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

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REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 66.2 OF THE TRIPS AGREEMENT

AUSTRALIA

Addendum

The following communication, dated 19 September 2019, from the delegation of Australia, is being circulated pursuant to paragraph 1 of the Decision on Implementation of Article 66.2 of the TRIPS Agreement (IP/C/28).

1 OVERVIEW

1. Australia is committed to implementing Article 66.2 of the TRIPS Agreement. Australia is also committed to sharing information with other WTO Members about incentives and support it offers enterprises and institutions to promote and encourage technology transfer to least developed country Members (LDCs).

2. This is a full report in respect of Article 66.2 which builds upon annual update reports provided in 2012 (IP/C/W/580/Add.2), 2013 (IP/C/W/594/Add.7), 2014 (IP/C/W/602), 2015 (IP/C/W/611/Add.4), 2016 (IP/C/W/616/Add.1), 2017 (IP/C/W/631/Add.1/Rev.1) and 2018 (IP/C/W/646/Add.2). It is submitted in accordance with the TRIPS Council's decision of 20 February 2003 on implementation of Article 66.2 of the TRIPS Agreement (IP/C/28). Consistent with that decision, developed country Members are to provide annual reports on actions taken or planned in pursuit of their Article 66.2 commitments. The report focuses on incentives that are either targeted specifically at LDCs or at a group of countries which includes an LDC.

3. In this report, technology transfer is taken to include training, education and the dissemination of knowledge, as well as the intellectual property embedded in transferred goods and services and the dissemination of business information and know-how on which a product, process or service is based.

4. This report focuses on Australia's efforts to help LDCs create the conditions essential to encourage technology transfer. Technical cooperation in favour of least developed and developing countries to facilitate the TRIPS Agreement's implementation is another discrete obligation, on which Australia reports separately. Australia recognises that some technical cooperation activities may help to create an environment conducive to the creation or acquisition of technologies.

5. In Australia, many incentives for technology transfer take the form of official development assistance. These incentives align with Australia's strategic focus on using aid as a catalyst to promote economic growth and poverty reduction, including through an increased emphasis on aid for trade. Since 2012, Australia has provided aid for trade funding to the Australia-World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Funds in Trust (FIT) program to assist technology and knowledge transfer to LDCs and developing countries in the Indo-Pacific region. From February 2016 until June 2019, a second iteration of the FIT has supported a range of intellectual property (IP) capacity building activities, which have enabled the development of IP systems in beneficiary countries.

During this reporting period, the FIT supported training workshops for IP Offices from developing countries and LDCs in the Pacific Island region, designed to enhance understanding of the WIPO tools and services available to IP Offices. The FIT program has also supported the Regional Meeting on Women and IP Commercialisation in Asia which was hosted in the Philippines. Participants from LDCs and developing countries benefited from the establishment of a network of women involved in the technology transfer process in the Asia Pacific region. The activity further reinforced and augmented existing knowledge of the role of women in IP commercialisation. From September 2019, Australia will fund a third iteration of the FIT program to further advance the outcomes and impacts achieved under this initiative.

6. Enterprises and institutions eligible for funding to deliver projects and activities to facilitate technology transfer include government agencies and public institutions, non-government organisations, independent consultants and experts, and universities and research organisations.

7. Australian aid has been untied since 2006, allowing non-Australian organisations to bid for contracts to supply goods and services under bilateral and multilateral development assistance programmes. Untied aid is the best way to ensure activities represent value for money, are cost-effective and attract the best-available global expertise, thereby achieving the best development results. Consistent with this, Australia's aid-funded incentives for technology transfer are not restricted to Australian institutions and enterprises.

8. Australia provides a range of support aimed at boosting governance standards and macroeconomic stability in the Indo-Pacific region, including LDCs, which in turn helps to create conditions conducive to foreign investment and technology transfer. This includes the tariff- and quota-free access Australia has granted to imports from all LDCs since 2003, which may help to attract foreign investment in these countries' export sectors. It also includes: our support for economic management initiatives in a number of LDCs, such as the 'Growth and Economic Management Initiative' in Kiribati, which aims to enhance public financial management and create an environment conducive to inclusive and private sector led growth; our Governance for Growth Program in Vanuatu, which is focused on removing constraints and bottlenecks to economic growth, improving service delivery through policy, regulatory and management reforms and enhancing public financial management; and the 'Strongim Bisnis' program in Solomon Islands, which works with the Solomon Islands private sector on business practice, market development, risks and resilience, and women's participation in the economy.

9. Australia's export credit agency, Export Finance Australia, provides support to Australian exporters aiming to expand their businesses overseas. Export Finance Australia also supports overseas infrastructure development in the Indo-Pacific under its new infrastructure mandate. While the transfer of technology to LDCs is not an explicit objective of Export Finance Australia's work, it nonetheless supported projects in LDCs during the period covered by the report that resulted in technology transfer. This support included providing bonds valued at around AUD 1 million to a Melbourne-based specialist building contractor for the completion of a seawall project in Kiribati, and establishing an export line of credit for an advanced technology company, also located in Melbourne, part of which supported the construction of a high-resolution numerical weather prediction system in Nepal.

10. On 1 July 2019, the Australian Government launched the Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific (AIFFP), which will offer loans and grants to support vital infrastructure projects in Timor-Leste and the Pacific Island Countries, four of which are LDCs i.e. Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Loans will be made available to both private sector and government entities. An important element of the AIFFP's design is a commitment to use local workers and companies in the delivery of projects, and to boost local skills. Obligations for contractors to transfer skills to local staff will be included in loan conditions and grant agreements. Projects funded under the AIFFP will only use technologies that are appropriate to the local conditions in each recipient country, and that are within each country's capacity to maintain. By investing in high-priority infrastructure projects across the Pacific, including in high-tech sectors such as telecommunications, the AIFFP will help support the transfer of technology to LDCs in our region.

11. Australia recognises that LDC Members are interested in the outcomes of technology transfer activities. This report's annex includes specific examples of relevant programs and projects in the format suggested by LDCs (IP/C/W/561). Australia lists all LDC recipients.

