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Page: 1/45

**Conseil des aspects des droits de propriété
intellectuelle qui touchent au commerce**

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RAPPORT SUR LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE L'ARTICLE 66:2 DE L'ACCORD SUR LES ADPIC

CANADA

Addendum

La communication ci-après, datée du 20 septembre, est distribuée à la demande de la délégation du Canada.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. L'article 66:2 de l'Accord sur les aspects des droits de propriété intellectuelle qui touchent au commerce (ADPIC) dispose ce qui suit: "[L]es pays développés Membres offriront des incitations aux entreprises et institutions sur leur territoire afin de promouvoir et d'encourager le transfert de technologie vers les pays les moins avancés Membres pour leur permettre de se doter d'une base technologique solide et viable."

1.2. Conformément à la décision du Conseil des ADPIC du 19 février 2003, les pays développés Membres ont décidé de présenter des rapports annuels sur les mesures qu'ils ont prises ou envisagent de prendre conformément aux engagements qu'ils ont contractés en vertu de l'article 66:2 de l'Accord sur les ADPIC. Les Membres ont décidé de présenter un nouveau rapport détaillé tous les trois ans et, les années intermédiaires, une mise à jour du dernier rapport. Le dernier rapport détaillé du Canada remonte à 2012. La présente communication constitue une mise à jour et fournit des informations actualisées sur les activités du Canada concernant le transfert de technologie vers les pays les moins avancés (PMA).

1.3. Depuis 2008, les ateliers sur l'article 66:2 ont lieu annuellement au siège de l'Organisation mondiale du commerce (OMC) à Genève. Depuis, le Canada s'est efforcé de mettre à jour son rapport en tenant compte des préoccupations formulées par les PMA lors des ateliers annuels. La présente mise à jour est axée sur les incitations offertes aux entreprises et aux institutions canadiennes qui visent spécifiquement les PMA ou un groupe de pays comprenant au moins un PMA. Cela permet de rendre compte des activités destinées à une région ou un groupe de pays qui peuvent comprendre à la fois des pays en développement et des PMA.

1.4. Le présent rapport vise à rendre compte spécifiquement du transfert de technologie comme étant distinct de la coopération technique (une obligation distincte au titre de l'article 67 de l'Accord sur les ADPIC). Cependant, il convient de souligner, comme l'ont indiqué divers Membres et le Secrétariat de l'OMC dans le passé, que ces deux concepts se chevauchent inévitablement. Des activités de coopération technique et financière peuvent constituer des incitations au transfert de technologie, d'autant plus que le contexte de réglementation (de la propriété intellectuelle notamment) du pays est souvent considéré comme un élément essentiel à la durabilité du transfert de technologie.

1.5. Selon son interprétation du transfert de technologie, le Canada considère que cette notion comprend le transfert de la technologie intégrée dans les biens physiques et les services, par exemple les machines et les équipements; la diffusion des connaissances et des renseignements techniques et commerciaux qui constituent le fondement d'un produit, d'un procédé ou d'un service; et le transfert de compétences et de savoir-faire. Par conséquent, le transfert de technologie peut prendre les formes suivantes:

- protection de la propriété intellectuelle incorporée dans les biens et services transférés;
- connaissances administratives et commerciales destinées à appuyer la production et la distribution des biens et services; et
- renforcement des capacités humaines.

1.6. Le Canada offre à ses entreprises et institutions des incitations visant à encourager les trois formes de transfert de technologie. S'il propose divers types d'incitations financières et non financières (cofinancement, prêts, assurances, exonération fiscale, conseils techniques, établissement de réseaux et de contacts en vue de partenariats) pour faciliter les opérations de transfert de technologie, ces opérations sont généralement exécutées dans le cadre de programmes d'aide publique au développement (APD).

1.7. Concernant l'"assistance technique", ou, pour assurer une correspondance plus étroite avec l'Accord sur les ADPIC, la "coopération technique", l'article 67 de cet accord précise ce concept comme suit:

Afin de faciliter la mise en œuvre du présent accord, les pays développés Membres offriront, sur demande et selon des modalités et à des conditions mutuellement convenues, une coopération technique et financière aux pays en développement Membres et aux pays les moins avancés Membres. Cette coopération comprendra une assistance en matière d'élaboration des lois et réglementations relatives à la protection et au respect des droits de propriété intellectuelle ainsi qu'à la prévention des abus, et un soutien en ce qui concerne l'établissement ou le renforcement de bureaux et d'agences nationaux chargés de ces questions, y compris la formation de personnel.

