ORGANIZACIÓN MUNDIAL DEL COMERCIO

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

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INFORME SOBRE LA APLICACIÓN DEL ARTÍCULO 66.2 DEL ACUERDO SOBRE LOS ADPIC

REINO UNIDO

La siguiente comunicación, de fecha 19 de septiembre de 2020, de la delegación del Reino Unido, se distribuye de conformidad con el párrafo 1 de la Decisión relativa a la aplicación del artículo 66.2 del Acuerdo sobre los ADPIC (IP/C/28).

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1 INTRODUCCIÓN

En el presente informe se recogen los diversos proyectos que están gestionados o que reciben el apoyo de cualquiera de los sectores del Gobierno del Reino Unido.

ANEXO[1]

Name of programme or project	Ross Fund Portfolio – Product Development Research
Objective or purpose	To develop new human health technologies (e.g. diagnostics, drugs, vaccines etc.) and to ensure that they are acceptable, affordable and available to those that need them in low income countries
Entity making the incentive available	UK Government - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	The UK Government provides support to a number of different organisations including product development public private partnerships (PDPs), which are not for profit organisations based in a number of different countries, working with partners across the globe, depending on the disease and type of technology being developed. (Path ¦ University of Oxford ¦ Medicines for Malaria Venture ¦ TB Alliance ¦ International Partnership for Microbicides ¦ International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) ¦ Innovative Vector Control Consortium ¦ Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics ¦ Drugs for Neglected Diseases Initiative)
Beneficiary Member(s)	
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	Each individual PDP, or other product development research organisation, works with a range of international, national and regional health institutions, national governments, regional governmental organisations, private sector companies, major research organisations and institutions in many different countries. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee): Organisations work with a range of different countries, depending on the geographic distribution of the diseases under investigation including in Africa, Asia and Latin America.
Nature of incentive measure	Targeted LDC Members (Transferee) Organisations work with a range of different countries, depending on the geographic distribution of the diseases under investigation including in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer Grants and in-kind supper to support product development, at all stages of development including proof of concept, clinical testing, technology transfer, cost of regulatory approval, access, manufacturing and commercialisations.
Financial implications	Budget or funds allocated: GBP 253 million
Field of technology	Human health (Human health products including diagnostics, drugs, vaccines, microbicides, insecticides etc)
Category of technology	Health-related technology
Output or impact	New products made available, that are safe effective, lower cost than any existing options, and more suitable for use in low and middle income countries, Improved human health, reduced risk of epidemics and outbreaks, reduced impacts of antimicrobial resistance
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	2017-21
Website for further information	https://devtracker.fcdo.gov.uk/projects/GB-GOV-1-300341
Contact point for further information	Dr Sue Kinn, Head of Health Research, Research and Evidence Division, DFID s-kinn@dfid.gov.uk 01355 84 3868 or 97917 172 738

[1] En francés e inglés solamente.

Name of programme or project	Geo-Referenced Infrastructure and Demographic Data for Development
Objective or purpose	Aims to transform the ability of governments, the private sector, development organisations and civil society to use geospatial and demographic data for effective planning and implementation of key services. The lack of basic information such as population distribution, population structure, settlement maps, road networks, water bodies or administrative boundaries means that decisions such as where to target relief efforts, position polling stations and health centres, how to allocate resources at the subnational level or where to expand energy and internet access are based on out of date and incomplete information.
Entity making the incentive available	UK Government (Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office), with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	
Beneficiary Member(s)	Democratic Republic of the Congo; Nigeria; Tanzania; Zambia
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	In each country they are working with a range of government partners including line ministries such as health ministries as well as national statistical offices. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee) GRID3 is working in Nigeria, Zambia and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and has conducted scoping missions to DRC, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Zambia and South Sudan.
Nature of incentive measure	Improved data usage and planning.
Financial implications	GRID3 is co-funded by DFID and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF). DFID will provide up to GBP 15 million over five years (2017 – 2022) and BMGF will provide c. $20m over the same period.
Field of technology	Field or sector of technology transfer activities This work uses satellite imagery to estimate local level populations. Type of technology transferred Geospatial skills, machine learning (random forest method) and analytical skills.
Category of technology	Information and communications technology
Output or impact	Expected output related to technology transfer Will help create and use high-resolution demographic data to address identified data needs. Outcomes/impact Better local level estimates of population which can be used to plan and deliver services and to identify populations which may not otherwise be identified.
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	Started September 2017, duration for five years.
Website for further information	https://devtracker.fcdo.gov.uk/projects/GB-GOV-1-300442
Contact point for further information	Rachael Beaven (r-beaven@dfid.gov.uk) or Ian Coady (i-coady@dfid.gov.uk)

