

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

AUSTRALIA

*Addendum*

La siguiente comunicación, de fecha 19 de septiembre de 2019, de la delegación de Australia, se distribuye de conformidad con el párrafo 1 de la Decisión relativa a la aplicación del párrafo 2 del artículo 66 del Acuerdo sobre los ADPIC (IP/C/28).

### **1 EXPOSICIÓN GENERAL**

1. Australia se ha comprometido a aplicar el párrafo 2 del artículo 66 del Acuerdo sobre los ADPIC. También se ha comprometido a compartir con otros Miembros de la OMC información sobre los incentivos y el apoyo que ofrece a empresas e instituciones para promover y fomentar la transferencia de tecnología a los países menos adelantados (PMA) Miembros.
2. El presente documento contiene un informe completo preparado en cumplimiento de lo dispuesto en el párrafo 2 del artículo 66 y que actualiza los informes anuales presentados en 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) y 2018 (IP/C/W/646/Add.2). El informe se presenta de conformidad con la Decisión del Consejo de los ADPIC de 20 de febrero de 2003 relativa a la aplicación del párrafo 2 del artículo 66 del Acuerdo sobre los ADPIC (IP/C/28). De acuerdo con lo dispuesto en dicha Decisión, los países desarrollados Miembros presentarán informes anuales sobre las medidas adoptadas o previstas en cumplimiento de las obligaciones contraídas por ellos en virtud del párrafo 2 del artículo 66. En el informe se hace hincapié en los incentivos que se otorgan expresamente a los PMA o a un grupo de países que incluye un PMA.
3. En el presente informe se entiende que la transferencia de tecnología abarca la formación, la educación y la difusión de conocimientos, así como la propiedad intelectual incorporada a las mercancías y los servicios transferidos, y la difusión de la información y los conocimientos prácticos empresariales en los que se basa un producto, proceso o servicio.
4. El presente informe aborda principalmente las iniciativas adoptadas por Australia para ayudar a los PMA a crear las condiciones indispensables para estimular la transferencia de tecnología. La cooperación técnica en favor de los PMA y los países en desarrollo para facilitar la aplicación del Acuerdo sobre los ADPIC constituye una obligación independiente, sobre la cual Australia presenta un informe por separado. Australia considera que algunas actividades de cooperación técnica pueden ayudar a crear un entorno propicio para el desarrollo o la adquisición de tecnología.
5. En Australia, buena parte de los incentivos para la transferencia de tecnología forman parte de los programas de asistencia oficial para el desarrollo. Dichos incentivos están en consonancia con el objetivo estratégico de Australia de utilizar la ayuda como catalizador para promover el crecimiento económico y reducir la pobreza, con un mayor hincapié en la ayuda para el comercio. Desde 2012, Australia viene suministrando fondos de ayuda para el comercio al Programa de Fondos

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Fiduciarios OMPI-Australia, que contribuye a la transferencia de tecnología y conocimientos a los PMA y a los países en desarrollo de la región del Índico y el Pacífico. Entre febrero de 2016 y junio de 2019, en el marco del segundo ciclo de financiación de dicho Programa, se brindó apoyo a diversas actividades de creación de capacidad en materia de propiedad intelectual que han permitido desarrollar sistemas de propiedad intelectual en los países beneficiarios. Durante el período de que se informa, el Programa de Fondos Fiduciarios respaldó la organización de talleres de formación para las oficinas de propiedad intelectual de los países en desarrollo y los PMA de la región de las islas del Pacífico, destinados a mejorar la comprensión de los instrumentos y servicios de la OMPI a disposición de esas oficinas. El Programa de Fondos Fiduciarios también prestó apoyo a la Reunión Regional sobre el Papel de la Mujer en la Comercialización de la Propiedad Intelectual en Asia, que se celebró en Filipinas. Los participantes procedentes de PMA y países en desarrollo se beneficiaron del establecimiento de una red de mujeres que participan en el proceso de transferencia de tecnología en la región de Asia y el Pacífico. La actividad permitió aumentar y reforzar los conocimientos existentes sobre el papel que desempeña la mujer en la comercialización de la propiedad intelectual. A partir de septiembre de 2019, Australia financiará un tercer ciclo del Programa de Fondos Fiduciarios con el fin de seguir promoviendo la consecución de resultados en el marco de esta iniciativa.

