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Página: 1/45

**Consejo de los Aspectos de los Derechos de Propiedad
Intelectual relacionados con el Comercio**

Original: inglés

INFORME SOBRE LA APLICACIÓN DEL PÁRRAFO 2 DEL ARTÍCULO 66 DEL ACUERDO SOBRE LOS ADPIC

CANADÁ

Addendum

La siguiente comunicación, de fecha 20 de septiembre, se distribuye a petición de la delegación del Canadá.

1 INTRODUCCIÓN

1.1. En el párrafo 2 del artículo 66 del Acuerdo sobre los Aspectos de los Derechos de Propiedad Intelectual relacionados con el Comercio (Acuerdo sobre los ADPIC) se dispone que "[l]os países desarrollados Miembros ofrecerán a las empresas e instituciones de su territorio incentivos destinados a fomentar y propiciar la transferencia de tecnología a los países menos adelantados Miembros, con el fin de que éstos puedan establecer una base tecnológica sólida y viable".

1.2. En la Decisión del Consejo de los ADPIC de 19 de febrero de 2003, los países desarrollados Miembros decidieron presentar informes anuales sobre las medidas adoptadas o previstas en cumplimiento de los compromisos contraídos por ellos en virtud del párrafo 2 del artículo 66 del Acuerdo sobre los ADPIC. A tal fin, los Miembros decidieron facilitar cada tres años nuevos informes detallados y, en los años intermedios, actualizaciones de sus informes más recientes. El último informe detallado del Canadá fue presentado en 2012. La presente nota constituye una actualización; en ella se proporciona información actualizada sobre las actividades del Canadá en relación con la transferencia de tecnología a los países menos adelantados (PMA).

1.3. Desde 2008 se vienen celebrando anualmente en Ginebra talleres sobre el párrafo 2 del artículo 66 en la Organización Mundial del Comercio (OMC). Desde entonces, el Canadá ha tratado de actualizar su informe para atender a las preocupaciones expresadas por los PMA en los talleres anuales. En la presente actualización se centra la atención en los incentivos a empresas e instituciones canadienses dirigidos expresamente a los PMA o a un grupo de países que, como mínimo, incluya un PMA. Ello permite informar sobre las actividades orientadas a una región o a un grupo de países que a veces abarcan tanto países en desarrollo como países menos adelantados.

1.4. En el presente informe se proporciona información concretamente sobre la transferencia de tecnología, que hay que distinguir de la cooperación técnica (una obligación separada en virtud del artículo 67 del Acuerdo sobre los ADPIC). No obstante, cabe señalar que, como indicaron varios Miembros y la Secretaría de la OMC en el pasado, inevitablemente esos dos conceptos se superponen. Algunas actividades de cooperación técnica y financiera pueden constituir incentivos a la transferencia de tecnología, especialmente si se tiene en cuenta que el contexto normativo (incluido el de la propiedad intelectual) en un determinado país a menudo se considera un factor clave para la transferencia sostenible de tecnología.

1.5. El Canadá entiende que la transferencia de tecnología incluye la transferencia de tecnología incorporada a las mercancías y los servicios físicos, como la maquinaria y el equipo; la divulgación

de la información y los conocimientos técnicos y comerciales en los que se basa un producto, proceso o servicio; y la transferencia de conocimientos prácticos y técnicos. En consecuencia, la transferencia de tecnología puede adoptar las siguientes formas:

- propiedad intelectual incorporada a las mercancías y los servicios transferidos;
- conocimientos administrativos y comerciales en apoyo de la producción y distribución de mercancías y servicios; y
- creación de capacidad humana.

1.6. Se conceden incentivos nacionales en relación con las tres formas de transferencia de tecnología. Aunque existen diversos incentivos financieros y no financieros (cofinanciación, préstamos, seguros, exención fiscal, asesoramiento técnico y establecimiento de redes, asociaciones y vínculos) para facilitar las transacciones de transferencia de tecnología en el Canadá la mayoría de los incentivos para la transferencia de tecnología se otorgan en el marco de programas de asistencia oficial para el desarrollo (AOD).