Name of programme or project	Global Research Partnership programme (GRP).
Objective or purpose	GRP is a trilateral research programme being implemented by DFID's South Asia Research Hub in collaboration with UK Research and Innovation and the Government of India's Department of Biotechnology, with participation from research institutions in developing countries, to address global development challenges including those most relevant to LDCs; deliver new research products that provide solutions to pressing development challenges; test new innovations in LDC settings, and build the global evidence base for poverty reduction.
Entity making the incentive available	UK Government - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	UK institutions - King's College London; Imperial College London; University of Stirling; John Innes Centre.
Beneficiary Member(s)	Bangladesh; Malawi; Sierra Leone; Uganda; Zambia
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	Government agencies and institutions in India - Department of Biotechnology, Government of India; Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College Karnataka; Christian Medical College Tamil Nadu; Central Institute of Fisheries Technology; Kerala University of Fisheries and Ocean Studies; Cochin University of Science and Technology. Enterprises or other institutions eligible for incentive in LDCs (Transferor): Key research institutions across Africa and Asian regions including those in LDCs such as - Mulago Hospital Uganda; Ndola Central Hospital Zambia; Zomba Hospital Malawi; Connaught Hospital Freetown Sierra Leone; University of Malawi; Bangladesh Agricultural University; WorldFish Bangladesh.
Nature of incentive measure	Projects aim to develop technology suitable for local ecosystems and cover/have impact across a number of LDCs, particularly in Africa and the Asia region, including Zambia, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Bangladesh and Malawi. Developing country institutions where engagement will: - Prevent, diagnose and manage prevalent chronic and infectious diseases facing women and their unborn children in LMIC settings - Sustain aquaculture to address global food security; forge mutually-beneficial inter- and multi-disciplinary partnerships on aquaculture for development that create trans-national added value through research collaboration
Financial implications	Budget or funds allocated Committed: GBP 7 million.
Field of technology	Field or sector of technology transfer activities Maternal and child health; aquaculture for development Type of technology transferred New healthcare devices for low-resource settings, including tablet-based electronic decision support systems for frontline health workers; evidence base for medical interventions; development of sustainable indigenous food systems; development of early-warning tests to monitor communicable diseases.
Category of technology	Health-related technology
Output or impact	Expected output related to technology transfer - Prevent, diagnose and manage prevalent chronic and infectious diseases facing women and their unborn children in LMIC settings - Robust scientific evidence that will enhance the livelihoods of the poor, by enabling more effective and sustainable management of farmed fish and shellfish through developing healthy, nutritious, and resilient fish and developing an understanding of how these factors interplay with the broader socio-economic dimensions of aquaculture systems in delivering benefit to poor people
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	Ongoing; programme end date: 31 December 2021
Website for further information	https://devtracker.fcdo.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-202766
Contact point for further information	Nupur Barua, Head – DFID South Asia Research Hub (n-barua@dfid.gov.uk)