6. Entre las empresas e instituciones que pueden recibir fondos para ejecutar proyectos y actividades encaminados a facilitar la transferencia de tecnología se cuentan organismos e instituciones públicos, organizaciones no gubernamentales, consultores y expertos independientes y universidades y organizaciones de investigación.

7. La ayuda que ha proporcionado Australia desde 2006 ha sido ayuda no condicionada, lo que ha permitido a organizaciones no australianas participar en licitaciones de contratos para el suministro de bienes y servicios en el marco de los programas de asistencia bilateral y multilateral para el desarrollo. La ayuda no condicionada es el mejor medio de lograr que los recursos se utilicen de manera óptima, que las actividades sean eficaces en función del costo y que se atraigan los mejores conocimientos técnicos disponibles a nivel mundial, a fin de obtener los mejores resultados en materia de desarrollo. De conformidad con esta política, los incentivos para la transferencia de tecnología financiados con cargo a la ayuda de Australia no se restringen a las instituciones y empresas australianas.

8. Australia proporciona diverso tipo de ayudas destinadas a impulsar las normas de gobernanza y la estabilidad macroeconómica en la región del Índico y el Pacífico, en particular entre los PMA, lo que a su vez contribuye a crear condiciones propicias para la inversión extranjera y la transferencia de tecnología. Se incluye en esta categoría el acceso libre de aranceles y contingentes que otorga Australia a las importaciones procedentes de todos los PMA desde 2003, lo que puede ayudar a atraer inversiones extranjeras en los sectores de exportación de esos países. Cabe citar también el apoyo que brinda Australia a las iniciativas de gestión económica en varios PMA, entre ellas la "Iniciativa de Crecimiento y Gestión Económica" en Kiribati, que tiene por objeto mejorar la gestión de las finanzas públicas y crear un entorno propicio para un crecimiento inclusivo dirigido por el sector privado; el "Programa Gobernanza para el Crecimiento" en Vanuatu, que se centra en la eliminación de las limitaciones y los obstáculos al crecimiento económico, la mejora de la prestación de servicios a través de reformas políticas, normativas y de gestión y la mejora de la gestión de las finanzas públicas; y el programa "Strongim Bisnis" en las Islas Salomón, que abarca la realización de actividades con el sector privado de las Islas Salomón en ámbitos como las prácticas empresariales, el desarrollo de mercados, los riesgos y la resiliencia, y la participación de la mujer en la economía.

9. El organismo australiano de crédito a la exportación, Export Finance Australia, presta apoyo a los exportadores australianos que desean expandir sus actividades empresariales en el extranjero. Export Finance Australia también respalda el desarrollo de infraestructura en la región del Índico y el Pacífico en el marco de su nuevo mandato en materia de infraestructura. Aunque la transferencia de tecnología a los PMA no es un objetivo explícito de la labor de Export Finance Australia, durante el período que abarca el informe este organismo brindó apoyo a proyectos que se llevaron a cabo en PMA y que dieron lugar a una transferencia de tecnología. Ese apoyo se concretó, entre otras cosas, en la emisión de bonos por un valor de alrededor de 1 millón de dólares australianos en favor de un contratista de obras especializado con sede en Melbourne para la finalización del proyecto de construcción de un malecón en Kiribati, así como en el establecimiento de una línea de crédito a la exportación para una empresa de tecnología avanzada, también con sede en Melbourne, parte de la

cual prestó apoyo a la construcción de un sistema numérico de predicción meteorológica de alta resolución en Nepal.

