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Page: 1/30

**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 8 octobre 2014, présentée par la délégation du Canada est distribuée conformément au paragraphe 1 de la décision sur la mise en œuvre de l'article 66:2 de l'Accord sur les ADPIC (IP/C/28).

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 sont convenus 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, des 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.

1.4. Le présent rapport est consacré spécifiquement au 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;
- 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 pays les moins avancés.

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, offrent également des incitations en faveur du transfert de technologie. Le présent document rend compte des activités pertinentes 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 au premier chef du Programme d'aide publique au développement (APD) du Canada. Les activités de son service chargé 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, "Stimuler la croissance économique durable" est l'un des thèmes prioritaires du programme d'aide publique au développement du Canada. Le Canada entend 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 qui s'offrent.

3.3. Le Canada inscrit son aide au développement en la matière dans trois domaines d'intervention afin d'aider les pays en développement à faire croître leur économie et à offrir de nouvelles perspectives à leurs citoyens:

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

3.4. 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 ou 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. 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, y compris celles qui sont dirigées par des femmes, deviendront viables et productives. Les projets qui relèvent des deux autres domaines d'intervention ("l'établissement des assises économiques" et "l'investissement dans le capital humain") peuvent aussi 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 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 a pris les formes suivantes:

- la collaboration avec d'autres donateurs à travers la Société financière internationale de la Banque mondiale;
- 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

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.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/aidtransparency-transparenceaide/browser-banque.aspx?lang=fra>.

viables dans les pays en développement en établissant des liens entre les petites et moyennes entreprises et les gros investisseurs.

3.5. Le secteur du MAECD chargé des Partenariats pour l'innovation dans le développement qui, par le truchement du Programme Citoyens du monde, s'efforce d'amener les Canadiens à participer en plus grand nombre aux efforts de développement international, a aussi des programmes qui encouragent le transfert de technologie. Un certain nombre d'initiatives du secteur Partenariats pour l'innovation dans le développement 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, 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 le secteur du MAECD chargé des Partenariats pour l'innovation dans le développement sont présentés à l'annexe I.

3.6. 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.

3.7. 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, dont le MAECD est l'une des principales sources de financement pour l'environnement mondial.³ Il existe plusieurs autres programmes multisectoriels et programmes axés sur l'énergie propre, la forêt et l'agriculture qui ciblent entre autres les PMA.⁴

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/>).

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.

³ Voir: <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/acdi-cida.nsf/fra/NAD-52716129-RPP>.

⁴ Pour plus de détails, voir: <http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=Fr&n=5F50D3E9-1>.

4.4. À titre d'exemples de l'appui apporté par le CRDI aux PMA, 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, ainsi que la poursuite de l'aide à l'Institut africain des sciences mathématiques pour qu'il assure 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 grands programmes:

- *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.
- *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.
- *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.
- *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 RESSOURCES NATURELLES CANADA (RNCAN)⁵

5.1. 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.⁶

⁵ Voir <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjFr/2AEE704CF8C613A885257D2600379876>.

6 CONSEIL NATIONAL DE RECHERCHES DU CANADA (CNRC)

6.1. 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 moins développés des partenariats internationaux reposant sur la technologie. En partenariat avec le MAECD, 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.

7 ACTIVITÉS MULTILATÉRALES

7.1. 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 Centre du commerce international, 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.

7.2. 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.

⁶ Voir aussi:
<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/AD2E33537331824685257BE300386747>.

ANNEXE I¹

The following chart (Annexes I-II) presents some project and programme examples undertaken by the principle Canadian agencies involved in technology transfer activities, the DFATD and the 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 Article 66.2. It reveals Canada's conceptualization of technology transfer and illustrates the Canadian initiatives that are specific to LDCs. All figures are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

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

Title of project/programmes	Canadian Crossroads International - Volunteer Sending 2009-2014
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
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
Partner Enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Canadian Crossroads International
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Organizations in Mali; Senegal; Niger; Zimbabwe; Togo
Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Health, Private Sector Development
Type of technology transferred	Skills and knowledge

¹ En anglais seulement.