1.8. Aux fins du présent rapport, le Canada énumère les diverses incitations offertes aux institutions et entreprises du pays pour favoriser le transfert de capital physique et de biens corporels, de compétences, de savoir-faire, d'information et de données uniquement dans les PMA.

1.9. Aux fins du rapport qu'il doit présenter au titre de l'article 67, le Canada énumère les activités de coopération technique et financière avec les pays en développement et les PMA dans le domaine de la protection de la propriété intellectuelle.

2 APERÇU

2.1. Plusieurs ministères, organismes et programmes du gouvernement canadien offrent, directement ou indirectement, des incitations aux entreprises et institutions canadiennes pour qu'elles entreprennent des activités favorisant le transfert de technologie vers les pays en développement et les PMA. Les principaux organismes canadiens qui ont des activités de transfert de technologie sont le Ministère des affaires étrangères, du commerce et du développement (qui englobe l'ancienne Agence canadienne de développement international) et le Centre de recherches pour le développement international (CRDI). Un certain nombre d'autres ministères, organismes et programmes gouvernementaux, tels qu'Industrie Canada et le Conseil national de recherches du Canada, contribuent également de façon importante à promouvoir le transfert de technologie. Le présent document décrit les activités en cours de ces organismes.

2.2. Le Canada note l'intérêt des PMA Membres qui souhaitent en savoir plus sur le fonctionnement et l'impact des programmes de transfert de technologie des pays développés Membres. On trouvera donc en annexe un tableau donnant des exemples spécifiques de transfert de technologie vers les PMA.

3 LE MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES, DU COMMERCE ET DU DÉVELOPPEMENT (MAECD)¹

3.1. Le Ministère des affaires étrangères, du commerce et du développement (MAECD) est responsable du Programme d'aide publique au développement (APD) du Canada. Les activités de ses services chargés du développement sont axées sur la lutte contre la pauvreté, la promotion des droits de l'homme et le soutien au développement durable. Les programmes et projets de transfert de technologie réalisés par le MAECD visent à atteindre ces objectifs ambitieux. La liste figurant dans le présent rapport ne contient que quelques-uns de ces programmes; une plus longue liste de projets par pays peut être consultée sur le site de la Banque de projets du MAECD en matière de développement.²

3.2. De nombreux programmes du MAECD accordent une incitation au transfert de technologie. En fait, le MAECD a adopté une *Stratégie sur la croissance économique durable*³ qui vise à aider les pays en développement à mettre en place le cadre nécessaire à une croissance économique durable; à soutenir la croissance d'un secteur privé compétitif et productif; et à aider leur population à tirer parti des possibilités économiques. Dans le cadre de cette stratégie, le MAECD cible ses principaux investissements afin de soutenir une croissance économique durable qui:

- soit propice à l'instauration d'un cadre stable favorisant la réussite des entreprises et des industries viables;
- augmente les possibilités d'obtenir un emploi intéressant, particulièrement dans l'économie formelle; et
- contribue de façon optimale à l'investissement de fonds publics dans le bien-être de la population.

3.3. La Stratégie fait également fond sur la viabilité de l'environnement, l'égalité entre les sexes et la gouvernance en tant que conditions essentielles à une croissance économique durable. Dans le cadre de cette stratégie, le MAECD a trois principaux domaines d'intervention:

- l'établissement des assises économiques;
- les mesures visant à favoriser la croissance des entreprises;
- l'investissement dans le capital humain.