10. El 1º de julio de 2019, el Gobierno de Australia puso en marcha el Servicio Australiano de Financiación de Infraestructura para el Pacífico (AIFFP), que otorgará préstamos y donaciones para financiar proyectos de infraestructura vitales en Timor-Leste y los países insulares del Pacífico, cuatro de los cuales son PMA, a saber, las Islas Salomón, Kiribati, Tuvalu y Vanuatu. Se concederán préstamos tanto al sector privado como a entidades gubernamentales. Un elemento importante del AIFFP es el compromiso de utilizar trabajadores y empresas locales en la ejecución de los proyectos y de potenciar las capacidades locales. En los pliegos de condiciones de los acuerdos de préstamo y de donación se impondrá a los contratistas la obligación de transferir conocimientos al personal local. Los proyectos financiados por el AIFFP solo utilizarán tecnologías que sean adecuadas a las condiciones locales de cada país receptor y a sus respectivas capacidades para mantenerlas en funcionamiento. Mediante inversiones en proyectos de infraestructura de gran prioridad en toda la región del Pacífico, incluidos sectores de alta tecnología como el de las telecomunicaciones, el AIFFP contribuirá a apoyar la transferencia de tecnología a los PMA de la región.

11. Australia reconoce que los PMA Miembros están interesados en recibir información sobre los resultados de las actividades de transferencia de tecnología. En el anexo del presente informe se proporcionan ejemplos concretos de programas y proyectos pertinentes notificados según el modelo propuesto por los PMA en el documento IP/C/W/561. Australia enumera todos los PMA que reciben ayuda.

## ANEXO<sup>1</sup>

Name of programme or project	Australia Awards
<b>Objective or purpose</b>	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 (por ejemplo the Australia Awards Scholarships, and the Australia Awards Pacific Scholarships) and short-term awards (such as short courses).
<b>Entity making the incentive available</b>	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
<b>Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member</b>	Approved Australian higher education provider or an Australian Registered Training Organisation
<b>Beneficiary Member(s)</b>	
<b>Beneficiary Observer(s)</b>	
<b>Beneficiary enterprises or institutions</b>	
<b>Nature of incentive measure</b>	Government funding for scholarships enabling citizens of LDCs to undertake undergraduate and postgraduate studies in Australia.
<b>Financial implications</b>	Approximately AUD 67 million for Awards for recipients in LDC countries in FY 2018-19.
<b>Field of technology</b>	Education and training.
<b>Category of technology</b>	Other (Knowledge and skills.)
<b>Output or impact</b>	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.
<b>Status of the programme or project</b>	Current or in progress
<b>Duration and timing</b>	Ongoing
<b>Website for further information</b>	<a href="http://dfat.gov.au/people-to-people/australia-awards/pages/australia-awards-scholarships.aspx">http://dfat.gov.au/people-to-people/australia-awards/pages/australia-awards-scholarships.aspx</a>
<b>Contact point for further information</b>	

<sup>1</sup> En inglés y francés solamente.

Name of programme or project	Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain Program (CAVAC)
<b>Objective or purpose</b>	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.
<b>Entity making the incentive available</b>	Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
<b>Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member</b>	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.
<b>Beneficiary Member(s)</b>	Cambodia
<b>Beneficiary Observer(s)</b>	
<b>Beneficiary enterprises or institutions</b>	
<b>Nature of incentive measure</b>	Government funding.
<b>Financial implications</b>	CAVAC II: AUD 84.2 million
<b>Field of technology</b>	Agriculture sector, with a focus on increased agricultural yield.
<b>Category of technology</b>	Other (Knowledge and expertise; improved irrigation and agricultural inputs)

Name of programme or project	Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain Program (CAVAC)
<b>Output or impact</b>	<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>

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

Name of programme or project	Improved and sustained productivity of Afghan farming systems in water scarce environments through adaptive research
<b>Objective or purpose</b>	Afghan communities living in water restricted areas benefit from improved and sustainable food security and agricultural productivity.
<b>Entity making the incentive available</b>	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
<b>Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member</b>	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).
<b>Beneficiary Member(s)</b>	Afghanistan
<b>Beneficiary Observer(s)</b>	
<b>Beneficiary enterprises or institutions</b>	
<b>Nature of incentive measure</b>	Government funding.
<b>Financial implications</b>	AUD 17.7 million.
<b>Field of technology</b>	Agriculture, livestock and rural development.
<b>Category of technology</b>	Other (Seed breeding and improvement, seed production, livestock management, fodder management, watershed management, and dry land agronomic practices.)
<b>Output or impact</b>	<p>- 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.</p>
<b>Status of the programme or project</b>	Other (The original program was due to end in December 2016 but was extended to 31 December 2018. It has now been completed.)
<b>Duration and timing</b>	2012-2018
<b>Website for further information</b>	<a href="http://www.aciar.gov.au/country/afghanistan">www.aciar.gov.au/country/afghanistan</a>
<b>Contact point for further information</b>	