Title of project/programmes	Canadian Crossroads International - Volunteer Sending 2009-2014
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.
Outcomes/impact	Improved health outcomes, poverty reduction, advances in gender equality
Budget or funds allocated (\$CanAN\$)	70 million
Duration	2009-2015
Status	Ongoing
Contact point for information	Programme details available at: http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebSEn/76696B1E7FD61EA1852575E100374D07

Title of project/programme	Fifth Replenishment (2010-2014) - Global Environment Facility (GEF)
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
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
Partner Enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	GEF - Global Environmental Facility
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Multiple countries
Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Provide financing for innovative technologies

Title of project/programme	Fifth Replenishment (2010-2014) - Global Environment Facility (GEF)
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Power generation/renewable sources, Bio-diversity, Biosphere protection, Environmental policy and administrative management, Environmental education/training, River basins' development, Solar energy, Wind power, Geothermal energy, Waste management/disposal, Water resources conservation (including data collection), Water sector policy and administrative management
Type of technology transferred	Skills, know-how, knowledge, financing of technologies
Expected output related to technology transfer	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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.
Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	216 million
Duration	2010-2014
Status	Operational
Contact point for information	Details available at: http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebProjByPartnerEn/B9E3ED1E4BEE5EA185257D0B00385E7A

Title of project/programme	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility - Carbon Fund
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
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
Partner Enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	World Bank
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Multiple Countries (Cambodia, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of, Lao P.D.R., Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal, Vanuatu)
Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Climate change
Type of technology transferred	Knowledge, know-how, skills, infrastructure
Expected output related to technology transfer	Improved conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+)
Outcomes/impact	Results achieved to date: the World Bank is currently putting into place a governance structure for the Carbon Fund
Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	5 million
Duration	2012-2020
Status	Operational

Title of project/programme	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility - Carbon Fund
Contact point for information	Details available at: http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/797F1F6ECACD8A41852579C70035BF5D?OpenDocument

Title of project/programme	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility - Readiness Fund
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)
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
Partner Enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	World Bank
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Multiple countries (including Cambodia, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of, Lao P.D.R., Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal, Vanuatu)
Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Climate change
Type of technology transferred	Knowledge, know-how, skills, infrastructure
Expected output related to technology transfer	Technical assistance and know-how that will result in the development of strategies, policies, and systems to address deforestation and forest degradation.

Title of project/programme	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility - Readiness Fund
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.
Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	40 million
Duration	2011-2020
Status	Operational
Contact point for information	Details available at: http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=F2B50C1B-1

Title of project or programme	Maximizing the Effectiveness of the Delivery of Vaccines
Policy objective and/or purpose	This project aims to improve the well-being and survival of children under five-years old by making sure that they receive quality life-saving immunizations. The project seeks to increase the effectiveness, efficiency and performance of the delivery systems for vaccines in four African countries.
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
Partner Enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Clinton Health Access Initiative
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Ethiopia, Mozambique, Tanzania
Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Medical technology
Type of technology transferred	Knowledge, know-how skills, financing of technologies

Title of project or programme	Maximizing the Effectiveness of the Delivery of Vaccines
Expected output related to technology transfer	This project seeks to improve vaccine delivery systems by: (i) reducing waste and shortages of vaccine by identifying bottlenecks in the delivery system; (ii) reducing the cost of essential cold chain equipment by developing innovative financing strategies; (iii) responding to breakdowns in supply in real time; and (iv) piloting new technologies in cold chain equipment to improve reliability, efficiency and effectiveness.
Outcomes/impact	The expected intermediate outcomes for this project include (i) increased routine immunization and accelerated access to new vaccines in focus countries; and (ii) reduced cost of delivery immunization to target populations in focus countries.
Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	19 million
Duration	2013-2015
Status	Operational
Contact point for information	Details available at: http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/FB92F891FC17A25E85257C6F003E5A00?OpenDocument