ANNEX¹

Name of programme or project	Australia Awards
Objective or purpose	Australia Awards are prestigious international scholarships funded by the Australian Government offering the next generation of global leaders an opportunity to undertake study, research and professional development. They include long - term awards (e.g. the Australia Awards Scholarships, and the Australia Awards Pacific Scholarships) and short-term awards (such as short courses).
Entity making the incentive available	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	Approved Australian higher education provider or an Australian Registered Training Organisation
Beneficiary Member(s)	
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	
Nature of incentive measure	Government funding for scholarships enabling citizens of LDCs to undertake undergraduate and postgraduate studies in Australia.
Financial implications	Approximately AUD 67 million for Awards for recipients in LDC countries in FY 2018-19.
Field of technology	Education and training.
Category of technology	Other (Knowledge and skills.)
Output or impact	Australia Awards are intended to strengthen human resource development capacity, build partnerships and linkages, address regional priority issues and contribute to long-term development needs in partner countries. Awards provide good quality education, training and professional development and research activities, build capacity and promote an educated workforce that helps build and sustain economic development and a stronger technological base.
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	Ongoing
Website for further information	http://dfat.gov.au/people-to-people/australia-awards/pages/australia-awards-scholarships.aspx
Contact point for further information	

¹ In English and French only.

Name of programme or project	Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain Program (CAVAC)
Objective or purpose	CAVAC Phase II 2016 – 2021 is increasing agricultural production and smallholder income in Cambodian provinces through support for irrigation activities in Prey Veng, Tboung Khmum, Kandal and Takeo, and productivity, diversification and rice milling at a national level. CAVAC is constructing and rehabilitating irrigation schemes and providing farmers with access to agricultural inputs such as fertilisers, pesticides and training in modern farming techniques. It is addressing key systemic failures along the agriculture value chain from supplier to consumer. To enable higher productivity and incomes, CAVAC is strengthening market connections that promote greater investment and add value along specific product value chains that link suppliers to farmers and farmers to consumers. It also helps farmers to access improved and sustainable solutions for farming.
Entity making the incentive available	Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	Key stakeholders include the Cambodian Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Cambodian Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology, Cambodian Provincial Departments, private sector bodies and other development partners in the Cambodian agriculture sector.
Beneficiary Member(s)	Cambodia
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	
Nature of incentive measure	Government funding.
Financial implications	CAVAC II: AUD 84.2 million
Field of technology	Agriculture sector, with a focus on increased agricultural yield.
Category of technology	Other (Knowledge and expertise; improved irrigation and agricultural inputs)

Name of programme or project	Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain Program (CAVAC)
Output or impact	<p>CAVAC October 2018-September 2019: CAVAC has entered into partnerships supporting activities that improve farming practices, reaching 52,387 farming households. To reach the project target, CAVAC partnered with both private sector and several key national and provincial departments under the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology in joint activities. These activities introduce and promote new technologies and management practices including land levelling, improving efficient use of agricultural inputs (fertiliser and herbicide), sustainable irrigation and mechanization; All ten irrigation schemes have now been constructed . A total of 10,313 new farming households have gained access to year-round irrigation through these schemes; CAVAC helped introduce four new rice varieties including the purified line of Sen Kra Ob, new photo-period insensitive Jasmine, CAR 15 and Phka Mealdei. The new rice varieties, which have been successfully introduced, demonstrated and accepted, are promoted for use by farmers and rice millers to enhance the competitiveness of Cambodian rice; CAVAC introduces and promotes new machines to boost the production of improved rice varieties. The results of mechanisation testing contributed to reducing seed quantity requirements through the Eli Seeder by 65kg/hectare (ha) and Thai KID planter by 60kg/ha. With less seed required, the farmer's ability to purchase higher quality seed is increased. With more farmers using high quality seed, it is expected to result in improved quality of paddy. CAVAC 's promotion of this technology contributed to the Eli Seed Planter winning a prestigious Patents for Humanity award conferred by the United States Government. Over 100 Eli Seeders have been sold in Cambodia. CAVAC prioritises implementation of activities which are sustainable. Market System Development activities are considered sustainable if the private sector actors continue to provide a commercial service after the CAVAC-funded activity has been withdrawn. CAVAC mobilizes private funds leveraged as an initial sign of sustainability. In the reporting period, CAVAC signed a number of co-contribution partnership agreements, resulting in a total of USD 516,507 private sector funds leveraged against a contribution of USD326,816 by CAVAC, giving a ratio of 1.58 per dollar contributed. CAVAC contributed significantly to policy dialogue through active participation in and contribution to agriculture and water strategic frameworks with the RGC and development partners. CAVAC engaged through participating in policy working groups and in forums. ; To foster a higher level of engagement with the RGC, CAVAC has responded strongly through regularising meetings and reporting, as well as organising a variety of field visits for the Ministries and the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), which have resulted in enhanced relationships. Policy support included assisting development of a Trade Integration Strategy and improving Ministerial proclamations (Prakas) on pesticide regulation; CAVAC positions itself as a trusted knowledge partner across various Ministries, Councils and other stakeholders such as the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, in order to positively influence activities related to its interventions especially sustainable irrigation services. CAVAC generates and disseminates sectoral knowledge products. CAVAC has worked to significantly improve its knowledge management not only through upgrading the online system, but also through developing technical papers, harvesting and repackaging existing knowledge, improving outreach and in its communications; CAVAC works to mainstream Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) for greater sustainability and impact. CAVAC carried out a variety of WEE exchange study visits, coordination meetings with RGC Ministries, workshops, case studies, as well as mapped the integration of WEE and gender in agricultural programs in Cambodia; The design of program interventions under CAVAC ensures inclusion of people with disabilities. The irrigation systems and specifically canals have been designed to be accessible by all; including women and people with a disability. Additionally, all program interventions include all targeted beneficiaries irrespective of disability status. This includes the CAVAC staff recruitment process; CAVAC made a significant contribution in addressing climate change in its interventions by designing sustainable irrigation and drainage systems, working with key partners in promoting drought and flood resilient rice varieties (Phka Mealdei), efficient use of mechanisation, land levelling, and efficient use of agricultural inputs (fertiliser and pesticides); CAVAC is recognised as having considerable technical expertise and credibility in designing and delivering successful and sustainable irrigation schemes in Cambodia, and is looking to shift to a partnership model to achieve a larger, sector-wide impact</p>