1.7. En cuanto a la "asistencia técnica" o, para usar la terminología del Acuerdo sobre los ADPIC, la "cooperación técnica", cabe observar que, en el artículo 67 del Acuerdo sobre los ADPIC, se aclara el concepto de la siguiente manera:

Con el fin de facilitar la aplicación del presente Acuerdo, los países desarrollados Miembros prestarán, previa petición, y en términos y condiciones mutuamente acordados, cooperación técnica y financiera a los países en desarrollo o países menos adelantados Miembros. Esa cooperación comprenderá la asistencia en la preparación de leyes y reglamentos sobre protección y observancia de los derechos de propiedad intelectual y sobre la prevención del abuso de los mismos, e incluirá apoyo para el establecimiento o ampliación de las oficinas y entidades nacionales competentes en estas materias, incluida la formación de personal.

1.8. Por consiguiente, a los efectos del presente informe, el Canadá enumera los distintos incentivos nacionales que otorga a instituciones y empresas canadienses para la transferencia de capital y bienes físicos, conocimientos prácticos y conocimientos técnicos, información y datos únicamente a los países menos adelantados.

1.9. A los efectos de informar sobre la aplicación del artículo 67, el Canadá enumera determinadas actividades de cooperación técnica y financiera en el ámbito de la propiedad intelectual llevadas a cabo con países en desarrollo y PMA.

2 RESEÑA

2.1. Varios departamentos, organismos y programas del Gobierno canadiense ofrecen incentivos, directa o indirectamente, a las empresas e instituciones del Canadá para que participen en actividades de transferencia de tecnología a países en desarrollo y a PMA. Los principales organismos canadienses que llevan a cabo actividades de transferencia de tecnología son el Departamento de Asuntos Exteriores, Comercio y Desarrollo (del que pasó a formar parte la Agencia Canadiense para el Desarrollo Internacional (CIDA)) y el Centro Internacional de Investigación para el Desarrollo (IDRC). Otros departamentos, organismos y programas gubernamentales, como el Ministerio de Industria del Canadá (Industry Canada) y el Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones, también contribuyen considerablemente a proporcionar incentivos para la transferencia de tecnología. En el presente documento se describen las actividades en curso de esos organismos.

2.2. El Canadá toma nota del interés de los PMA Miembros por saber más sobre los efectos y el funcionamiento de los programas de transferencia de tecnología de los países desarrollados Miembros. Por ello en el anexo que acompaña al presente informe figura un cuadro con ejemplos de transferencia de tecnología a PMA.

3 DEPARTAMENTO DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES, COMERCIO Y DESARROLLO (DFATD)¹

3.1. El Departamento de Asuntos Exteriores, Comercio y Desarrollo (DFATD) es la principal organización encargada del programa canadiense de asistencia oficial para el desarrollo (AOD). Las divisiones del DFATD dedicadas al desarrollo tienen por objetivo reducir la pobreza, promover los derechos humanos y apoyar el desarrollo sostenible. La finalidad de los programas y proyectos llevados a cabo por el DFATD es cumplir esos objetivos generales. La lista facilitada en el presente informe sólo contiene algunos de estos programas, pero se puede obtener una lista más completa, por país, utilizando el buscador de proyectos de desarrollo del DFATD.²

3.2. Muchos programas del DFATD proporcionan incentivos para la transferencia de tecnología. El DFATD tiene una Estrategia para el Crecimiento Económico Sostenible³ encaminada a ayudar a los países en desarrollo a crear el marco de habilitación necesario para el crecimiento económico sostenible, apoyar el crecimiento de un sector privado productivo y competitivo y ayudar a la población a aprovechar las oportunidades económicas. Por medio de la Estrategia para el Crecimiento Económico Sostenible, el DFATD orienta sus principales inversiones a fin de apoyar un crecimiento económico sostenible que:

- promueva una base estable en que prosperen empresas e industrias viables;
- aumente las oportunidades de obtener un empleo significativo, especialmente en la economía formal; y
- aumente al máximo la contribución del crecimiento a los recursos públicos disponibles para invertir en el bienestar de la población.

3.3. La Estrategia también integra la sostenibilidad ambiental, la igualdad entre hombres y mujeres y la gobernanza como elementos indispensables para lograr un crecimiento económico sostenible. En la Estrategia, el DFATD concentra la atención en tres objetivos:

- el establecimiento de los cimientos de la economía;
- el fomento del crecimiento de las empresas;
- la inversión en las personas.