Title of project/programme	Nutritious Maize for Ethiopia
Policy objective and/or purpose	This project aims to improve household food security and nutrition in Ethiopia for an estimated 3.98 million people by promoting widespread adoption of Quality Protein Maize (QPM) varieties amongst growers and consumers of maize.
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
Partner Enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	CIMMYT - International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Ethiopia

Title of project/programme	Nutritious Maize for Ethiopia
Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Agriculture
Type of technology transferred	Transfer of knowledge, skills and plant varieties
Expected output related to technology transfer	<p>QPM is a non-genetically engineered form of maize. The maize contains a naturally derived gene mutation of maize, which has a higher content of two essential amino acids necessary to synthesize proteins within the human body after consumption, and provides twice as much nutritional value as common maize.</p> <p>The project supports the adoption of QPM, as well as increases in farm productivity and household incomes, through the expansion of the maize seed industry. Project activities include introducing QPM seed and food products to farmers (women and men) engaged in subsistence-level maize production as a means to meet household basic food requirements; disseminating gender-sensitive crop management practices to farmers and agricultural extension officers; and strengthening local capacity of researchers, seed producers, and seed suppliers on the production, distribution, and quality control of QPM seeds.</p>
Outcomes/impact	The expected intermediate outcomes for this project include: (1) Increased utilization of Quality Protein Maize seed and grain, particularly by vulnerable groups, with an emphasis on young children and women in maize-producing areas; (2) Increased Quality Protein Maize grain production in drought-prone and highland agro-ecological areas; (3) Strengthened institutional capacity of the public and private seed-supply sector to produce and distribute Quality Protein Maize seed on a sustainable basis.
Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	11.5 million
Duration	2012-2017
Status	Operational
Contact point for information	Programme details are available at : http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebProjSearchEn/336D07FE4F5D3CBA85257987003B375D

Title of project/programme	International Youth Internship Programme (IYIP)
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.
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
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.
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, Lao P.D.R. and Zambia. The programme has also funded internship projects in Ethiopia. In many cases the IYIP within the LDCs facilitates technology transfer.
Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Various
Type of technology transferred	Transfer of skills, knowledge and know-how
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.
Outcomes/impact	<p>Provide eligible youth with international experience, skills and knowledge that will prepare them for future employment.</p> <p>Increase employment opportunities by promoting awareness among Canadian organizations of the advantages of integrating young Canadian professionals into their structures and programmes.</p> <p>Provide opportunities for Canadians to increase their awareness, deepen their understanding and engage in international development.</p>

Title of project/programme	International Youth Internship Programme (IYIP)
	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
Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	IYIP's annual budget is 5.9 million.
Duration	2006-2013
Status	Ongoing
Contact point for information	Programme details available at: http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/partners-partenaires/iyip-psij/index.aspx?lang=eng

Title of project/programme	Skills for Employment and Productivity
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.
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
Partner Enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	International Labour Organization
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Bangladesh
Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Vocational Training

Title of project/programme	Skills for Employment and Productivity
Type of technology transferred	Skills, Know-how, knowledge
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.
Outcomes/impact	Improved planning, coordination and delivery of demand-driven, equitable and gender-sensitive competency-based training programmes for key workforce segments in Bangladesh.
Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	19.5 million
Duration	2013-2017
Status	Operational
Contact point for information	Details available at: http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb%5Ccipo.nsf/projEn/A035230001

Title of project/programme	Programme for Building African Capacity for Trade (PACT II)
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.
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
Partner Enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	International Trade Centre
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

Title of project/programme	Programme for Building African Capacity for Trade (PACT II)
Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Business Support Services
Type of technology transferred	Transfer of skills, knowledge and know-how
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.
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.
Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	19.8 million
Duration	2008-2014
Status	Operational
Contact point for information	Details available at: http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb%5Ccipo.nsf/projEn/A033540001