Name of programme or project	Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain Program (CAVAC)
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	CAVAC II: February 2016 – December 2021
Website for further information	http://dfat.gov.au/geo/cambodia/development-assistance/Pages/agriculture-rural-development-assistance-cambodia.aspx
Contact point for further information	

Name of programme or project	Improved and sustained productivity of Afghan farming systems in water scarce environments through adaptive research
Objective or purpose	Afghan communities living in water restricted areas benefit from improved and sustainable food security and agricultural productivity.
Entity making the incentive available	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT), the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDIA), and the Afghanistan Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL).
Beneficiary Member(s)	Afghanistan
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	
Nature of incentive measure	Government funding.
Financial implications	AUD 17.7 million.
Field of technology	Agriculture, livestock and rural development.
Category of technology	Other (Seed breeding and improvement, seed production, livestock management, fodder management, watershed management, and dry land agronomic practices.)
Output or impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher-yielding disease-resistant maize and wheat varieties released for farmer adoption - Continued capacity building of national scientists in community-based watershed development -Six demonstration watershed sites developed using a mix of water-retention structures and perennial trees and forage crops -Improved crop varieties demonstrated in four provinces -Line sowing and minimum-tillage wheat crop establishment demonstrated at three hubs -One thousand wheat lines from the Afghanistan gene bank phenotyped and genotyped -Ten promising forage species identified and evaluated on-farm - Improved agronomic practices developed to increase forage supply in cropping systems -Sustained yield improvements in water-limited crops in selected provinces and agroecological zones -Expansion of crop-livestock systems, with suitable and accessible agronomic knowledge for male and female farmers -Acceptance of capacity-building schemes for community watershed management systems.
Status of the programme or project	Other (The original program was due to end in December 2016 but was extended to 31 December 2018. It has now been completed.)
Duration and timing	2012-2018
Website for further information	www.aciar.gov.au/country/afghanistan
Contact point for further information	

Name of programme or project	Research on Climate Change Using Nuclear and Isotopic Techniques, under the auspices of the Forum for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia (FNCA)
Objective or purpose	Strengthening the effective, safe and efficient use of nuclear and isotopic techniques in studying climate change in developing regional countries.
Entity making the incentive available	Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO)
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	The Forum for Nuclear Cooperation (FNCA) in Asia is a Japan-led cooperation framework for peaceful use of nuclear technology in Asia. The cooperation consists of FNCA meetings and project activities in which Australia, Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Japan Kazakhstan, Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam participate.
Beneficiary Member(s)	Bangladesh
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	
Nature of incentive measure	Provision of expertise by ANSTO in nuclear and isotopic analysis; provision of funding for officers from Bangladesh to participate in regional workshops.
Financial implications	Up to AUD 50,000 annually, shared amongst all nine developing FNCA member countries, including Bangladesh.
Field of technology	Application of nuclear and isotopic techniques to the study of climate change.
Category of technology	Other (Technical knowledge on nuclear and isotopic techniques, as they apply to the study and impact of climate change, through training and research collaboration.)
Output or impact	Trained personnel with technical understanding of and skills in the application of nuclear and isotopic techniques to studying past climate change and the processes of past climate variability. An Asia-Pacific region more resilient and adaptable to the future impact of climate change.
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	2017-2020
Website for further information	
Contact point for further information	

Name of programme or project	The Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access Program (PHAMA) Plus (new phase 2018-2022)
Objective or purpose	Building on the success of PHAMA, contribute to improved economic growth and improved rural livelihoods through increased income and turnover in target groups.
Entity making the incentive available	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	Pacific Local Governments, local farmers and industry
Beneficiary Member(s)	Solomon Islands; Vanuatu
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	
Nature of incentive measure	Government funding of targeted market and commodity interventions to stimulate private sector exporters/producers to enhance quality and respond to opportunities through access to technologies, services and new practices which focus on: - Export facilitation and demand; - Export market access; and Export product quality and supply.
Financial implications	AUD 28 million (includes other non LDC Pacific Islands)
Field of technology	Sanitary and phytosanitary measures.
Category of technology	Other (Knowledge, skills, services and technology which support better access to target export markets, such as: -How to respond to compliance requirements; -How to develop quality/risk/traceability/assurance systems; -How to undertake feasibility analysis; -Improving sea container hygiene systems; -How to support HACCP/other relevant accreditation systems development and certification; -Support for industry coordination; -How to broker relationships with international buyers; and - How to develop and communicate biosecurity related material and manuals.)
Output or impact	1. Producers and exporters use established and new export market access for Pacific products; 2. Female and male exporters, processors and producers adopt quality and productivity enhancing innovations for their export products; and 3. Female and male staff of Pacific biosecurity authorities are able to better perform their market access facilitation functions. Additional volume of 95MT of cocoa sales from Vanuatu and Solomon Islands (includes figures for PNG) to international markets, generating sales revenue of AUD 110,250. In Solomon Islands, exporters and farmers are earning a premium of approx. AUD 1 AND AUD2/kg. 96 households are benefitting from an additional increase in income (indicative for cocoa and kava).
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	2018-2022
Website for further information	http://phama.com.au/
Contact point for further information	

Name of programme or project	Scaling Frontier Innovation Program (SFI)
Objective or purpose	To support social entrepreneurship ecosystems in the Asia Pacific region by addressing two main gaps - lack of access to appropriate forms of capital and lack of access to high quality incubation and acceleration services. SFI supports innovative social enterprises to scale their development impact and to contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through four complementary components: -Frontier Innovators: core financial support and training to innovative social entrepreneurs -Frontier Incubators: capacity building to incubators and accelerators to offer high-level services to innovative social start-ups and growth-oriented enterprises -Frontier Brokers: proactively match social entrepreneurs and appropriate types of capital -Frontier Catalyse: catalyse more appropriate forms of capital for innovative social enterprises
Entity making the incentive available	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	-Innovative social enterprises -Social impact-focused incubators and accelerators -Investment funds and fund managers, brokers of capital -Global experts and best practice providers in the field of acceleration of social entrepreneurship, impact and gender lens investing
Beneficiary Member(s)	Bangladesh; Cambodia; Myanmar; Nepal
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	
Nature of incentive measure	-Funding of grants, access to capacity-building and technical expertise, and -Access to global networks of social entrepreneurs, investors and support organisations
Financial implications	AUD 15 million
Field of technology	Multiple, including, but not limited to Health, Education, Clean Energy, Agriculture, Financial Services, provision of incubation and acceleration services
Category of technology	Other (-Knowledge, skills, expertise -Access to global networks and investors)