Name of programme or project	Zoonoses and Emerging Livestock Systems (ZELS)
Objective or purpose	Policy objective and/or purpose • To reduce the impact of zoonoses on poor people and their livestock •To forge mutually beneficial inter- and multi-disciplinary partnerships between researchers in the UK and developing countries and enhance the scientific capabilities of southern partners for the longer term.
Entity making the incentive available	Grants are provided by the UK Government through Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council, the Medical Research Council, the Economic and Social Sciences Research Council, the Natural Environment Research Council and the Defence Science and Technology Laboratory.
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	
Beneficiary Member(s)	Bangladesh; Myanmar; Niger; Senegal; Tanzania
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	Enterprises or other institutions eligible for incentives in LDCs (Transferee) Research groups, government departments and other African or Asian stakeholders. Projects must include at least one partner from the UK and one from a developing country, looking at some of the most prevalent, damaging and costly diseases of livestock in developing countries. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee) ZELS supports work in a number of countries in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa including the LDCs Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Myanmar, Niger, Senegal and Tanzania.
Nature of incentive measure	Cash Grant.
Financial implications	Budget or funds allocated GBP 20.5 million of new grants for research.
Field of technology	Field of sector of technology transfer activities Agriculture Type of technology transferred Technology/innovation of relevance to the surveillance of zoonotic disease, including vaccines, research methods and penside tests. 9. Expected output related to technology transfer Scientific evidence to inform the selection of risk-based and cost effective prevention and control options which may contribute to decreasing the likelihood of occurrence, prevent the transmission, and reduce the impact of major zoonotic diseases. 15 students from the UK and developing countries will receive doctoral training in ZELS related research. 10. Outcomes/impact Enhanced scientific capabilities for developing country partners. GBP 1.5 million of the funding has been set aside for this. Improved health and well-being of animals, humans and the environment. 11. Budget or funds allocated GBP 20.5 million of new grants for research. 12. Duration ten years – 2012 – 2022. 13. Status Operational 14. Contact point for information Duncan Barker, livelihoods Adviser, Department for International Development , Abercrombie House , Eaglesham Road, East Kilbride , Glasgow G75 8EA Tel: +44 (0)1355 841141 http://www.bbsrc.ac.uk/funding/opportunities/2012/zoonoses-emerging-livestock-systems
Category of technology	Food and agriculture
Output or impact	Expected output related to technology transfer Scientific evidence to inform the selection of risk-based and cost effective prevention and control options which may contribute to decreasing the likelihood of occurrence, prevent the transmission, and reduce the impact of major zoonotic diseases. 15 students from the UK and developing countries will receive doctoral training in ZELS related research. Outcomes/impact Enhanced scientific capabilities for developing country partners. GBP 1.5 million of the funding has been set aside for this. Improved health and well-being of animals, humans and the environment.
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	Ten years – 2012 – 2022.

Name of programme or project	Zoonoses and Emerging Livestock Systems (ZELS)
Website for further information	https://devtracker.fcdo.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-202749https://www.gov.uk/research-for-development-outputs/zoonoses-and-emerging-livestock-systems-zels-reducing-the-risk-to-livestock-and-people
Contact point for further information	Duncan Barker, livelihoods Adviser, Department for International Development , Abercrombie House , Eaglesham Road, East Kilbride , Glasgow G75 8EA Tel: +44 (0)1355 841141http://www.bbsrc.ac.uk/funding/opportunities/2012/zoonoses-emerging-livestock-systems

Name of programme or project	African Agricultural Technology Foundation (AATF)
Objective or purpose	To increase agricultural productivity in Africa, provide a positive impact on the incomes and livelihoods of farmers and improve food security and poverty reduction though core grant support for AATF - an independent, African-led not-for profit organisation that facilitates public-private partnerships for development, production and distribution of agricultural technologies to smallholder farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA).
Entity making the incentive available	UK Government - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	
Beneficiary Member(s)	Burkina Faso; Malawi; Mozambique; Senegal; Tanzania; Uganda; Zambia
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	AATF works with many partners including African national agricultural research and extension institutions, national governments, African seed traders, agribusiness, community based, non-governmental and farmer organisations, leading industry technology developers and major international research organisations, including research centres affiliated with the CGIAR. AATF works in 15 countries in sub-Saharan Africa including the LDCs Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia
Nature of incentive measure	Core funding as a cash grant.
Financial implications	Budget or funds allocated UK provides GBP 7.5 million in core funding under phase 3 support to AATF.
Field of technology	AATF accesses and licenses technology/germplasm to breed into crop varieties for use by small-holders in SSA. Agricultural technologies developed include genes, promotors, vectors, markers, protocols and equipment.
Category of technology	Food and agriculture
Output or impact	Expected output related to technology transfer AATF projects include varieties of Maize, Cowpea, Rice, Banana, Groundnut and Cassava crops that are, for example, specifically water efficient, pest resistant, or nitrogen-efficient. Outcomes/impact • Agricultural technologies such as seeds that are drought, pest, and weed resistant become accessible to resource-poor farmers in SSA. • AATF resourced to maintain public-private partnerships across 58 organisations • AATF resourced to manage intellectual property for the benefit of smallholders (currently 17 technology licenses across 37 technologies).
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	Five years (2015-2020)
Website for further information	https://devtracker.fcdo.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-204988
Contact point for further information	Duncan Barker, livelihoods Adviser, Department for International Development , Abercrombie House , Eaglesham Road, East Kilbride , Glasgow G75 8EA Tel: +44 (0)1355 843165 https://www.aatf-africa.org/