Title of project/programme	Skills Training for Youth Employment Programme
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
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
Partner Enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Foundation Paul Gérin-Lajoie and four local partner NGOs
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Haiti, Mali and Benin
Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Private Sector Development, Vocational Training
Type of technology transferred	On-the-Job Vocational Training Integration into the Labour Market
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
Outcomes/impact	Increased vocational training
Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	3.6 million
Duration	2010 – 2015
Status	Operational
Contact point for information	Programme details available at: http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb%5Ccipo.nsf/projEn/S065107001

Title of project/programme	Strengthening Higher Education Stakeholder Relations in Africa
Policy objective and/or purpose	The project aims to strengthen higher education stakeholder relations in Africa to improve university programmes 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.
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
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
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Multiple African countries
Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Education policy and administrative management
Type of technology transferred	Transfer of skills, knowledge and know-how
Expected output related to technology transfer	Up to 27 African universities are benefiting through the development of improved methods and strategic plans
Outcomes/impact	Enabling African universities to better collaborate with external partners and to respond to local, national and regional economic development priorities
Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	2.2 million
Duration	2010-2013
Status	Closed (after 2013 66.2 reporting period)
Contact point for information	Details available at: http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb%5Ccipo.nsf/projEn/S064952001

Title of project/programme	Support to the African Capacity Building Foundation - Phase III
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
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
Partner Enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	World Bank
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	African countries
Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Public Sector policy and administrative management
Type of technology transferred	Transfer of skills, knowledge and know-how
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
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 organizations 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
Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	18 million
Duration	2007-2016

Title of project/programme	Support to the African Capacity Building Foundation - Phase III
Status	Operational
Contact point for information	Details available at: http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/projen/A032306001

Title of project/programme	TECHNO-LINKS: Technology Links for Improved Access and Income
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
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
Partner Enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Mennonite Economic Development Associates du Canada
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Zambia
Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Banking and financial services, information and communication technology
Type of technology transferred	Transfer of knowledge, skills and know-how
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
Outcomes/impact	Capacity building
Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	1.7 million
Duration	2011-2014

Title of project/programme	TECHNO-LINKS: Technology Links for Improved Access and Income
Status	Operational
Contact point for information	Programme details available at: http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb%5Ccipo.nsf/projEn/S065138001

Title of project/programme	University Partnerships in Cooperation and Development Programme (UPCD)
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
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
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
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Uganda, Madagascar, Rwanda, Tanzania, Bangladesh, Burkina-Faso, Benin, Congo Democratic Republic, Gambia, Haiti, Laos, Mali, Malawi, Mozambique, Ethiopia
Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Sustainable Development (African country focus)
Type of technology transferred	Transfer of Skills, Knowledge and Expertise via Capacity Building (academic) Collaboration with developing-country education and training organizations
Expected output related to technology transfer	Strengthen the capacities of higher education institutions in developing countries in a wide range of areas
Outcomes/impact	Poverty reduction
Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	19.8 million
Duration	2009-2014

Title of project/programme	University Partnerships in Cooperation and Development Programme (UPCD)
Status	Terminating
Contact point for information	Programme details available at: http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/084305AB01708403852575F300374720

Title of project/programme	Solar Technology for the West African Economic and Monetary Union
Policy objective and/or purpose	The purpose of this project is to establish the Institute for Training in Applied Solar Technology (IFTSA) at the University of Ouagadougou, thereby creating a regional centre of excellence in advanced solar technologies in West Africa. It supports the training of 500 advanced technicians and 100 engineers, of which at least 20% are women. The initiative aims to increase the technical knowledge and teaching capacities of staff of the IFTSA, and to build links between this centre and the private sector involved in the production of solar technologies. Ultimately, the project's goal is to help reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of people living in the poorest rural communities and the poorest communities close to urban areas in the eight member states of the West African Economic and Monetary Union by encouraging countries to optimize the use of solar energy, expediting their economic growth. The project also contributes to environmental sustainability through the promotion of clean, renewable energy.
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
Partner Enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	École Polytechnique de Montréal
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal
Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Solar Technologies
Type of technology transferred	Transfer of skills, knowledge and expertise via capacity building (academic) Collaboration with developing-country education and training organizations