Name of programme or project	Scaling Frontier Innovation Program (SFI)
Output or impact	<p>- Capability of social enterprises in the Asia Pacific region to scale their development impact increased - Ecosystem for scaling the impact of social enterprises in the Asia Pacific region strengthened - Availability of private sector capital for social enterprises in the Asia Pacific region increased - Awareness of social entrepreneurship and impact investment mechanisms for achieving development impacts increased. - The SFI Program contributes to sustainable poverty reduction in the Asia Pacific region through scaling the development impact of social enterprises. - The SFI program influences the delivery of aid in the Asia Pacific region by demonstrating the efficacy of new market-based approaches in achieving development impacts To achieve these outcomes, in 2018-19: - The SFI Program supported 14 innovative social enterprises from 9 countries across the Indo Pacific with a grant of AUD 100,000 and technical support to enable them to grow, to amplify and accelerate their social impact. Examples: 1. SFI program supported a social enterprise in Cambodia, which manufactures and distributes biodigesters (convert farming and household waste into organic fertiliser and renewable gas for cooking). The support focused on impact measurement, growth strategy and connections to impact investors. It resulted in a clear articulation of their impact in terms of reduction of GHG emissions, and financial savings to households. The enterprise is expanding in Cambodia and has specific plans for expansion to Bangladesh and Fiji. They have successfully raised private impact capital to fund their expansion. 2. A social enterprise in Myanmar received support with impact measurement and strategic communications to grow their business, which develops software applications to address maternal, child and young girls' health and well-being. They have done Social Return on Investment analysis, changed their digital marketing strategy to communicate their impact and human-interest stories to their stakeholders. They are on track to include cash payments from government to new mothers through their software. 3. A Ni-Vanuatu enterprise, which produces environmentally friendly, reusable feminine hygiene products received support with its business registration and operational and administrative set up of their new enterprise. 4. An enterprise in Nepal, which provides services for solar irrigation systems, solar microgrids and commercial off-grid systems, received support with its impact measurement and overall business strategy. Capacity-building programs were delivered by 22 organisations in areas such as Business Strategy, Growth Strategy, Human Resources, Business Operations, Impact Measurement and Strategic Communications. - Additional knowledge transfer and peer-to peer learning was facilitated among the supported enterprises. This resulted in a new joint project by two of the supported enterprises. - The SFI program also delivered capacity-building programs to 19 organisations providing incubation and acceleration services to social enterprises. Capacity-building included knowledge, skills and expertise transfer from a network of 12 global leaders and best practice providers in incubation/acceleration. These activities are on-going, and results will be available for reporting in 2020. Four experiments were set up to test ways to better meet the capital needs of social enterprises using innovative financial instruments, including guarantees for bank loans and mobilised institutional capital through "notes" (a type of bond product). They are leveraging philanthropic, institutional, local debt and equity investment and structuring their vehicles to meet the specific needs of emerging market early stage social entrepreneurs.</p>
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	January 2016 – June 2021
Website for further information	https://ixc.dfat.gov.au/projects/scaling-frontier-innovation/
Contact point for further information	

Name of programme or project	ASEAN Regional Diagnostic Network Project
Objective or purpose	Enhance the capacity of ASEAN countries to identify plant pests and diseases, promote regional networking of diagnostic capacity; and stimulate the adoption of new, diagnostic techniques.
Entity making the incentive available	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO); Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries; Victorian Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources; Australian Museum.
Beneficiary Member(s)	Cambodia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Myanmar
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	
Nature of incentive measure	Financing through the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area (AANZFTA) Economic Cooperation Work Programme (ECWP).
Financial implications	AUD 854, 513 for the period October 2018 – October 2019
Field of technology	Food security and agricultural productivity.
Category of technology	Other (Combination of skills and knowledge transfer through workshops and specialist training on diagnostics of plant pests and diseases, and procurement of equipment, including remote microscopy technologies and digital imaging equipment)
Output or impact	Improve the skills of front-line identifiers and specialist diagnosticians to identify plant pests and diseases, and develop low-cost, diagnostic resources. Development and implementation of the ASEAN Regional Diagnostic Network. Networked, diagnostic capacity to provide credibility to national pest lists required by ASEAN countries to gain access to international markets and develop a risk-based approach to quarantine policy. It is anticipated that enhanced diagnostic capacity will contribute to the removal of unwarranted SPS barriers to trade within the AANZFTA zone. Plant health activities funded by the AECWP have included: - diagnostic training activities on ascomycete fungi, downy mildews, immature Lepidoptera, cotton leafroll dwarf virus, weed identification and risk assessment, DNA extraction and barcoding, digital imaging and fruit flies; and pest nematodes surveys in Cambodia and Lao PDR. Equipment (e.g. microscopes, digital cameras, laboratory consumables, chemicals, extraction kits, survey materials, literature, etc.) were procured in association with training activities and remote microscopy technologies deployed.
Status of the programme or project	Completed
Duration and timing	Until October 2019
Website for further information	www.ardn.info
Contact point for further information	