3.4. Nombre de projets qui s'inscrivent dans le cadre de la Stratégie sur la croissance économique durable du MAECD ont un volet de transfert de technologie. Par exemple, dans le domaine d'intervention qui vise à "favoriser la croissance des entreprises", le MAECD reconnaît que les entreprises (surtout les micro, petites et moyennes entreprises) ont besoin d'aide pour se conformer aux normes internationales, s'intégrer aux chaînes de valeur locales et mondiales et passer du secteur informel au secteur formel, et qu'elles ont aussi besoin d'un meilleur accès aux innovations et aux technologies nouvelles qui peuvent accroître leur productivité et leur durabilité. Grâce à un meilleur accès aux chaînes de valeur locales et mondiales, aux technologies et aux services financiers, un plus grand nombre d'entreprises, particulièrement celles qui sont dirigées par des femmes, deviendront viables et productives. Les projets qui relèvent des deux autres domaines d'intervention de la Stratégie ("l'établissement des assises économiques" et "l'investissement dans le capital humain") peuvent accorder des incitations au transfert de technologie. L'amélioration des cadres et régimes juridiques et réglementaires peut également favoriser le transfert de technologie. De même, un meilleur accès aux connaissances et à la formation professionnelle axées sur la demande qui sont essentielles pour permettre aux

¹ Le 26 juin 2013, l'ancienne Agence canadienne de développement international (ACDI) a été fusionnée avec le Ministère des affaires étrangères et du commerce international pour créer le Ministère des affaires étrangères, du commerce et du développement (MAECD). Une phase de transition est en cours, raison pour laquelle le présent texte évoque parfois l'ACDI.

² La Banque de projets du MAECD en matière de développement est accessible à l'adresse suivante: <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/fWebCAZFr?ReadForm>.

³ La Stratégie peut être consultée à l'adresse suivante: <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/acdi-cida.nsf/fra/NAD-9241625-RHC#pdf-c>.

travailleurs de participer au marché du travail formel, particulièrement en ce qui concerne la capacité de lire, d'écrire et de compter, peut avoir sensiblement le même effet. Par exemple, la participation du MAECD dans ces domaines peut prendre les formes suivantes:

- la collaboration avec d'autres donateurs dans le cadre de l'Initiative en faveur du renforcement de l'entreprise locale de la Société financière internationale de la Banque mondiale;
- la collaboration avec d'autres donateurs par le biais du Fonds multilatéral d'investissement de la Banque interaméricaine de développement;
- le Fonds d'investissement du Canada pour l'Afrique⁴ (une contribution du gouvernement canadien de 100 millions de dollars canadiens de fonds publics à laquelle s'ajoute un apport équivalent du secteur privé) qui vise à stimuler l'investissement africain et étranger sur ce continent en injectant du capital-risque à l'appui des projets d'investissement privé générateurs de croissance;
- l'appui à la microfinance et au développement de secteurs financiers inclusifs;
- l'appui à l'Initiative pour le développement des marchés inclusifs (l'ex-Initiative "Encourager les entreprises viables") qui vise à faciliter les investissements productifs viables dans les pays en développement en établissant des liens entre les petites et moyennes entreprises et les gros investisseurs.

3.5. Des exemples de projets accordant des incitations au transfert de technologie dans le cadre de la Stratégie sur le développement économique durable sont présentés à l'annexe I.

3.6. La Direction générale du partenariat canadien de l'ACDI qui, sous l'égide du Programme Citoyens du monde, s'efforce d'amener les Canadiens à participer en plus grand nombre aux efforts de développement international, met également en œuvre des programmes de transfert de technologie. En outre, la Direction générale s'emploie, par l'entremise du Programme Partenaires pour le développement, à mettre à profit l'expertise nationale en matière de développement en finançant les meilleures propositions présentées par des organisations canadiennes. À titre d'exemples de programmes d'Aide pour le commerce élaborés par la Direction générale, mentionnons: i) le programme Accès au marché canadien et renforcement des capacités liées au commerce, qui a appuyé les activités de renforcement des capacités réalisées par le Bureau de promotion du commerce au Guyana, en Équateur, au Burkina Faso, en Haïti et en Indonésie; et ii) l'organisation Juristes et économistes internationaux contre la pauvreté (JEICP). Principalement destiné à l'Afrique, le soutien vise à s'assurer que l'issue des négociations commerciales favorise le développement.