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)
<b>Objective or purpose</b>	Strengthening the effective, safe and efficient use of nuclear and isotopic techniques in studying climate change in developing regional countries.
<b>Entity making the incentive available</b>	Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO)
<b>Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member</b>	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.
<b>Beneficiary Member(s)</b>	Bangladesh
<b>Beneficiary Observer(s)</b>	
<b>Beneficiary enterprises or institutions</b>	
<b>Nature of incentive measure</b>	Provision of expertise by ANSTO in nuclear and isotopic analysis; provision of funding for officers from Bangladesh to participate in regional workshops.
<b>Financial implications</b>	Up to AUD 50,000 annually, shared amongst all nine developing FNCA member countries, including Bangladesh.
<b>Field of technology</b>	Application of nuclear and isotopic techniques to the study of climate change.
<b>Category of technology</b>	Other (Technical knowledge on nuclear and isotopic techniques, as they apply to the study and impact of climate change, through training and research collaboration.)
<b>Output or impact</b>	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.
<b>Status of the programme or project</b>	Current or in progress
<b>Duration and timing</b>	2017-2020
<b>Website for further information</b>	
<b>Contact point for further information</b>	

Name of programme or project	The Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access Program (PHAMA) Plus (new phase 2018-2022)
<b>Objective or purpose</b>	Building on the success of PHAMA, contribute to improved economic growth and improved rural livelihoods through increased income and turnover in target groups.
<b>Entity making the incentive available</b>	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)
<b>Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member</b>	Pacific Local Governments, local farmers and industry
<b>Beneficiary Member(s)</b>	Solomon Islands; Vanuatu
<b>Beneficiary Observer(s)</b>	
<b>Beneficiary enterprises or institutions</b>	
<b>Nature of incentive measure</b>	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.
<b>Financial implications</b>	AUD 28 million (includes other non LDC Pacific Islands)
<b>Field of technology</b>	Sanitary and phytosanitary measures.
<b>Category of technology</b>	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.)
<b>Output or impact</b>	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).
<b>Status of the programme or project</b>	Current or in progress
<b>Duration and timing</b>	2018-2022
<b>Website for further information</b>	<a href="http://phama.com.au/">http://phama.com.au/</a>
<b>Contact point for further information</b>	

Name of programme or project	Scaling Frontier Innovation Program (SFI)
<b>Objective or purpose</b>	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
<b>Entity making the incentive available</b>	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
<b>Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member</b>	-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
<b>Beneficiary Member(s)</b>	Bangladesh; Cambodia; Myanmar; Nepal
<b>Beneficiary Observer(s)</b>	
<b>Beneficiary enterprises or institutions</b>	
<b>Nature of incentive measure</b>	-Funding of grants, access to capacity-building and technical expertise, and -Access to global networks of social entrepreneurs, investors and support organisations
<b>Financial implications</b>	AUD 15 million
<b>Field of technology</b>	Multiple, including, but not limited to Health, Education, Clean Energy, Agriculture, Financial Services, provision of incubation and acceleration services
<b>Category of technology</b>	Other (-Knowledge, skills, expertise -Access to global networks and investors)

Name of programme or project	Scaling Frontier Innovation Program (SFI)
<b>Output or impact</b>	<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>
<b>Status of the programme or project</b>	Current or in progress
<b>Duration and timing</b>	January 2016 - June 2021
<b>Website for further information</b>	<a href="https://ixc.dfat.gov.au/projects/scaling-frontier-innovation/">https://ixc.dfat.gov.au/projects/scaling-frontier-innovation/</a>
<b>Contact point for further information</b>	