Name of programme or project	Asia-Pacific Metrology Programme (APMP) and Asia Pacific Legal Metrology Forum (APLMF)
Objective or purpose	The Asia Pacific Metrology Programme (APMP) and the Asia Pacific Legal Metrology Forum (APLMF) are the two peak regional bodies for metrology. These programmes aim to strengthen regional metrology infrastructure, specifically scientific measurement capabilities and legal metrology frameworks. In so doing, they help to ensure a sound regional measurement infrastructure that underpins the reduction of technical barriers to trade, helps assure the quality of imports into Australia and to facilitate trade within the region.
Entity making the incentive available	The Department of Industry, Innovation and Science through the National Measurement Institute (NMI), plus designated institutes responsible for ionising radiation standards (Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation and the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency). The National Measurement Institute is Australia's official member of these programs.
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	Counterpart national metrology institutes, designated institutes within national measurement systems and national legal metrology authorities.
Beneficiary Member(s)	Bangladesh; Cambodia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Myanmar; Nepal
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	
Nature of incentive measure	Technical training to develop scientific and legal metrological capabilities, management and leadership training. Support for participation in international and regional measurement comparison programs to demonstrate capabilities. Incentive measures include training courses and attachments, workshops and seminars.
Financial implications	Activities have been funded through various government agencies and international bodies, including the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, APMP, APEC, World Bank, and the German national metrology institute, (PTB). NMI is not funded to undertake these activities other than providing in-kind support.
Field of technology	Scientific and legal metrology. Examples of sectors where measurement capability development is being prioritised include clean water, health, environment, food safety, and energy.
Category of technology	Other (Metrology expertise (building of scientific and legal metrology capabilities), strategic planning, stakeholder engagement and management/leadership skills, and equipment to support legal metrology.)
Output or impact	Example outputs include goods and services that are based on internationally recognised measurement capabilities and internationally harmonised regulatory frameworks that are made available within these economies and to the international community, including Australia. Activities targeting the listed LDCs conducted over the reporting period have comprised training courses, workshops and seminars in scientific and legal metrology. Many of these activities are scheduled alongside APMP and APLMF meetings. Harmonisation and international recognition of metrology infrastructure and capabilities assists in protecting consumers (safe and reliable goods and services) and reduces technical barriers to trade. This provides a stronger regional environment for trade and collaboration as well as building regional science and technology capabilities.
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress

Name of programme or project	Asia-Pacific Metrology Programme (APMP) and Asia Pacific Legal Metrology Forum (APLMF)
Duration and timing	APMP was established in 1977. Australia joined in 1980 and has not only played an active role, but has provided leadership, including as APMP Chair most recently to 2016. Australia was a founding member of and APLMF Chair from 1994 to 2002 and continues to play a leadership role in particular in terms of technology transfer. In December 2018, NMI took on the Chair of APMP's Developing Economies' Committee for a term of 3 years
Website for further information	www.apmpweb.org/ and www.aplmf.org
Contact point for further information	

Name of programme or project	Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)
Objective or purpose	GGGI is an international organisation that works to ensure systematic, long-term and catalytic change toward green growth in developing and emerging countries, including LDCs. GGGI does this by working with developing and emerging countries to design and deliver programs and services that demonstrate new pathways to green growth, including by building institutional capacity and developing green growth policy, strengthening peer-to-peer learning and knowledge sharing, and engaging private investors and public donors
Entity making the incentive available	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	Various. See http://ggi.org/partners/
Beneficiary Member(s)	Angola; Burkina Faso; Cambodia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Madagascar; Mozambique; Myanmar; Nepal; Rwanda; Senegal; Togo; Uganda; Vanuatu; Zambia
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	
Nature of incentive measure	Institutional capacity building to plan for and deliver green growth initiatives; and development of National Finance Vehicles which leverage financing for green growth technologies and initiatives.
Financial implications	AUD 49 million over the period 2012-2019
Field of technology	Clean technology, renewable energy technology, energy efficiency, and urban development and water efficiency, and land/forests mitigation and management.
Category of technology	Other (Knowledge in the form of advisory services about the policies, regulations, technology transfer and new market opportunities to achieve green growth objectives.)
Output or impact	GGGI's operating model embeds technical staff in developing country government ministries. By becoming a trusted advisor to government, GGGI builds close working relationships with country governments to assist with transfer of green growth knowledge and advice, including technology transfer. GGGI has, for example, developed plans and conducted pre-feasibility studies for innovative technological transfer at country level, undertaken capacity development activities, assisted to develop technology projects and activities to access financing, and conducted knowledge-sharing exercises on policy and institutional frameworks conducive to technological innovation.
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	2012-2019
Website for further information	www.gggi.org
Contact point for further information	

Name of programme or project	Green Climate Fund (GCF)
Objective or purpose	The GCF is the world's largest international fund for supporting developing countries respond to climate change. All developing countries under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change are eligible to apply for GCF resources to assist them to reduce emissions and adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change. GCF's investments are aimed at achieving maximum impact in the developing world, supporting paradigm shifts in both mitigation and adaptation. The Fund aims for a 50:50 balance between mitigation and adaptation investments over time. It also aims for a floor of 50 percent of the adaptation allocation for particularly vulnerable countries, including Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing States, and African States
Entity making the incentive available	
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	As of June 2019, the GCF had accredited 84 entities to implement GCF project and programmes. This comprises Direct Assess Entities (DAEs) and International Accredited Entities (IAEs). DAEs include regional, national or subnational organisations from the public or private sector that are nominated by their National Designated Authority to access the GCF and are approved by the Board. IAEs are entities such as multilateral development banks and UN organisations. IAEs do not require nomination by National Designated Authorities and are approved by the Board.
Beneficiary Member(s)	Afghanistan; Angola; Bangladesh; Benin; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cabo Verde; Cambodia; Central African Republic; Chad; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Djibouti; The Gambia; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Haiti; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Lesotho; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Maldives; Mali; Mauritania; Mozambique; Myanmar; Nepal; Niger; Rwanda; Samoa; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Solomon Islands; Tanzania; Togo; Uganda; Vanuatu; Yemen; Zambia
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	
Nature of incentive measure	Institutional capacity building to plan for and implement climate change technologies. Provision of grants, concessional loans, guarantees and equity investments to support and de-risk climate change technologies.
Financial implications	Australia has paid AUD 200 million to the GCF over 2015 to 2018.
Field of technology	Renewable energy, energy efficiency, buildings, transport, land use and agriculture, deforestation, infrastructure.
Category of technology	Other (Knowledge and technical capacity building related to renewable energy, energy efficiency and agriculture.)
Output or impact	Support developing countries to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to adverse impacts of climate change.
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	Ongoing
Website for further information	http://www.greenclimate.fund/home
Contact point for further information	