3.7. Un certain nombre d'initiatives de la Direction générale font intervenir un transfert de technologie et une aide au développement dans le domaine de l'enseignement et de la formation techniques et professionnels dans les pays en développement. Par exemple, l'organisme Digital Opportunity Trust apportera son soutien à 88 000 jeunes hommes et femmes africains pour diriger les changements afin de créer de nouvelles entreprises, accroître les revenus individuels et familiaux et améliorer l'accès aux services de développement des entreprises et aux capitaux, en Éthiopie, au Kenya, en Ouganda, au Rwanda et en Tanzanie. L'un des programmes mis en œuvre par cet organisme (présenté plus bas en annexe) vise à transférer des connaissances pratiques concernant l'employabilité, l'esprit d'entreprise et le potentiel rémunérateur des technologies de l'information et des communications (TIC). Les programmes ayant un volet de transfert de technologie qui sont gérés par la Direction générale sont présentés à l'annexe I.

3.8. Par ses programmes bilatéraux, le MAECD appuie aussi la recherche et le transfert de technologie dans le cadre de certains de ses projets dans les PMA. En 2011-2012, la Direction générale des programmes géographiques du MAECD a déboursé environ 43,35% de l'Aide pour le commerce; cette aide a en grande partie (242,45 millions de dollars canadiens) été versée aux

⁴ Pour plus de renseignements, voir:
<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/acdi-cida.nsf/fra/CAR-130162232-T3M>.

24 pays de concentration du MAECD⁵. Parmi les projets et programmes figurent le programme de renforcement des capacités commerciales en Afrique; le programme Canada-Amériques d'assistance technique liée au commerce; le renforcement des capacités des services douaniers de l'État en Ukraine; le renforcement des capacités commerciales au Moyen-Orient et en Afrique du Nord; l'appui au Centre africain des politiques commerciales et à la Communauté de l'Afrique de l'Est.

3.9. Enfin, le MAECD soutient des programmes multilatéraux faisant intervenir des transferts de technologie. Entre les exercices financiers 2009-2010 et 2011-2012, le MAECD a mis en œuvre le programme Aide pour le commerce et, au titre de ce programme, a investi dans les initiatives suivantes: le Fonds d'Aide pour le commerce de la Banque africaine de développement (15 millions de dollars canadiens); le Fonds d'Aide pour le commerce de la Banque interaméricaine de développement pour la facilitation des échanges et les normes (10 millions de dollars canadiens); le Mécanisme pour la facilitation des échanges de la Banque mondiale (5 millions de dollars canadiens); le Centre consultatif sur la législation de l'OMC (2,5 millions de dollars canadiens); le Fonds global d'affectation spéciale de l'OMC pour le Programme de Doha pour le développement (FGASPDD) et le Fonds pour l'application des normes et le développement du commerce (STDF) de l'OMC (7,5 millions de dollars canadiens). Le Canada appuie aussi des programmes sectoriels, notamment par l'intermédiaire du Groupe consultatif pour la recherche agricole internationale (CGIAR). Le MAECD est associé au CGIAR dans le cadre de certains de ses projets en cours.⁶

3.10. Enfin, le changement climatique compte également parmi les principaux domaines visés par les incitations au transfert de technologie. En vertu de l'engagement pris par le Canada en 2009 au titre de l'Accord de Copenhague sur le changement climatique, le gouvernement canadien a accordé un financement accéléré de 400 millions de dollars canadiens pour l'exercice financier 2012-2013 afin d'appuyer les mesures d'atténuation des effets du changement climatique. Un important programme multilatéral qui facilite le transfert de technologie est le Fonds pour l'environnement mondial, principale source mondiale de financement axée sur l'environnement, à laquelle le MAECD a versé 238,4 millions de dollars canadiens.⁷ Il existe plusieurs autres programmes multisectoriels et programmes axés sur l'énergie propre, la forêt et l'agriculture qui ciblent entre autres les PMA.⁸

4 CENTRE DE RECHERCHES POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT INTERNATIONAL (CRDI)

4.1. Le Centre de recherches pour le développement international (CRDI) est une société d'État canadienne qui appuie les chercheurs et les innovateurs des pays en développement dans leurs efforts visant à améliorer la qualité de vie, à stimuler la croissance et à éliminer la pauvreté. Il met à la disposition des chercheurs de ces pays les ressources financières, le soutien et les contacts dont ils ont besoin pour trouver des solutions aux problèmes urgents auxquels leurs sociétés sont confrontées.