Name of programme or project	ASEAN Regional Diagnostic Network Project
<b>Objective or purpose</b>	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.
<b>Entity making the incentive available</b>	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources
<b>Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member</b>	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO); Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries; Victorian Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources; Australian Museum.
<b>Beneficiary Member(s)</b>	Cambodia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Myanmar
<b>Beneficiary Observer(s)</b>	
<b>Beneficiary enterprises or institutions</b>	
<b>Nature of incentive measure</b>	Financing through the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area (AANZFTA) Economic Cooperation Work Programme (ECWP).
<b>Financial implications</b>	AUD 854, 513 for the period October 2018 - October 2019
<b>Field of technology</b>	Food security and agricultural productivity.
<b>Category of technology</b>	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)
<b>Output or impact</b>	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 (por ejemplo microscopes, digital cameras, laboratory consumables, chemicals, extraction kits, survey materials, literature, etc.) were procured in association with training activities and remote microscopy technologies deployed.
<b>Status of the programme or project</b>	Completed
<b>Duration and timing</b>	Until October 2019
<b>Website for further information</b>	www.ardn.info
<b>Contact point for further information</b>	

Name of programme or project	Asia-Pacific Metrology Programme (APMP) and Asia Pacific Legal Metrology Forum (APLMF)
<b>Objective or purpose</b>	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.
<b>Entity making the incentive available</b>	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.
<b>Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member</b>	Counterpart national metrology institutes, designated institutes within national measurement systems and national legal metrology authorities.
<b>Beneficiary Member(s)</b>	Bangladesh; Cambodia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Myanmar; Nepal
<b>Beneficiary Observer(s)</b>	
<b>Beneficiary enterprises or institutions</b>	
<b>Nature of incentive measure</b>	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.
<b>Financial implications</b>	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.
<b>Field of technology</b>	Scientific and legal metrology. Examples of sectors where measurement capability development is being prioritised include clean water, health, environment, food safety, and energy.
<b>Category of technology</b>	Other (Metrology expertise (building of scientific and legal metrology capabilities), strategic planning, stakeholder engagement and management/leadership skills, and equipment to support legal metrology.)
<b>Output or impact</b>	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.
<b>Status of the programme or project</b>	Current or in progress

Name of programme or project	Asia-Pacific Metrology Programme (APMP) and Asia Pacific Legal Metrology Forum (APLMF)
<b>Duration and timing</b>	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
<b>Website for further information</b>	<a href="http://www.apmpweb.org/">www.apmpweb.org/</a> and <a href="http://www.aplmf.org">www.aplmf.org</a>
<b>Contact point for further information</b>	

Name of programme or project	Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)
<b>Objective or purpose</b>	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
<b>Entity making the incentive available</b>	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
<b>Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member</b>	Various. See <a href="http://gggi.org/partners/">http://gggi.org/partners/</a>
<b>Beneficiary Member(s)</b>	Angola; Burkina Faso; Cambodia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Madagascar; Mozambique; Myanmar; Nepal; Rwanda; Senegal; Togo; Uganda; Vanuatu; Zambia
<b>Beneficiary Observer(s)</b>	
<b>Beneficiary enterprises or institutions</b>	
<b>Nature of incentive measure</b>	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.
<b>Financial implications</b>	AUD 49 million over the period 2012-2019
<b>Field of technology</b>	Clean technology, renewable energy technology, energy efficiency, and urban development and water efficiency, and land/forests mitigation and management.
<b>Category of technology</b>	Other (Knowledge in the form of advisory services about the policies, regulations, technology transfer and new market opportunities to achieve green growth objectives.)
<b>Output or impact</b>	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.
<b>Status of the programme or project</b>	Current or in progress
<b>Duration and timing</b>	2012-2019
<b>Website for further information</b>	<a href="http://www.gggi.org">www.gggi.org</a>
<b>Contact point for further information</b>	



Name of programme or project	Green Climate Fund (GCF)
<b>Objective or purpose</b>	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
<b>Entity making the incentive available</b>	
<b>Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member</b>	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.
<b>Beneficiary Member(s)</b>	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
<b>Beneficiary Observer(s)</b>	
<b>Beneficiary enterprises or institutions</b>	
<b>Nature of incentive measure</b>	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.
<b>Financial implications</b>	Australia has paid AUD 200 million to the GCF over 2015 to 2018.
<b>Field of technology</b>	Renewable energy, energy efficiency, buildings, transport, land use and agriculture, deforestation, infrastructure.
<b>Category of technology</b>	Other (Knowledge and technical capacity building related to renewable energy, energy efficiency and agriculture.)
<b>Output or impact</b>	Support developing countries to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to adverse impacts of climate change.
<b>Status of the programme or project</b>	Current or in progress
<b>Duration and timing</b>	Ongoing
<b>Website for further information</b>	<a href="http://www.greencimate.fund/home">http://www.greencimate.fund/home</a>
<b>Contact point for further information</b>	