Name of programme or project	Agri-Tech Catalyst International Development Window
Objective or purpose	This project aims to enhance the food security, nutrition and welfare of the poor through greater involvement of the private sector, both UK and African, in innovation for agriculture and food systems.
Entity making the incentive available	UK Government - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	Grants are provided by Innovate UK, who are funded by Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office.
Beneficiary Member(s)	Nepal; Zambia
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	Each project includes at least one partner from the UK and one from a developing country. Research organisations must partner with private companies. The Catalyst programme is open to countries in sub-Saharan Africa, current projects are active in Nepal and Zambia.
Nature of incentive measure	Cash Grant.
Financial implications	Budget or funds allocated GBP 19.5 million.
Field of technology	Field of sector of technology transfer activities Agriculture Type of technology transferred Technology/innovation of relevance to food security, nutrition and food systems. Including livestock, fisheries, primary crop production, food processing, distribution, storage, retailing, marketing, nutritional quality, and food safety.
Category of technology	Food and agriculture
Output or impact	Expected output related to technology transfer The Catalyst programme is expected to deliver new technology, innovation and knowledge across a diverse range of areas related to food security and food systems. Outcomes/impact Increased pace and scale of uptake of food security and food systems innovation by farmers in South Asia and Africa. Increased investment by the private sector in sustainable intensification and post-harvest innovation.
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	Nine years – 2013 – 2022.
Website for further information	https://devtracker.fcdo.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-203067
Contact point for further information	Duncan Barker, livelihoods Adviser, Department for International Development , Abercrombie House , Eaglesham Road, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 8EA Tel: +44 (0)1355 841141 http://www.bbsrc.ac.uk/funding/opportunities/2012/zoonoses-emerging-livestock-systems

Name of programme or project	Delivering New Livestock Vaccines and Therapeutics Through Support to the Global Alliance for Livestock Veterinary Medicines
Objective or purpose	To help poor people in Africa and Asia to protect their livestock, their livelihoods and their health by developing and delivering high impact animal health products and encouraging animal health market development in developing countries.
Entity making the incentive available	UK government - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	
Beneficiary Member(s)	Bangladesh; Mozambique; Nepal; Tanzania; Uganda
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	The UK Government (DFID) provides support to GALVmed a registered Charity and a Not-for-Profit company based in Edinburgh with offices in Nairobi and South Asia. GALVmed works with many partners including international, national and regional animal health institutions (OIE, FAO, AU-IBAR), national governments, private veterinary suppliers and agribusiness, leading industry technology developers and major international research organisations, including research centres affiliated with the CGIAR. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee) GALVmed works in many countries in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, including the LDCs Tanzania, Bangladesh, Nepal, Uganda and Mozambique. 6. Type of incentive measures for technology transfer: Grants to support development and market access for products, including the costs of proof of concept for new therapeutics and vaccines, regulatory approval, establishing vaccine and medicine production, manufacturing and commercial capacity. 7. Field of sector of technology transfer activities: Animal health, agriculture 8. Type of technology transferred: Animal health products, vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostic tools. 9. Expected output related to technology transfer: New lower cost therapeutics, vaccines and diagnostics that are suitable for small-holders becoming available in developing nation markets. 10. Outcomes/impact Improved animal health, reduced risk to both humans and animals from livestock disease, increased agriculture productivity, improved incomes, nutrition and health. 11. Budget or funds allocated GBP 12.6 million. 12. Duration June 2018 – Sept 2022 13. Status Operational 14. Contact point for information Alan Tollervey Livelihoods Adviser Department for International Development Abercrombie House Eaglesham Road East Kilbride Glasgow G75 8EA Tel: +44 (0)1355 8433736
Nature of incentive measure	Grants to support development and market access for products, including the costs of proof of concept for new therapeutics and vaccines, regulatory approval, establishing vaccine and medicine production, manufacturing and commercial capacity.
Financial implications	Budget or funds allocated GBP 12.6 million
Field of technology	Field of sector of technology transfer activities: Animal health, agriculture Type of technology transferred: Animal health products, vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostic tools.
Category of technology	Food and agriculture
Output or impact	Expected output related to technology transfer: New lower cost therapeutics, vaccines and diagnostics that are suitable for small-holders becoming available in developing nation markets. Outcomes/impact Improved animal health, reduced risk to both humans and animals from livestock disease, increased agriculture productivity, improved incomes, nutrition and health.
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	June 2018 – Sept 2022