4.2. La politique du CRDI est de promouvoir la création et la rétention des connaissances et des technologies dans les pays en développement où il opère. La plupart des bénéficiaires de fonds de recherche du CRDI se trouvent dans des pays en développement, y compris dans les PMA. Les bénéficiaires conservent les droits d'auteur du produit de leurs travaux financés par le Centre. Le CRDI encourage également la diffusion des résultats de la recherche à d'autres chercheurs des pays en développement et des PMA, en conservant certains droits de diffusion et en encourageant une large diffusion de la part des bénéficiaires. Les résultats des travaux de recherche financés par le CRDI peuvent être consultés grâce à une bibliothèque numérique en ligne (<http://idl-bnc.idrc.ca/>).

⁵ Bolivie, Colombie, Haïti, Honduras, Pérou, Programme régional pour les Caraïbes, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonésie, Pakistan, Viet Nam, Ukraine, Cisjordanie et Gaza, Éthiopie, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Sénégal, Soudan et Soudan du Sud, et Tanzanie. Pour plus de détails, voir: <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/acdi-cida.nsf/fra/NIC-5482847-GN3>.

⁶ Pour plus de détails, voir:

<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/fWebProjListFr?ReadForm&profile=CGIAR>.

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

⁸ Pour plus de détails, voir: <http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=Fr&n=5F50D3E9-1>.

4.3. S'agissant du transfert de technologie, le CRDI soutient la recherche dans les PMA afin de promouvoir la croissance et le développement. À cet effet, il a recours à une approche qui combine un soutien financier en vue de créer de nouvelles possibilités de recherche, un engagement intellectuel aux côtés des bénéficiaires ainsi que l'encadrement de leur processus de recherche, et un rôle d'intermédiaire visant à traduire les recherches en politiques. Ces activités aident les PMA à mettre au point leurs propres technologies, à adapter à leurs besoins les technologies existantes et à accroître leur savoir-faire en matière de gestion de la recherche.

4.4. À titre d'exemples de l'appui apporté par le CRDI aux PMA en 2012-2013, mentionnons l'élaboration d'un système d'alerte rapide au Bénin afin d'informer 2 millions d'agriculteurs de l'imminence des sécheresses et des inondations et des mesures à prendre pour protéger les cultures; la poursuite de l'aide à l'Institut africain des sciences mathématiques, qui assurera une formation rigoureuse en mathématiques aux étudiants des cycles supérieurs. Le site <http://idris.idrc.ca/> donne accès à des renseignements plus détaillés sur les projets du CRDI. Ce dernier soutient la recherche par l'intermédiaire de quatre programmes principaux:

4.5. *Agriculture et environnement* – De meilleures pratiques agricoles et un environnement sain contribuent au développement humain et à la croissance économique. Ce programme soutient la recherche afin d'accroître la productivité agricole et la sécurité alimentaire, d'améliorer la santé des personnes grâce à un environnement propre, de s'adapter aux effets du changement climatique et de comprendre les aspects économiques des défis environnementaux.

4.6. *Politique pour la santé mondiale* – La recherche peut sauver des vies en fournissant des données sur la charge de morbidité au niveau local et en permettant de comprendre comment appliquer les nouvelles découvertes et les nouvelles technologies et de surveiller l'efficacité des soins de santé. Ce programme traite les problèmes liés à l'amélioration de l'accès aux soins de santé, au renforcement des systèmes d'information sur la santé et à la lutte contre les maladies chroniques qui se posent dans le monde en développement.

4.7. *Science et innovation* – L'accès à l'information et l'utilisation des nouvelles technologies peuvent favoriser la croissance et réduire la pauvreté. Ce programme traite les problèmes liés à la façon dont la science et l'innovation sont utilisées dans les pays en développement, et à la façon dont les technologies de l'information et de la communication contribuent à l'innovation et au changement sociaux.

4.8. *Politique économique et sociale* – Les politiques publiques peuvent favoriser la réduction de la pauvreté et une plus grande équité sociale dans les pays en développement. Des politiques vigoureuses et bien avisées peuvent contribuer à consolider l'économie en offrant des possibilités de travail décent aux personnes pauvres, encourager le développement de sociétés pacifiques et faire progresser l'égalité entre les hommes et les femmes.