Title of project/programme	Solar Technology for the West African Economic and Monetary Union
Expected output related to technology transfer	The increased use of solar energy in the key areas of national life (health, education, food security and economy) of the countries concerned.
Outcomes/impact	TBD
Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	2 million
Duration	2013-2018
Status	Operational
Contact point for information	Details available at: http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/F58E53B348F962D685257A8500359676?OpenDocument

Title of project/programme	Project profile: United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification - Institutional Support 2013
Policy objective and/or purpose	This grant represents Canada's support to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The UNCCD Secretariat promotes cooperation between developed and developing countries, with a focus on knowledge and technology transfer for sustainable land management.
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
Partner Enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Africa multiple countries: 33.34% Americas multiple countries: 33.33% Asia multiple countries: 33.33%
Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Sustainable land management
Type of technology transferred	Transfer of knowledge, skills and know-how

Title of project/programme	Project profile: United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification - Institutional Support 2013
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.
Outcomes/impact	The expected intermediate outcome for this project is the increased international awareness of the importance of desertification/land degradation and drought.
Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	\$320,000
Duration	2010 - 2014
Status	Operational
Contact point for information	Programme details available at: http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/25C3E330ECDA9B9F85257BE50035AD13?OpenDocument

Title of project/programme	Capacity Building Initiative to Support the Education Sector in Senegal
Title of project/programme	Capacity Building Initiative to Support the Education Sector in Senegal
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.
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
Partner Enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	CRC Sogema Inc.
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Senegal
Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme

Title of project/programme	Capacity Building Initiative to Support the Education Sector in Senegal
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Public finance management, education policy
Type of technology transferred	Knowledge, know-how, skills
Expected output related to technology transfer	Strengthening technical and management capacities, mainly in education but also in public-sector financial management reform.
Outcomes/impact	Improved educational outcomes for Senegalese students, improvements in public sector financial management
Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	\$12 million
Duration	2007-2014
Status	Operational
Contact point for information	http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/B28E8279D2DC3D1F85257CE8003741F9

Title of project/programme	Youth-Led Enterprise and Development
Policy objective and/or purpose	The project aims to support 88,000 young African women and men to lead economic changes in order to create new enterprises, raise individual and family incomes, and augment access to business development services and capital in Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda.
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
Partner Enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Digital Opportunity Trust
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Tanzania, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Uganda

Title of project/programme	Youth-Led Enterprise and Development
Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government financing through an official development assistance programme
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Private sector Development, Information and communication technology (ICT)
Type of technology transferred	Transfer of knowledge, skills and know-how
Expected output related to technology transfer	Participants will facilitate learning experiences to people in their own communities.
Outcomes/impact	The expected intermediate outcomes for this project include increased use of 21st century technology, marketing, financial literacy including savings and budgeting, communications, identifying and managing risk and work-readiness skills by youth participants.
Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	6.9 million
Duration	2012–2015
Status	Operational
Contact point for information	Programme details available at: http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/32980C10F54CD47585257D040035D519?OpenDocument

ANNEX II¹

CANADA: EXAMPLES OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

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

Science and Innovation:

Title of project/programme	African Institute for Mathematical Sciences
Policy objective and/or purpose	<p>In spite of the one 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 this 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>
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	International Development Research Center (IDRC)
Partner Enterprises or other institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics (Waterloo, ON)
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Senegal, Ethiopia
Type of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government funding of research and training

¹ En anglais seulement.

Title of project/programme	African Institute for Mathematical Sciences
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Mathematics and science education
Type of technology transferred	Knowledge and skills relating to advanced mathematics
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.
Outcomes/impact	Increased availability of high-level mathematics instruction in target countries.
Budget or funds allocated (Can\$)	20 million
Duration	2011- 2017
Status	Ongoing
Contact point for information	Project details available: http://www.idrc.ca/EN/Programs/Science_and_Innovation/Pages/African-Institute-for-Mathematical-Sciences.aspx