Name of programme or project	Regional Cooperative Agreement (RCA) - Enhancing Medical Physics Services in Developing Standards, Education and Training through Regional Cooperation
<b>Objective or purpose</b>	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.
<b>Entity making the incentive available</b>	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.
<b>Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member</b>	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.
<b>Beneficiary Member(s)</b>	Bangladesh; Cambodia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Nepal
<b>Beneficiary Observer(s)</b>	
<b>Beneficiary enterprises or institutions</b>	
<b>Nature of incentive measure</b>	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.
<b>Financial implications</b>	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.
<b>Field of technology</b>	Safe and effective utilisation of nuclear technology in the health care sector within the Asia-Pacific region.
<b>Category of technology</b>	Other (Technical knowledge on the safe application of nuclear techniques in health care facilities, and the method of delivering that technical knowledge.)
<b>Output or impact</b>	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.
<b>Status of the programme or project</b>	Current or in progress
<b>Duration and timing</b>	2018-2021
<b>Website for further information</b>	
<b>Contact point for further information</b>	

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
<b>Objective or purpose</b>	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.
<b>Entity making the incentive available</b>	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).
<b>Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member</b>	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.
<b>Beneficiary Member(s)</b>	Bangladesh; Cambodia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Nepal
<b>Beneficiary Observer(s)</b>	
<b>Beneficiary enterprises or institutions</b>	
<b>Nature of incentive measure</b>	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.
<b>Financial implications</b>	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.
<b>Field of technology</b>	Safe and effective utilisation of nuclear technology in the agricultural sector within the Asia-Pacific region.
<b>Category of technology</b>	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.)
<b>Output or impact</b>	The implementation of mitigating practices to alleviate land degradation, thereby increasing crop yields across the Asia-Pacific region.
<b>Status of the programme or project</b>	Current or in progress
<b>Duration and timing</b>	2018-2021
<b>Website for further information</b>	
<b>Contact point for further information</b>	

Name of programme or project	Regional Cooperative Agreement (RCA) - Assessing the Vulnerability of Coastal Landscapes and Ecosystems to Sea-Level Rise and Climate Change
<b>Objective or purpose</b>	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.
<b>Entity making the incentive available</b>	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).
<b>Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member</b>	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.
<b>Beneficiary Member(s)</b>	Bangladesh; Cambodia; Myanmar; Nepal
<b>Beneficiary Observer(s)</b>	
<b>Beneficiary enterprises or institutions</b>	
<b>Nature of incentive measure</b>	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.
<b>Financial implications</b>	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.
<b>Field of technology</b>	Safe and effective utilisation of nuclear science and technology in the marine, terrestrial and coastal environments in the Asia-Pacific region.
<b>Category of technology</b>	Other (Technical knowledge on the safe, effective and efficient application of nuclear and isotopic techniques to marine and coastal sediments.)
<b>Output or impact</b>	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.
<b>Status of the programme or project</b>	Current or in progress
<b>Duration and timing</b>	2019-2022
<b>Website for further information</b>	
<b>Contact point for further information</b>	

Name of programme or project	World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Accessible Book Consortium (ABC)
<b>Objective or purpose</b>	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.
<b>Entity making the incentive available</b>	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
<b>Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member</b>	IP Australia
<b>Beneficiary Member(s)</b>	Bangladesh
<b>Beneficiary Observer(s)</b>	
<b>Beneficiary enterprises or institutions</b>	
<b>Nature of incentive measure</b>	Funding provided to WIPO under the terms of Australia's Funds-in-Trust with WIPO.
<b>Financial implications</b>	Total - AUD 330,630, comprised as follows: AUD 74, 326 allocated to Bangladesh; AUD 256, 304 allocated to Indonesia, Mongolia and Viet Nam.
<b>Field of technology</b>	Training to assist the visually impaired in higher education.
<b>Category of technology</b>	Other (Training on accessible book production, on the use of DAISY Talking Books and android devices provided to visually impaired students.)
<b>Output or impact</b>	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.
<b>Status of the programme or project</b>	Current or in progress
<b>Duration and timing</b>	Bangladesh: May 2019 - current
<b>Website for further information</b>	
<b>Contact point for further information</b>	