5 INDUSTRIE CANADA

5.1. Le Centre de recherches sur les communications (CRC)⁹ d'Industrie Canada est le principal laboratoire fédéral de recherche-développement spécialisé dans les télécommunications de pointe et un centre d'excellence des technologies de l'information et des communications. Il s'agit du seul laboratoire national disposant du savoir-faire requis pour les quatre principaux modes de transmission de l'information au Canada: le sans-fil, la radiodiffusion, le satellite et la fibre optique.

5.2. Bien qu'elle ne s'intéresse pas exclusivement aux PMA, Industrie Canada finance plusieurs programmes encourageant le transfert de technologies des communications par des institutions et entreprises canadiennes. En ce qui concerne les télécommunications, Industrie Canada favorise l'interconnectivité et l'interopérabilité à l'échelle mondiale des réseaux, applications et services à large bande (par exemple pour la télémédecine et le téléapprentissage). Cette activité vise à améliorer le climat d'investissement aux niveaux national et international afin d'inciter les différents acteurs, y compris les pays en développement Membres et les PMA, à pénétrer les marchés mondiaux en poussant un plus grand nombre de sociétés à rendre leurs produits et services prêts à l'exportation. Elle appuie également les instituts de recherche canadiens qui participent à des projets internationaux dans les domaines émergents que sont le commerce électronique, la génomique, les technologies environnementales et l'ingénierie de pointe.

⁹ Pour plus de renseignements, voir: <http://www.crc.gc.ca/eic/site/069.nsf/Intro>.

5.3. Le Banc d'essai de démonstration et d'applications à large bande (BADLAB) est un laboratoire du CRC utilisé pour tester de nouvelles applications et de nouveaux services sur large bande au moyen de nombreux réseaux canadiens et internationaux de télécommunication. Figurant au nombre des grands organismes canadiens faisant de la recherche qui œuvrent dans le secteur des systèmes de télécommunication de l'avenir, le CRC a acquis des compétences dans le domaine des systèmes à large bande et ne cesse d'enrichir celles-ci afin d'être en mesure de prodiguer des conseils dans le cadre d'initiatives nationales ambitieuses comme l'autoroute de l'information, mais aussi pour illustrer l'utilité des technologies qu'il met au point dans un milieu véritablement opérationnel. Le BADLAB figure parmi les nœuds principaux du CA*net 4, le réseau de recherche et d'innovation du Canada.

5.4. Grâce à ses programmes de recherche-développement, le CRC détient un vaste portefeuille de titres de propriété intellectuelle composé d'environ 240 brevets représentant quelque 90 technologies dans le domaine des communications. Ces technologies brevetées font l'objet de licences qui sont délivrées aussi bien à des entreprises canadiennes qu'à des entreprises étrangères à des fins d'utilisation commerciale. En outre, le CRC gère une pépinière de petites entreprises de pointe en démarrage. Le Centre d'innovation du CRC s'emploie à aider les petites entreprises canadiennes naissantes au cours de leurs premières années de formation, en leur offrant une expertise, de la technologie et des installations de laboratoire. Le programme fonctionne sur la base du recouvrement des coûts pour les candidats qualifiés. Illustrant l'implication du Canada dans le transfert de technologie, le CRC a, ces dix dernières années, mené des activités de recherche-développement avec le Centre for Development of Telematics (Centre pour le développement de la télématique – C-DOT) en Inde. Ayant bénéficié initialement d'un financement de l'ACDI (et à présent du MAECD) en 1999 dans le cadre d'une collaboration à la mise au point d'une puce de circuits intégrés hyperfréquences monolithiques (CIHM) destinée aux composants et sous-systèmes à radiofréquences (RF), et la fabrication d'antennes à plaque en microruban, le CRC et le C-DOT ont continué, plus récemment, à travailler à l'élaboration de systèmes de communication sans fil afin d'améliorer les infrastructures d'accès à large bande dans les zones rurales de l'Inde. Le CRC a également transféré une technologie de radio réalisée par logiciel vers l'Inde en délivrant des licences d'utilisation de sa suite logicielle SCARI à six organisations indiennes.