3.4. Muchos de los proyectos de la Estrategia del DFATD para el Crecimiento Económico Sostenible tienen un componente de transferencia de tecnología. Por ejemplo, en el marco del objetivo consistente en "fomentar el crecimiento de las empresas", el DFATD reconoce que las empresas, especialmente las microempresas y las pequeñas y medianas empresas, necesitan apoyo para cumplir las normas internacionales, integrarse en las cadenas de valor locales y mundiales y pasar del sector informal al formal; también necesitan un mayor acceso a las innovaciones y a las tecnologías nuevas y emergentes que aumentan la productividad y la sostenibilidad. Mediante un mayor acceso a las cadenas de valor mundiales y locales, a la tecnología y a los servicios financieros, más empresas, especialmente las dirigidas por mujeres, serán viables y productivas. Los proyectos en que se centra la atención en los otros dos objetivos de la Estrategia para el Crecimiento Económico Sostenible del DFATD ("establecimiento de los cimientos de la economía" e "inversión en las personas") pueden otorgar incentivos para la transferencia de tecnología. La introducción de mejoras en los marcos y sistemas jurídicos y normativos puede favorecer también la transferencia de tecnología. Un mayor acceso a la formación encaminada a proporcionar los conocimientos prácticos y teóricos indispensables para satisfacer la demanda y participar en el mercado laboral formal, incluidas la alfabetización y los

¹ El 26 de junio de 2013 se fusionaron la Agencia Canadiense para el Desarrollo Internacional (CIDA) y el Departamento de Asuntos Exteriores y Comercio Internacional para integrar el Departamento de Asuntos Exteriores, Comercio y Desarrollo (DFATD). Aún no ha concluido el proceso de transición, por lo que en el presente documento en algunos casos se sigue haciendo referencia a la CIDA.

² Se puede acceder al buscador de proyectos de desarrollo del DFATD en el siguiente sitio Web: <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/fWebCAZEn?ReadForm>.

³ La Estrategia para un Crecimiento Económico Sostenible del DFATD puede obtenerse en la siguiente dirección: <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/acdi-cida.nsf/eng/NAD-9241625-RHC#pdf-c>.

conocimientos aritméticos elementales, también puede tener un efecto similar. A continuación se proporcionan algunos ejemplos de la participación del DFATD en estas esferas:

- colaboración con otros donantes a través de la Iniciativa de promoción de la empresa local de la Corporación Financiera Internacional del Banco Mundial;
- colaboración con otros donantes a través del Fondo Multilateral de Inversiones del Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo;
- Fondo Canadiense de Inversión para África⁴ (fondos públicos por valor de 100 millones de dólares canadienses a los que se añadirá una contribución equivalente del sector privado); el Fondo trata de estimular la inversión africana y extranjera en el continente proporcionando capital de riesgo para apoyar inversiones privadas que generen crecimiento;
- apoyo a la microfinanciación y al desarrollo de sectores financieros incluyentes;
- apoyo a la Iniciativa de Crecimiento de Mercados Inclusivos del PNUD (conocida anteriormente como Iniciativa de Crecimiento de Empresas Sostenibles), que trata de negociar inversiones productivas sostenibles en los países en desarrollo estableciendo vínculos entre las pequeñas y medianas empresas y los inversores más grandes.

3.5. En el anexo I figuran ejemplos de proyectos que conceden incentivos para la transferencia de tecnología en el marco de la Estrategia para el Crecimiento Económico Sostenible.

3.6. La Dirección Canadiense de Asociaciones del DFATD, que trabaja en el marco del Programa Ciudadanos del Mundo para que un mayor número de canadienses participe en el desarrollo internacional, también ejecuta programas que promueven la transferencia de tecnología. Asimismo, la Dirección trabaja a través del Programa de Socios para el Desarrollo para aprovechar los conocimientos técnicos en materia de desarrollo que posee el Canadá financiando las mejores propuestas presentadas por las organizaciones canadienses. A continuación figuran algunos ejemplos de los programas de Ayuda para el Comercio de la Dirección Canadiense de Asociaciones incluyen: i) Acceso al Mercado Canadiense y Creación de Capacidad Comercial, que apoyó la labor de la Oficina de Facilitación del Comercio del Canadá en Guyana, el Ecuador, Burkina Faso, Haití e Indonesia en materia de creación de capacidad comercial; ii) Juristas y Economistas Internacionales contra la Pobreza (ILEAP). El apoyo está concentrado en África y tiene por finalidad lograr, en las negociaciones comerciales, resultados que promueven el desarrollo.