Name of programme or project	WIPO Funds-in-Trust Programme: Using IP to Facilitate Technology/Knowledge Transfer
<b>Objective or purpose</b>	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.
<b>Entity making the incentive available</b>	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
<b>Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member</b>	IP Australia
<b>Beneficiary Member(s)</b>	Cambodia; Vanuatu
<b>Beneficiary Observer(s)</b>	
<b>Beneficiary enterprises or institutions</b>	
<b>Nature of incentive measure</b>	Funding provided to WIPO under the terms of Australia's Funds in Trust with WIPO.
<b>Financial implications</b>	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).
<b>Field of technology</b>	Intellectual property
<b>Category of technology</b>	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.)
<b>Output or impact</b>	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.
<b>Status of the programme or project</b>	Completed
<b>Duration and timing</b>	The above activities were completed in October 2018 (Cambodia) and March 2019 (Vanuatu).
<b>Website for further information</b>	
<b>Contact point for further information</b>	

Name of programme or project	LAUNCH Food
<b>Objective or purpose</b>	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.
<b>Entity making the incentive available</b>	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)
<b>Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member</b>	Universities; National Governments; Research Institutions; Regional Organisations; Non-Government Organisations.
<b>Beneficiary Member(s)</b>	
<b>Beneficiary Observer(s)</b>	
<b>Beneficiary enterprises or institutions</b>	
<b>Nature of incentive measure</b>	Government funding
<b>Financial implications</b>	AUD 6 million
<b>Field of technology</b>	Agriculture, food technology.
<b>Category of technology</b>	Other (Agriculture and food research and technology.)
<b>Output or impact</b>	-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.
<b>Status of the programme or project</b>	Completed
<b>Duration and timing</b>	May 2017 - December 2019
<b>Website for further information</b>	
<b>Contact point for further information</b>	

Name of programme or project	Australian Water Partnership
<b>Objective or purpose</b>	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.
<b>Entity making the incentive available</b>	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
<b>Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member</b>	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.
<b>Beneficiary Member(s)</b>	Cambodia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Myanmar
<b>Beneficiary Observer(s)</b>	
<b>Beneficiary enterprises or institutions</b>	
<b>Nature of incentive measure</b>	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.
<b>Financial implications</b>	Of AWP funding of AUD 13.1M committed in FY2018-19, approximately AUD 5.8 million is committed to activities in LDC countries.
<b>Field of technology</b>	Water and development sector
<b>Category of technology</b>	Other (Tools, knowledge and skills.)
<b>Output or impact</b>	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 &amp; 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 Lao, República Democrática Popular 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
<b>Status of the programme or project</b>	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)
<b>Duration and timing</b>	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
<b>Website for further information</b>	<a href="https://waterpartnership.org.au/">https://waterpartnership.org.au/</a>
<b>Contact point for further information</b>	

Name of programme or project	PACER PLUS TRADE TRANSPARENCY TRAINING PROJECT
<b>Objective or purpose</b>	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.
<b>Entity making the incentive available</b>	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)
<b>Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member</b>	
<b>Beneficiary Member(s)</b>	Solomon Islands; Vanuatu
<b>Beneficiary Observer(s)</b>	
<b>Beneficiary enterprises or institutions</b>	Pacific Governments and private sector.
<b>Nature of incentive measure</b>	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.
<b>Financial implications</b>	AUD1 million (includes other non LDC Pacific Islands)
<b>Field of technology</b>	Trade transparency/facilitation.
<b>Category of technology</b>	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.)
<b>Output or impact</b>	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.
<b>Status of the programme or project</b>	Current or in progress
<b>Duration and timing</b>	18 months
<b>Website for further information</b>	<a href="http://www.unctad.org">www.unctad.org</a>
<b>Contact point for further information</b>	