Name of programme or project	Delivering New Livestock Vaccines and Therapeutics Through Support to the Global Alliance for Livestock Veterinary Medicines
Website for further information	https://devtracker.fcdo.gov.uk/projects/GB-GOV-1-300504
Contact point for further information	Alan Tollervey Livelihoods Adviser Department for International Development Abercrombie House Eaglesham Road East Kilbride Glasgow G75 8EA Tel: +44 (0)1355 8433736

Name of programme or project	Developing Excellence in Leadership, Training and Science (DELTAS)
Objective or purpose	To strengthen research leadership, career pathways for the next generation of Africa's research leaders and the organisational capacity to support research excellence in Africa (eight LDCs in sub-Saharan Africa are included).
Entity making the incentive available	UK Government - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (in collaboration with The Wellcome Trust)
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	
Beneficiary Member(s)	Chad; Malawi; Mali; Rwanda; Senegal; Tanzania; Uganda
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	The African Academy of Sciences, various universities and research institutes based in Africa. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee) The initiative consists of a range of consortia and institutions across East, West and Southern Africa. including the following LDCs: Ethiopia, Malawi, Mali, Uganda, Rwanda, Senegal, Chad, Tanzania.
Nature of incentive measure	Type of incentives measures for technology transfer • Supervision, mentorship and high-quality scientific oversight to African researchers from established national, regional and global research leaders. • High quality training programmes in science from established national, regional and global scientific research leaders. • Support to improve research management infrastructure and promote sustainable funding mechanisms for scientific research. • Support of African researchers to engage in scientific citizenship including taking collaborative and leadership roles in scientific programmes and engaging with various publics and policy makers.
Financial implications	Budget or funds allocated GBP 6.5 million
Field of technology	Field or sector of technology transfer activities Health, science, technology and innovation in healthcare Type of technology transferred Scientific knowledge transferred through training and mentoring the next generation of research leaders in African research institutes including the following LDCs: Ethiopia, Malawi, Mali, Uganda, Rwanda, Senegal, Chad, Tanzania. 9. Expected output related to technology transfer 1. Increased number of first author publications in peer-reviewed journals in African countries including the following LDCs: Ethiopia, Malawi, Mali, Uganda, Rwanda, Senegal, Chad, Tanzania. 2. Increased number of post-doctoral, masters and graduate internships offered in African countries including the following LDCs: Ethiopia, Malawi, Mali, Uganda, Rwanda, Senegal, Chad, Tanzania. 3. Joint platforms for supporting research leadership established on a sustainable financial footing in African countries, including the following LDCs: Ethiopia, Malawi, Mali, Uganda, Rwanda, Senegal, Chad, Tanzania. 10. Outcomes/impact 1. Strengthened capacity to generate research that can be used in decision making in Africa. 2. An enhanced critical mass of highly trained and capable research leaders in Africa. 3. Enhanced financial stability of collaborating partners and institutions and strengthened international collaborations. 11. Budget or funds allocated GBP 6.5 million 12. Duration April 2013-March 2020 13. Status Ongoing 14. Contact point for information Leah Mwai: L-mwai@dfid.gov.uk
Category of technology	Health-related technology
Output or impact	Expected output related to technology transfer 1. Increased number of first author publications in peer-reviewed journals in African countries including the following LDCs: Ethiopia, Malawi, Mali, Uganda, Rwanda, Senegal, Chad, Tanzania. 2. Increased number of post-doctoral, masters and graduate internships offered in African countries including the following LDCs: Ethiopia, Malawi, Mali, Uganda, Rwanda, Senegal, Chad, Tanzania. 3. Joint platforms for supporting research leadership established on a sustainable financial footing in African countries, including the following LDCs: Ethiopia, Malawi, Mali, Uganda, Rwanda, Senegal, Chad, Tanzania. Outcomes/impact 1. Strengthened capacity to generate research that can be used in decision making in Africa. 2. An enhanced critical mass of highly trained and capable research leaders in Africa. 3. Enhanced financial stability of collaborating partners and institutions and strengthened international collaborations.