3.7. Varias iniciativas de la Dirección Canadiense de Asociaciones del DFATD guardan relación con la transferencia de tecnología y la asistencia para el desarrollo en la esfera de la enseñanza y la capacitación técnica y profesional en los países en desarrollo. Por ejemplo, el Digital Opportunity Trust (Fondo Fiduciario para la creación de oportunidades digitales) prestará apoyo a 88.000 jóvenes de África de ambos sexos para que introduzcan cambios económicos encaminados a crear nuevas empresas, aumentar los ingresos individuales y familiares, y dar mayor acceso a los servicios y el capital para el fomento de empresas en Etiopía, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania y Uganda. Uno de sus programas (enumerados en el anexo al presente documento) tiene por objeto la transferencia de conocimientos prácticos en materia de preparación para el empleo, espíritu de empresa y posibilidades de generar ingresos que ofrecen las tecnologías de la información y las comunicaciones (TIC). En el anexo I figuran los programas relacionados con la transferencia de tecnología que gestiona la Dirección Canadiense de Asociaciones.

3.8. Mediante sus programas bilaterales, el DFATD apoya también la investigación y la transferencia de tecnología en algunos de los proyectos que ejecuta en los PMA. En el 2011/2012, la Dirección General de Programas Geográficos del DFATD proporcionó aproximadamente el 43,35% de la Ayuda para el Comercio; la mayor parte de esa ayuda (242,45 millones de dólares canadienses) se destinó a los 24 países a los que el DFATD prestó especial atención.⁵ Entre los

⁴ Puede consultarse más información en: <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/acdi-cida.nsf/eng/CAR-130162232-T3M>.

⁵ Afganistán, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Colombia, Etiopía, Ghana, Haití, Honduras, Indonesia, Malí, Mozambique, Pakistán, Perú, Programa Regional para el Caribe, Ribera Occidental y Gaza, Senegal, Sudán y

proyectos y programas figuran los siguientes: el Programa de creación de capacidad africana relacionada con el comercio, el Programa del Canadá y América de asistencia técnica relacionada con el comercio, el Programa de creación de capacidad aduanera estatal en Ucrania, el Programa para fomentar la creación de capacidad relacionada con el comercio en el Oriente Medio y África del Norte, y el Programa de apoyo al Centro Africano de Políticas Comerciales y a la Comunidad del África Oriental.

3.9. Por último, el DFATD apoya programas multilaterales relacionados con la transferencia de tecnología. En los ejercicios financieros 2009-2010 y 2011-2012, el DFATD puso en ejecución el Programa de Ayuda para el Comercio, con inversiones en las siguientes iniciativas: el Fondo de Ayuda para el Comercio del Banco Africano de Desarrollo (15 millones de dólares canadienses); el Fondo de Ayuda para el Comercio del Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo en materia de facilitación del comercio y normas (10 millones de dólares canadienses); el Servicio de Facilitación del Comercio del Banco Mundial (5 millones de dólares canadienses); el Centro de Asesoría Legal en Asuntos de la OMC (2,5 millones de dólares canadienses); el Fondo Fiduciario Global del Programa de Doha para el Desarrollo (FFGPDD) de la Organización Mundial del Comercio (OMC) y el Fondo para la Aplicación de Normas y el Fomento del Comercio (STDF) de la OMC (7,5 millones de dólares canadienses). El Canadá también presta apoyo a programas vinculados a sectores específicos, en particular por conducto del Grupo Consultivo sobre Investigaciones Agrícolas Internacionales (CGIAR). Actualmente el DFATD tiene varios proyectos en ejecución relacionados con el Grupo Consultivo sobre Investigaciones Agrícolas Internacionales.⁶

3.10. Por último, cabe señalar que el cambio climático también es una de las principales esferas en las que se conceden incentivos para la transferencia de tecnología. Como parte del compromiso contraído por el Canadá en 2009 en virtud del Acuerdo de Copenhague sobre el cambio climático, el Gobierno del Canadá proporcionó 400 millones de dólares canadienses por concepto de financiación rápida relacionada con el cambio climático para el ejercicio económico 2012-2013. Un importante programa multilateral encaminado a facilitar la transferencia de tecnología es el Programa del Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial, principal fuente mundial de financiación para el medio ambiente, al que el DFATD aportó 238,4 millones de dólares canadienses.⁷ También existen otros programas multisectoriales y programas en materia de energías limpias, bosques y agricultura dirigidos, entre otros, a los PMA.⁸

4 CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE INVESTIGACIONES PARA EL DESARROLLO (IDRC)

4.1. El Centro Internacional de Investigaciones para el Desarrollo (IDRC) es una sociedad canadiense de la Corona que apoya los esfuerzos de los investigadores e innovadores de los países en desarrollo por mejorar el nivel de vida, promover el crecimiento y sacar a las comunidades de la pobreza. El IDRC proporciona a los investigadores de los países en desarrollo los fondos, el apoyo y los contactos necesarios para hallar soluciones a los problemas urgentes que afectan a sus sociedades.