Name of programme or project	Regional Cooperative Agreement (RCA) – Enhancing Medical Physics Services in Developing Standards, Education and Training through Regional Cooperation
Objective or purpose	The purpose of this project is to improve health care to patients in the region through the application of appropriate, effective and safe radiation medicine, utilising competent medical physicists.
Entity making the incentive available	The Canberra Hospital leads the project and is supported by professional members of the Australasian College of Physical Scientists & Engineers in Medicine. The Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO) provides governance and administrative support to the project leader.
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	The project is run under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) through the Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology for Asia and the Pacific (RCA). The RCA is an Intergovernmental agreement of 22 IAEA Member States from Asia and the Pacific, helping to transfer nuclear technologies and expertise for peaceful uses to developing countries throughout the region.
Beneficiary Member(s)	Bangladesh; Cambodia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Nepal
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	
Nature of incentive measure	Provision of expertise by Canberra Hospital senior medical physicist and the Australasian College of Physical Scientists & Engineers in Medicine. The expertise is delivered by a series of technical meetings and expert missions to the developing member countries over the course of the project.
Financial implications	AUD 9,000 of in-kind contributions by Australian agencies to the project through participating in the first project coordination meeting and several expert missions in other RCA countries. There was no direct distribution of funding.
Field of technology	Safe and effective utilisation of nuclear technology in the health care sector within the Asia-Pacific region.
Category of technology	Other (Technical knowledge on the safe application of nuclear techniques in health care facilities, and the method of delivering that technical knowledge.)
Output or impact	Increased capacity in cancer treatment and medical imaging in participant countries; the effective introduction of advanced techniques for both treatment and medical imaging; and improved and upgraded safe operating practices and technical standards with respect to medical physics.
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	2018-2021
Website for further information	
Contact point for further information	

Name of programme or project	Regional Cooperative Agreement (RCA) - Assessing and Improving Soil and Water Quality to Minimise Land Degradation and Enhance Crop Productivity Using Nuclear Techniques
Objective or purpose	The purpose of this project is to enhance the capacity of countries in the Asia-Pacific region to use nuclear techniques to implement best agricultural practices to minimise land degradation and enhance crop productivity.
Entity making the incentive available	Macquarie University in Sydney leads the project. The implementation and administration of the project is supported by staff of the Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO).
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	The project is run under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) through the Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology for Asia and the Pacific (RCA). The RCA is an Intergovernmental agreement of 22 IAEA Member States from Asia and the Pacific, helping to transfer nuclear technologies and expertise for peaceful uses to developing countries throughout the region.
Beneficiary Member(s)	Bangladesh; Cambodia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Nepal
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	
Nature of incentive measure	Provision of expertise by Macquarie University and ANSTO staff. The expertise is delivered by a series of technical training courses, coordination meetings, workshops and expert missions to the developing member countries over the course of the project.
Financial implications	AUD 41,000of in-kind contributions by Australian agencies to the project through participating in the first project coordination meeting. There was no direct distribution of funding.
Field of technology	Safe and effective utilisation of nuclear technology in the agricultural sector within the Asia-Pacific region.
Category of technology	Other (Technical knowledge on the safe, effective and efficient application of nuclear and isotopic techniques in studying land degradation and its impact on crop productivity.)
Output or impact	The implementation of mitigating practices to alleviate land degradation, thereby increasing crop yields across the Asia-Pacific region.
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	2018-2021
Website for further information	
Contact point for further information	

Name of programme or project	Regional Cooperative Agreement (RCA) - Assessing the Vulnerability of Coastal Landscapes and Ecosystems to Sea-Level Rise and Climate Change
Objective or purpose	The purpose of this project is to enhance the capacity of coastal countries in the Asia-Pacific region to use nuclear techniques to ascertain coastal vulnerability and resilience to climate change in the 21st century.
Entity making the incentive available	University of Wollongong leads the project. The implementation and administration of the project is supported by staff of the Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO).
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	The project is run under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) through the Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology for Asia and the Pacific (RCA). The RCA is an Intergovernmental agreement of 22 IAEA Member States from Asia and the Pacific, helping to transfer nuclear technologies and expertise for peaceful uses to developing countries throughout the region.
Beneficiary Member(s)	Bangladesh; Cambodia; Myanmar; Nepal
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	
Nature of incentive measure	Provision of expertise by University of Wollongong and ANSTO staff. The expertise is delivered by a series of technical training courses, coordination meetings, workshops and expert missions to the developing member countries over the course of the project.
Financial implications	AUD 13,200 in-kind contributions by Australian agencies to the project through participating in the first project coordination meeting. There was no direct distribution of funding.
Field of technology	Safe and effective utilisation of nuclear science and technology in the marine, terrestrial and coastal environments in the Asia-Pacific region.
Category of technology	Other (Technical knowledge on the safe, effective and efficient application of nuclear and isotopic techniques to marine and coastal sediments.)
Output or impact	The improved technical skills and capacity building will assist in the identification of adaptation options that will improve shoreline resilience and the delivery of ecosystem services.
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	2019-2022
Website for further information	
Contact point for further information	

Name of programme or project	World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Accessible Book Consortium (ABC)
Objective or purpose	The ABC project facilitates cross-border exchange of copyright-protected electronic files for books in accessible formats between national libraries and charitable institutions (trusted intermediaries) serving the blind, visually impaired and other persons with print disabilities.
Entity making the incentive available	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	IP Australia
Beneficiary Member(s)	Bangladesh
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	
Nature of incentive measure	Funding provided to WIPO under the terms of Australia's Funds-in-Trust with WIPO.
Financial implications	Total - AUD 330,630, comprised as follows: AUD 74, 326 allocated to Bangladesh; AUD 256, 304 allocated to Indonesia, Mongolia and Viet Nam.
Field of technology	Training to assist the visually impaired in higher education.
Category of technology	Other (Training on accessible book production, on the use of DAISY Talking Books and android devices provided to visually impaired students.)
Output or impact	Non-governmental organisations, the Ministry of Education and commercial publishers are provided with the technical knowledge to produce accessible books and to convert existing educational titles into accessible formats. Bangladesh: Visually impaired secondary, higher secondary and university students have been identified, and 170 textbooks of educational materials have been produced in accessible formats to assist them with their studies. One hundred reading devices have been purchased and distributed to beneficiaries with visual impairments. Training in how to use Android devices to access and read materials in accessible formats will be provided for a total of 200 students with visual impairments.
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	Bangladesh: May 2019 – current
Website for further information	
Contact point for further information	