5.5. Au sein du Groupe de travail sur les télécommunications et l'information pour la Coopération économique Asie-Pacifique (APEC TEL), de la Commission interaméricaine des télécommunications (CITEL), et dans le cadre des réunions du Groupe consultatif pour le développement des télécommunications (GCDT) de l'UIT, Industrie Canada soutient les initiatives de renforcement des capacités en organisant des séminaires et ateliers sur la politique en matière de TIC/télécommunications et les questions relatives à la réglementation qui encouragent les discussions sur les options réglementaires viables favorisant la concurrence et le développement des télécommunications et des TIC dans les PMA.

6 RESSOURCES NATURELLES CANADA (RNCAN)

6.1. Le Secteur des sciences de la terre de Ressources naturelles Canada œuvre avec le MAECD dans le cadre d'un protocole d'entente avec le gouvernement sénégalais à l'établissement d'un partenariat pour un "Plan national de géomatique" du Sénégal d'un montant de 6 millions de dollars canadiens (auquel viennent s'ajouter des contributions en nature). Ce projet contribuera à assurer une gestion durable au Sénégal et à renforcer les ressources humaines et techniques connexes. Les objectifs du Plan de géomatique sont les suivants:

- mettre en place des normes uniformes pour les données spatiales;
- établir des normes pour le partage des coûts des responsabilités;
- développer les infrastructures de données et les technologies existantes pour la collecte de données afin d'établir une base de données topographiques;
- fournir une formation sur l'utilisation et la mise en œuvre des technologies de la géomatique;

- mieux faire connaître au secteur privé et aux décideurs opérationnels sénégalais les capacités et les applications de l'information géospatiale et des modèles géospatiaux.¹⁰

7 CONSEIL NATIONAL DE RECHERCHES DU CANADA (CNRC)

7.1. Le Programme d'aide à la recherche industrielle (PARI), qui relève du Conseil national de recherches du Canada (CNRC), encourage et aide les petites et moyennes entreprises canadiennes à établir avec des pays développés et peu développés des partenariats internationaux reposant sur la technologie. En partenariat avec le Ministère canadien des affaires étrangères, du commerce et du développement, le PARI soutient les missions de groupes qui souhaitent explorer les possibilités de ce type. Le PARI réalise également des missions de façon indépendante et avec d'autres partenaires. Outre les missions de groupes, il travaille avec des sociétés ou avec certains secteurs et mène des activités dans le domaine de l'intelligence compétitive technique. Sans être destinées en particulier aux PMA, les initiatives internationales du PARI visent principalement à fournir un soutien dans un certain nombre de domaines clés, notamment:

- le soutien direct aux petites et moyennes entreprises ayant des intérêts internationaux;
- l'établissement de partenariats technologiques, incluant des services d'acquisition, de transfert et de jumelage de technologies;
- les projets conjoints de recherche-développement et d'autres projets liés aux technologies.

8 ACTIVITÉS MULTILATÉRALES

8.1. Au niveau multilatéral, le Canada continue de contribuer activement à de nombreuses institutions internationales qui offrent elles-mêmes des incitations au transfert de technologie vers les pays en développement Membres et les PMA. À cet égard, les contributions que le Canada verse au fonds d'assistance technique de l'OMC, à la Banque mondiale, à la Banque interaméricaine de développement, à la Banque africaine de développement et à la Banque asiatique de développement encouragent toutes le transfert de technologie.

8.2. Le Canada participe également aux activités du Groupe de travail de l'OMC sur le commerce et le transfert de technologie créé en 2002 dans le cadre du Cycle de Doha pour le développement. Le Canada soutient les efforts déployés par ce groupe de travail afin d'aider les Membres de l'OMC à identifier les moyens d'accroître le transfert et l'absorption de technologies par le commerce, l'investissement et l'assistance technique.

¹⁰ Voir aussi:

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

ANNEXE I ¹

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 En anglais seulement.

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%5Ccipo.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%5Ccpo.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

ANNEXE 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 En anglais seulement.

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

ANNEXE 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 En anglais seulement.

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