4.2. El IDRC tiene por norma promover la creación y conservación de conocimientos y tecnología en los países en desarrollo en los que opera. La gran mayoría de los beneficiarios de fondos del IDRC para la investigación se encuentra en el mundo en desarrollo, incluidos los países menos adelantados; quienes reciben los fondos conservan el derecho de autor respecto del producto de su trabajo financiado por el IDRC. El IDRC promueve también la difusión de las investigaciones a otras comunidades del mundo en desarrollo y menos adelantado; retiene algunos derechos de difusión y alienta a los beneficiarios a difundir ampliamente los resultados de su labor. Los resultados de los trabajos de investigación financiados por el IDRC se pueden consultar de forma gratuita a través de una biblioteca digital en línea (<http://idl-bnc.idrc.ca>).

4.3. Por lo que se refiere a la transferencia de tecnología, el IDRC apoya la investigación en los países menos adelantados con el fin de promover el crecimiento y el desarrollo. Para ello utiliza un enfoque que combina el apoyo financiero destinado a crear nuevas oportunidades para la

Sudán del Sur, Tanzania, Ucrania, y Viet Nam. Para obtener más detalles, véase: <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/regionsandcountries>.

⁶ Para más detalles, véase:

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

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

⁸ Para más detalles, véase: <http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=5F50D3E9-1>.

investigación, la colaboración intelectual y la orientación con los beneficiarios en el proceso de investigación, con actividades de intermediación que ayudan a pasar de la investigación a la formulación de políticas. Esas actividades ayudan a los países menos adelantados a desarrollar sus propias tecnologías, adaptar las tecnologías existentes a sus necesidades y aumentar su capacidad técnica para gestionar la investigación.

4.4. En 2012-2013, entre las actividades de apoyo del IDRC a los países menos adelantados cabe mencionar la creación de un sistema de alerta rápida en Benin para informar a dos millones de agricultores de la inminencia de sequías e inundaciones y la forma de proteger los cultivos, así como el apoyo que siguió prestando el IDRC al Instituto Africano de Ciencias Matemáticas en el Senegal para que impartiese una formación rigurosa en matemáticas a estudiantes de posgrado. Se puede encontrar más información sobre los proyectos del IDRC en el sitio Web <http://idris.idrc.ca>. El IDRC apoya las actividades de investigación a través de los cuatro programas principales que se indican a continuación:

4.5. *Agricultura y medio ambiente*: Unas mejores prácticas agrícolas y un medio ambiente sano contribuyen al desarrollo humano y al crecimiento económico. Este programa apoya la investigación destinada a aumentar la productividad agrícola y la seguridad alimentaria, mejorar la salud humana gracias a un medio ambiente limpio, adaptarse a los efectos del cambio climático y entender los aspectos económicos de los retos ambientales.

4.6. *Política sanitaria global*: La investigación puede salvar vidas proporcionando información sobre la morbilidad a nivel local, ayudando a entender cómo aplicar los nuevos descubrimientos y tecnologías y supervisando la eficacia de la atención sanitaria. Mediante este programa se abordan problemas a los que se enfrenta el mundo en desarrollo por lo que respecta a mejorar el acceso a la atención sanitaria, fortalecer los sistemas de información sobre salud y luchar contra las enfermedades crónicas.

4.7. *Ciencia e innovación*: El acceso a la información y la utilización de nuevas tecnologías pueden promover el crecimiento y mitigar la pobreza. Este programa se ocupa de los problemas relacionados con la forma en que se aplican la ciencia y la innovación en los países en desarrollo, y la manera en que las tecnologías de la información y las comunicaciones pueden contribuir a la innovación y al cambio social.

4.8. *Política social y económica*: La política pública puede ayudar a reducir la pobreza y a promover una mayor igualdad social en los países en desarrollo. Mediante políticas sólidas y bien fundamentadas se puede ayudar a establecer economías más estables con oportunidades de trabajo decente para los pobres, a construir sociedades pacíficas y a promover la igualdad de género.