Name of programme or project	Developing Excellence in Leadership, Training and Science (DELTAS)
Status of the programme or project	Completed
Duration and timing	April 2013-March 2020
Website for further information	https://www.aasciences.africa/aesa/programmes/developing-excellence-leadership-training-and-science-africa-deltas-africa
Contact point for further information	Leah Mwai: L-mwai@dfid.gov.uk

Name of programme or project	Science Granting Councils Initiative (SGCI)
Objective or purpose	To strengthen the effectiveness of government and donor investments in research, science, technology and innovation through technical support to Science Granting Councils (SGCs) (including SGCs in 9 LDCs) in Sub-Saharan Africa.
Entity making the incentive available	UK Government - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (as partner of SGCI)
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	
Beneficiary Member(s)	Burkina Faso; Malawi; Mozambique; Rwanda; Senegal; Tanzania; Uganda; Zambia
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	1. Title of project/programme Science Granting Councils Initiative (SGCI) 2. Policy objective and/or purpose To strengthen the effectiveness of government and donor investments in research, science, technology and innovation through technical support to Science Granting Councils (SGCs) (including SGCs in 9 LDCs) in Sub-Saharan Africa. 3. Government agencies or institutions eligible in the provision of incentives for technology transfer in developed member Department for International Development (DFID) Science Granting Councils (SGCs) Targeted LDC Members (Transferee) The initiative covers a number of SGCs in sub-Saharan Africa including the following LDCs: Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia.
Nature of incentive measure	Type of incentives measures for technology transfer • Customised regional training courses on grant making systems and procedures, STI policy analysis and priority setting. • On-site coaching for staff of science granting councils and their in-country partners and access to expert advice from national and regional collaborating technical agencies. • Support for joint activities with other science system actors including global south private sector, global private sector and regional economic bodies such as the East African Community (EAC), Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS), and Southern Africa Development Community (SADC).
Financial implications	Budget or funds allocated GBP 5.4 million
Field of technology	Field or sector of technology transfer activities All science, technology or innovation activities Type of technology transferred Knowledge exchange amongst SGCs in sub-Saharan Africa (including SGCs in the following LDCs: Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia), as well as with the global south/global private sector.
Category of technology	Other (Research)