Name of programme or project	WIPO Funds-in-Trust Programme: Using IP to Facilitate Technology/Knowledge Transfer
Objective or purpose	To address gaps in the intellectual property systems of Asia-Pacific LDCs, to improve aspects of intellectual property administration and to assist knowledge transfer from developed countries to LDCs.
Entity making the incentive available	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	IP Australia
Beneficiary Member(s)	Cambodia; Vanuatu
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	
Nature of incentive measure	Funding provided to WIPO under the terms of Australia's Funds in Trust with WIPO.
Financial implications	AUD 156,306, comprised as follows: AUD 83,335 allocated to support the role of women in the commercialisation of IP in Cambodia (as well as Indonesia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam); AUD 72,971 allocated for a training workshop on IP administration and online services for Vanuatu (as well as Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Tonga).
Field of technology	Intellectual property
Category of technology	Other (Knowledge and skills as follows: -assistance to Cambodia in building knowledge of commercialisation of IP, and in particular the role of women in innovation. -assistance to Vanuatu in understanding the general WIPO tools and services available to support IP Offices.)
Output or impact	A range of outputs flowed from the above activities and may still follow, for example: -establishment of a network of women involved in innovation in the Asia Pacific region; -development of a list of recommendations and measures to help address gender disparity in IP; -establishment and implementation of a Pacific Island database portal. The impact of the above activities included: -reinforcement and augmentation of existing knowledge of the role of women in IP commercialisation; -improved capacity of IP Offices in the Pacific region.
Status of the programme or project	Completed
Duration and timing	The above activities were completed in October 2018 (Cambodia) and March 2019 (Vanuatu).
Website for further information	
Contact point for further information	

Name of programme or project	LAUNCH Food
Objective or purpose	LAUNCH Food is a mechanism to source, support and scale innovations to help improve nutrition outcomes by enabling people to make healthy food choices in the Indo-Pacific region. The acceleration process resulted in the implementation of 12 innovative pilot projects.
Entity making the incentive available	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	Universities; National Governments; Research Institutions; Regional Organisations; Non-Government Organisations.
Beneficiary Member(s)	
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	
Nature of incentive measure	Government funding
Financial implications	AUD 6 million
Field of technology	Agriculture, food technology.
Category of technology	Other (Agriculture and food research and technology.)
Output or impact	-Trial a network-centred innovation process and create a world-wide coalition of the committed to source and accelerate potentially transformational development innovations; -Create a platform to develop new partnerships to support DFAT and its partners improve health outcomes through improved dietary intakes, particularly in the Indo-Pacific; -Increase understanding (both worldwide and specifically in Australia) of this development challenge and the issues behind it, thereby inspiring more opportunities for change, especially in the Indo-Pacific region; -Leverage additional investment from new partners in this important development area. The FoodWall is a compact, water efficient and high-yield raised garden bed designed and manufactured in Melbourne, Australia. Since July 2018, 50 modular food growing systems in Tuvalu have produced over a ton of fresh fruit and vegetables using local compost and naturally available rainwater. This produce has reached over 2,000 people in hospitals, universities, schools and households. The new iteration of the Food Wall – the FoodCube - is being installed in the search for further system efficiencies. The pilot of this new technology will inform DFAT's decision to pursue a pilot in Kiribati with the Department of Agriculture.
Status of the programme or project	Completed
Duration and timing	May 2017 – December 2019
Website for further information	
Contact point for further information	

Name of programme or project	Australian Water Partnership
Objective or purpose	The Australian Water Partnership (AWP), established through the Australian Aid program in 2015, was conceived to respond to the water management needs of developing countries in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond, specifically on topics where Australia has specialist expertise in short supply globally. A strategic direction of the AWP is to enhance sharing of knowledge, tools, experience and expertise in sustainable water resources management with developing countries.
Entity making the incentive available	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	Australian public and private organisations in the water and development sector, including government departments and authorities, water service and technology providers, universities and research institutes, industry associations and NGOs, and consultants. Examples of Australian Partner organisations involved in AWP activities in LDCs include: Bureau of Meteorology; Geoscience Australia; WaterAid; International Water Centre; and Hunter H2O.
Beneficiary Member(s)	Cambodia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Myanmar
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	
Nature of incentive measure	Government funding of demand led technical assistance in sustainable water resource management activities. Includes research and training in tools and models, national policy and strategic assistance, capacity building, peer-to-peer exchanges, study tours.
Financial implications	Of AWP funding of AUD 13.1M committed in FY2018-19, approximately AUD 5.8 million is committed to activities in LDC countries.
Field of technology	Water and development sector
Category of technology	Other (Tools, knowledge and skills.)
Output or impact	Listed here are examples of AWP Activities that are being implemented in Cambodia, Myanmar, Lao PDR and the Pacific region, and their expected outputs related to technology transfer: Enhancements to the UN ESCAP Regional Drought Mechanism An interactive dashboard to communicate drought and water availability metrics in Cambodia. The dashboard built on UNESCAP's Regional Drought Mechanism by adding hydrological drought metrics, generated by integrating three Australian Water Tools. Translation, dissemination and launch of the book Hydrogeology of the Dry Zone, Central Myanmar The Government of Myanmar's Irrigation, Water Utilisation and Management Department (IWUMD) requested support from Australia to develop the translation, layout, and printing of a Burmese language version of the book Hydrogeology of the Dry Zone, Central Myanmar. This provides public access to the findings and conclusions of the book through enhanced dissemination of English and Burmese language versions. Establishing an environmental flows framework for the Ayeyarwady Basin Policy framework and pathway for the adoption of environmental flows of water in the Ayeyarwady River Basin for Myanmar. Myanmar Young Water Professionals Program Increased capacity of young water professionals by introducing disciplines, information and approaches that underlie integration of the management and planning of water resources and river basins. Collaboration with Australian and international water experience, policies and tools. Support for the Lao PDR National Water Management Strategy Assistance in drafting a National Water Management Strategy (NWMS) to accompany Lao PDR's 2017 National Water Law. To inform the NWMS, two technical studies were commissioned. The first on a rapid eco-hydrology assessment summarised the characteristics, processes and conditions of the eco-hydrological regime of the Mekong in Lao PDR, and of its tributary catchments. The second was a rapid assessment of the state of water resources which summarised the hydrological regime, water availability and uses for each catchment in Lao PDR. Pacific

