare professionals for HIV vaccine and other prevention trials in East Africa. KAVI will offer training in epidemiology, research design, immunology, good clinical practice, good clinical laboratory practice, data management and cohort establishment. The project will also endeavour to build vaccine literacy and acceptance on the part of local communities, policymakers and other stakeholders; enhance the capacity of local ethics review boards and institutional administrators to handle issues raised by vaccine trials; and enhance the ability of KAVI to bid in competitions for independent research funding for clinical trials.
3. Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
4. Partner enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	University of Toronto, University of Winnipeg
5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Health Care professionals in East Africa
6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government funding of research and training
7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Medical sector

¹ In English only.

HEADINGS	DETAILS
8. Type of technology transferred	Epidemiology; research design; immunology; good clinical practice; good clinical laboratory practice; data management and cohort establishment.
9. Expected output related to technology transfer	Development of a centre of excellence for training healthcare professionals for HIV vaccine and other prevention trials in East Africa. KAVI will offer training in epidemiology, research design, immunology, good clinical practice, good clinical laboratory practice, data management and cohort establishment.
10. Outcomes/impact	An expanded network of experts and practitioners in East Africa with knowledge of HIV vaccine and prevention trials
11. Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	1.7 million
12. Duration	2010 to 2014
13. Status	Ongoing
14. Contact point for information	Project Details available: http://www.idrc.ca/EN/Programs/Global_Health_Policy/Global_Health_Research_Initiative/Pages/CHVI-KAVI.aspx

Example 2

HEADINGS	DETAILS
1. Title of project/programme	African Institute for Mathematical Sciences
2. Policy objective and/or purpose	<p>In spite of the 1 million people who graduate from African universities on a yearly basis, there remains a critical scarcity of graduates with mathematical and scientific expertise. The African Institute for Mathematical Sciences, Cape Town, (AIMS South Africa), was established in 2003 to address gap. The Institute takes the 50 top African students each year and puts them through a rigorous 10-month course in applied mathematics. In its first seven years, AIMS South Africa graduated 305 students from 31 African countries, a third of whom were women; 95% went on to pursue Master's and PhD studies, the great majority in Africa.</p> <p>The next Einstein Initiative (AIMS-NEI) has been launched with the intent to increase the number of graduates dramatically. It seeks to establish 15 AIMS centres across the continent by 2021, and to graduate 750 well-trained students per year. This grant will help realize the first phase of that objective by establishing a network of five centres of mathematical science across Africa by 2015. This will include supporting scholarships at the existing institutes in South Africa and Nigeria, and establishing new centres in Ethiopia, Ghana and Senegal.</p>
3. Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

HEADINGS	DETAILS
4. Partner enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics (Waterloo, ON)
5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Senegal
6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government funding of research and training
7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Mathematics and Science education
8. Type of technology transferred	Knowledge and skills relating to advanced mathematics
9. Expected output related to technology transfer	Graduates of the Einstein Initiative are expected to go on to assume leadership roles in academia, industry and government. It is expected that the Canadian contribution will help leverage further funding from African universities, private sector and governments, as well as funding from other major donors.
10. Outcomes/impact	Increased availability of high-level mathematics instruction in target countries.
11. Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	20 million
12. Duration	2011 to 2017
13. Status	Ongoing
14. Contact point for information	Project Details available: http://www.idrc.ca/EN/Programs/Science_and_Innovation/Pages/African-Institute-for-Mathematical-Sciences.aspx

ANNEX III¹

CANADA: EXAMPLES OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

C. Natural Resources Canada

C.1. Earth Science Sector

Example 1

HEADINGS	DETAILS
1. Title of project/programme	Senegal National Geomatics Plan
2. Policy objective and/or purpose	Natural Resources Canada's Earth Sciences Sector is working with DFATD under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Government of Senegal to partner on a Can\$6 million (plus in-kind contributions) "Senegal National Geomatics Plan". This project will contribute to sustainable management in Senegal and the development of related human and technical resources
3. Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development
4. Partner enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Natural Resources Canada
5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Senegal
6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Information and communication technology, rural development, environmental policy
8. Type of technology transferred	Transfer of knowledge, skills and know-how
9. Expected output related to technology transfer	That public institutions build their capacity to develop a national geomatics strategy. That a permanent GNSS station be built

¹ In English only.

HEADINGS	DETAILS
10. Outcomes/impact	<p>The objectives of the Geomatics Plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop uniform standards for spatial data; • establish standards for cost-sharing of responsibilities; • expand existing data infrastructure and technologies for data collection to establish a topographic data base; • provide training on use and implementation of geomatics technologies; and • promote awareness amongst Senegal's private sector and operational management on the capabilities and applications of geospatial information and models.
11. Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	6.1 million
12. Duration	2009-2013
13. Status	Operational
14. Contact point for information	Details are available at: http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/earth-sciences/about/international/collaboration/2535