5 MINISTERIO DE INDUSTRIA DEL CANADÁ

5.1. El Centro Canadiense de Investigaciones sobre las Comunicaciones (CRC) del Ministerio de Industria del Canadá⁹ es el principal laboratorio federal de investigación y desarrollo en telecomunicaciones avanzadas y un centro de excelencia en materia de tecnologías de la información y las comunicaciones. Es el único laboratorio nacional con competencia técnica en las cuatro grandes plataformas que constituyen el soporte básico de las comunicaciones modernas en el Canadá: la red inalámbrica, la radiodifusión, la difusión por satélite y la fibra óptica.

5.2. El Ministerio de Industria del Canadá patrocina varios programas que, si bien no están destinados específicamente a los PMA, tienen por objeto la transferencia, por las instituciones y empresas canadienses, de tecnología de las comunicaciones. En el campo de las telecomunicaciones, el Ministerio de Industria del Canadá promueve la interconectividad y la interoperabilidad mundiales de redes, aplicaciones y servicios de banda ancha (por ejemplo, telesalud y teleaprendizaje). Esta labor tiene por objeto mejorar el entorno nacional e internacional para las inversiones, a fin de crear incentivos para que en particular los países en desarrollo Miembros y los PMA ingresen en los mercados mundiales; a tal fin, alientan a las compañías a preparar sus productos y servicios para la exportación. También se apoya la colaboración

⁹ Para mayor información véase: <http://www.crc.gc.ca/eic/site/069.nsf/Intro>.

internacional de las instituciones canadienses de investigación en nuevas disciplinas, como el comercio electrónico, la genómica, las tecnologías ambientales y la ingeniería avanzada.

5.3. El Laboratorio de demostración y aplicaciones de banda ancha (BADLAB) del CRC ensaya nuevas aplicaciones y servicios de banda ancha a través de distintas redes de telecomunicaciones en todo el Canadá y a nivel mundial. El CRC, que es una de las principales organizaciones canadienses de investigación con actividades en la esfera de los futuros sistemas de comunicaciones, desarrolla y mantiene al día conocimientos técnicos sobre sistemas de banda ancha a fin de asesorar sobre importantes iniciativas nacionales, como la Autopista de la Información; también realiza demostraciones de la aplicación de las tecnologías del CRC en redes operacionales. El BADLAB figura entre los principales nodos de la CA*net 4, la Red Canadiense de Investigación e Innovación.

5.4. Como resultado de sus programas de investigación y desarrollo, el CRC cuenta con una voluminosa cartera de propiedad intelectual consistente en aproximadamente 240 patentes que representan unas 90 tecnologías en el ámbito de las comunicaciones. Se otorgan licencias a empresas canadienses e internacionales para el uso comercial de esas tecnologías patentadas. Además, el CRC tiene un programa de apoyo a pequeñas nuevas empresas de alta tecnología. El Centro de Innovación del CRC presta asistencia a nuevas empresas canadienses pequeñas en sus primeros años de funcionamiento brindándoles formación técnica, tecnología e instalaciones de laboratorio. El programa se financia sobre la base de la recuperación de los gastos y está destinado a empresas cualificadas. Como ejemplo de la participación canadiense en las actividades de transferencia de tecnología, cabe señalar que en el último decenio el CRC ha colaborado en cuestiones de I+D con el Centro para el Desarrollo de la Telemática (C-DOT) de la India. El CRC y el C-DOT inicialmente (en 1999) fueron patrocinados por la CIDA (actualmente el DFATD) para colaborar en el desarrollo de un chip de circuitos integrados monolíticos de microondas para componentes y subsistemas de radiofrecuencia (RF) y de sistemas de antenas de parche (microstrip); más recientemente se han dedicado al diseño de sistemas inalámbricos de comunicación para mejorar la infraestructura de prestación de servicios de banda ancha en las zonas rurales de la India. El CRC ha transferido también a la India tecnología de sistemas de radiocomunicaciones determinados por programas informáticos mediante la concesión a seis organizaciones indias de licencias para la utilización de su suite SCARI de programas informáticos.