Name of programme or project	Australian Water Partnership
	<p>Water and Wastewater Association Funding Support Capacity development program for the Pacific Water & Wastewater Association (PWWA), leading to enhanced facilities for collective action among 29 utilities across 20 Pacific Island countries. AWP Australian Partners have also delivered a Learning and Development Needs Analysis with PWWA to assess the human resources needs of the member utilities, forming a basis for training schemes to enrich the skills base of member utilities over the coming years. AWP's intermediate outcomes are: - Application of shared knowledge on water planning, allocation and governance by governments, industries and civil society - Greater capacity of individuals, organisations and industries to implement sustainable water management -Adoption of more equitable, efficient and environmentally sustainable policies, practices and tools by public, private and civil society water actors -Trusted and valued partnerships between the Australian water sector and national, regional and/or multilateral water related institutions in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond. Table A: AWP Activities in LDCs for 2018-19 Activity Country/Region International Partner Intermediate Outcome Enhancements to the UN ESCAP Regional Drought Mechanism Cambodia United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) The project facilitated adoption of effective water management policies by providing water managers and users better information on water availability and the risk of water scarcity using Australian Water Tools, ultimately supporting better water management and environmental sustainability. Translation, dissemination and launch of the book Hydrogeology of the Dry Zone, Central Myanmar Irrigation, Water Utilisation and Management Department (IWUMD) The development and dissemination of the English and Burmese language versions of the book has facilitated the adoption of effective water management practices and tools. It's made detailed groundwater information available for the central dry zone of Myanmar and is intended to strengthen the effectiveness of water management decisions, reduce costs in establishing water supplies; reduce risks of over exploitation and enable sustainable development of groundwater. Establishing an environmental flows framework for the Ayeyarwady Basin Myanmar Government of Myanmar, Ministry of Transport and Communications Directorate for Water Resources and Improvement of River Systems (DWIR) Hydro-Informatics Centre (HIC) The project will provide a proposed framework and platform to advance environmental flows in Myanmar and the Ayeyarwady River Basin. This will also improve the knowledge base within public and civil society water actors, with recommendations for future options to further build knowledge and capacity to implement sustainable water management. Myanmar Young Water Professionals Program Myanmar National Water Resources Committee (NWRC) Hydro-Informatics Centre (HIC) Throughout the program there has been enhanced sharing of knowledge for sustainable water management, with strong and trusted partnerships established with Australian partners. The YWP Program is also a flagship example of enhancing capacity development in integrated water resources management and the water sector in Myanmar. Support for the Lao PDR National Water Management Strategy (including two rapid assessments) Lao PDR Lao PDR Department of Water Resources (DWR) Directly influencing the adoption of improved water managements approaches by supporting the development and adoption of a Laos PDR National Water Resources Management Strategy that guides the development of river basin management plans in all river basins of Lao PDR. Pacific Water and Wastewater Association Funding Support Pacific Water and Wastewater Association (PWWA) With support from AWP, the implementation of the capacity development program has facilitated the PWWA to prepare and adopt a five-year Strategic Plan. By the conclusion of the Strategic Plan period in 2023 the PWWA aims to have improved the professional capacities of its member utilities who service over 3M people in 20 Pacific Island countries. Efforts to date have already substantially raised the professional status of the PWWA leading to a growing recognition of the importance and effectiveness of PWWA by major donors in the region.</p>

Name of programme or project	Australian Water Partnership
Status of the programme or project	Other (Enhancements to the UN ESCAP Regional Drought Mechanism: Complete Translation, dissemination and launch of the book Hydrogeology of the Dry Zone, Central Myanmar: Ongoing Establishing an environmental flows framework for the Ayeyarwady Basin: Ongoing Myanmar Young Water Professionals Program: Ongoing Support for the Lao PDR National Water Management Strategy: Ongoing Pacific Water and Wastewater Association Funding Support: Ongoing)
Duration and timing	Enhancements to the UN ESCAP Regional Drought Mechanism: September 2017 – February 2019 Translation, dissemination and launch of the book Hydrogeology of the Dry Zone, Central Myanmar: January 2019 – May 2019 Establishing an environmental flows framework for the Ayeyarwady Basin: June 2019 – May 2020 Myanmar Young Water Professionals Program: January 2017 – June 2021 Support for the Lao PDR National Water Management Strategy: August 2018 – August 2019 Pacific Water and Wastewater Association Funding Support: March 2017 – December 2022
Website for further information	https://waterpartnership.org.au/
Contact point for further information	

Name of programme or project	PACER PLUS TRADE TRANSPARENCY TRAINING PROJECT
Objective or purpose	To provide capacity building and technical assistance to support implementation of the transparency provisions of the PACER Plus regional trade agreement by Pacific Island Signatories.
Entity making the incentive available	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	
Beneficiary Member(s)	Solomon Islands; Vanuatu
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	Pacific Governments and private sector.
Nature of incentive measure	Government funding of provision of technical assistance related to the establishment of trade portals to support implementation of transparency obligations under the PACER Plus agreement.
Financial implications	AUD1 million (includes other non LDC Pacific Islands)
Field of technology	Trade transparency/facilitation.
Category of technology	Other (-Establishment of online trade platforms in the form of national and regional trade portals; and -Capacity building of public and private sector to use the trade portals.)
Output or impact	1. Increased capacity to meet PACER Plus transparency commitments (eg. contact points, notification, publication). 2. More transparent and efficient communications between private and public sector on trade processes and procedures. 3. Capacity to upload trade regulations, laws, procedures and administrative rulings onto trade portals. 4. Capacity to identify cumbersome procedures and related reduce red tape. 5. Capacity of private sector (especially small businesses and women traders/women owned enterprises) to access portal and related information to support trade activities. Increased trade transparency which supports enhanced regional trade, cooperation and integration.
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	18 months
Website for further information	www.unctad.org
Contact point for further information	