5.5. En el Grupo de Trabajo sobre Telecomunicaciones e Información del Foro de Cooperación Económica de Asia y el Pacífico (APEC TEL), en la Comisión Interamericana de Telecomunicaciones (CITEL) y en las reuniones del Grupo Asesor de Desarrollo de las Telecomunicaciones (GADT) de la Unión Internacional de Telecomunicaciones (UIT), el Ministerio de Industria del Canadá apoya iniciativas encaminadas a crear capacidad, así como seminarios y talleres sobre políticas y reglamentación en materia de tecnología de la información, las comunicaciones y las telecomunicaciones que promueven los debates sobre opciones normativas viables que fomenten la competencia para el desarrollo de las telecomunicaciones y la TIC en los PMA.

6 MINISTERIO DE RECURSOS NATURALES DEL CANADÁ

6.1. Sobre la base de un memorando de entendimiento con el Gobierno del Senegal, el Sector de Ciencias de la Tierra del Ministerio de Recursos Naturales del Canadá está trabajando con el DFATD a fin de elaborar conjuntamente un "Plan Nacional de Geomática del Senegal"; el proyecto tiene un presupuesto de 6 millones de dólares canadienses (más contribuciones en especie). Este proyecto contribuirá a la gestión sostenible de los recursos del Senegal y al desarrollo de sus recursos humanos y técnicos conexos. Los objetivos del Plan de Geomática son los siguientes:

- elaboración de normas uniformes para datos espaciales;
- establecimiento de normas para la distribución de los gastos según las responsabilidades;
- ampliación de la actual infraestructura de datos y tecnologías para la reunión de datos a fin de establecer una base de datos topográficos;

- formación en relación con el uso y la aplicación de tecnologías de geomática;
- difusión de información entre el sector privado y los encargados de adoptar decisiones del Senegal sobre las capacidades y las aplicaciones de la información y los modelos geoespaciales.¹⁰

7 CONSEJO NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACIONES (NRC)

7.1. El Programa de asistencia a la investigación industrial (IRAP) del Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones, presta aliento y apoyo a entidades canadienses pequeñas y medianas para el establecimiento de vínculos de asociación a nivel internacional basados en la tecnología con economías desarrolladas y menos desarrolladas. El Programa, en asociación con el Departamento de Asuntos Exteriores, Comercio y Desarrollo del Canadá, apoya misiones de grupos que deseen estudiar las posibilidades de establecer vínculos de asociación. El Programa también lleva a cabo otras actividades de manera independiente o con otros asociados. Además de las misiones de grupos, el Programa trabaja con distintas empresas y sectores, y lleva a cabo actividades en la esfera de la información técnica relacionada con la competencia. Aunque no están expresamente dirigidas a los países menos adelantados, las iniciativas internacionales del IRAP apuntan a prestar ayuda en varias esferas fundamentales, entre ellas:

- el apoyo directo a pequeñas y medianas empresas con intereses internacionales,
- el establecimiento de asociaciones tecnológicas, en particular la búsqueda de nuevas tecnologías, la transferencia de tecnología y la identificación de tecnologías adecuadas a las necesidades del cliente,
- proyectos conjuntos de investigación y desarrollo, y otras actividades relacionadas con la tecnología.

8 ACTIVIDADES MULTILATERALES

8.1. En el plano multilateral, el Canadá sigue contribuyendo activamente a las actividades de muchas instituciones internacionales que, a su vez, ofrecen incentivos para la transferencia de tecnología a los países en desarrollo Miembros y a los PMA. A este respecto, el Canadá sigue haciendo contribuciones al Fondo de asistencia técnica de la OMC, al Banco Mundial, al Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo, al Banco Africano de Desarrollo y al Banco Asiático de Desarrollo, todos los cuales fomentan la transferencia de tecnología.

8.2. El Canadá también participa en el Grupo de Trabajo sobre Comercio y Transferencia de Tecnología de la OMC, establecido en 2002 en el contexto de la Ronda de Doha para el Desarrollo. El Canadá apoya los esfuerzos del Grupo de Trabajo para ayudar a los Miembros de la OMC a determinar el modo de incrementar la transferencia y la asimilación de tecnología mediante el comercio, la inversión y la prestación de asistencia técnica.

¹⁰ Véase también:

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

ANEXO I¹

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

CANADA: EXAMPLES OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

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

Example 1

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

¹ Solamente en inglés.

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%5Ccipo.nsf/projEn/S064952001

Example 21

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

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

Example 22

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

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

Example 23

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

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

Example 24

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

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

Example 25

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

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

Example 26

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

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

ANEXO 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 Solamente en inglés.

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

ANEXO 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 Solamente en inglés.

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