Name of programme or project	Science Granting Councils Initiative (SGCI)
Output or impact	Expected output related to technology transfer • Enhanced capabilities of SGCs in sub-Saharan Africa (including SGCs in the following LDCs: Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia) to make more effective science investments through more effective grant making systems, and enhanced STI policy analysis and priority setting processes. • Increased numbers of academic partnerships with the private sector initiated through SGCs in sub-Saharan Africa (including SGCs in the following LDCs: Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia). • Increased coordination activities amongst SGCs in Sub-Saharan Africa (including SGCs in the following LDCs: Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia). Outcomes/impact • Improved capacity of SGCs in sub-Saharan Africa (including SGCs in the following LDCs: Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia) to manage research • Effective partnerships amongst, and co-ordination between, SGCs in sub-Saharan Africa (including SGCs in the following LDCs: Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia), and with the global south/global private sector.
Status of the programme or project	Completed
Duration and timing	April 2013 to March 2020
Website for further information	https://sgciafrica.org/en-za/the-initiative
Contact point for further information	Leah Mwai: L-mwai@dfid.gov.uk

Name of programme or project	TradeMark East Africa Rwanda (TMEA Rwanda)
Objective or purpose	TMEA Rwanda is a multi-donor regional and bilateral country programme that works with EAC member states to strengthen regional integration and improve trade competitiveness. DFID created TMEA as a special purpose vehicle in 2010 to tackle trade facilitation and export-growth challenges in East Africa.
Entity making the incentive available	UK Government - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	
Beneficiary Member(s)	Rwanda
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	Rwanda Revenue Authority and Rwanda Mining Board
Nature of incentive measure	Knowledge and training
Financial implications	Budget or funds allocated GBP 2.1 million
Field of technology	Field or sector of technology transfer activities Trade Type of technology transferred Single Window, SWIFT ICT systems (single window integration for trade), integrated trade management systems.
Category of technology	Other (Trade)
Output or impact	Expected output related to technology transfer The single window connects all trade agencies so that information is shared between different agencies involved in different parts of the import/export process thereby increasing efficiency and reducing the time and cost of trading. Outcomes/impact Reduction in cost and time of trading.
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	Until 2023 Second phase under implementation
Website for further information	https://devtracker.fcdo.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-204495
Contact point for further information	Patience Mutesi, patience.mutesi@trademarkea.com

Name of programme or project	Sustainable Development of Mining in Rwanda (SDMR)
Objective or purpose	To contribute to the economically and environmentally sustainable growth of Rwanda's mining sector through supporting an enabling environment that will increase private sector investment in mining in Rwanda, and by testing the effectiveness of targeted interventions for the ASM such as a new mining services aggregation model as a way of achieving a viable and sustainable mining sector.
Entity making the incentive available	UK Government - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	
Beneficiary Member(s)	Rwanda
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	Rwanda Mining Board
Nature of incentive measure	Services and access to finance.
Financial implications	Budget or funds allocated GBP 750,000
Field of technology	Field or sector of technology transfer activities Mining sector Type of technology transferred Geological Information System and Mining Cadastre software
Category of technology	Environmentally friendly or sustainable technology
Output or impact	Expected output related to technology transfer This intervention combines two prior interventions: (1) Mineral Resources Information System (MRIMS) and (2) Geo-Information Management System (Geo-IMS) to become the Geological Information and Mining Cadastre System (GIMCS). The intervention aims to build a digital collection of maps and reports on Rwanda's geology and mineral resources and up-to-date exploration information such as, for example, geochemical and geophysical data and mine production data. Outcomes/impact Increasing access to geological and cadastre information will support the private sector in securing finance, increase investment in mining and improve the transparency of mineral rights management.
Status of the programme or project	Completed
Duration and timing	July 2016 - June 2020
Website for further information	https://devtracker.fcdo.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-205052https://sdmr.co.rw/
Contact point for further information	Jeremy Weate, jeremy.weate@sdmr.co.rw

Name of programme or project	Ghana Revenue Reform Programme (GRRP)
Objective or purpose	Increase tax revenue in Ghana through pushing organizational reforms within the Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA), by instituting a peer to peer working relationship between HM Revenue and Custom and the Ghana Revenue Authority, focused of capacity building
Entity making the incentive available	UK Government - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	
Beneficiary Member(s)	Ghana
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	The Beneficiary is the Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA)
Nature of incentive measure	HMRC experts working with GRA officials to scope and identify areas of technical support in agreed areas of intervention. This achieved by regular trips by HMRC experts to Ghana to work cases, tasks etc with GRA counterparts.
Financial implications	Budget or funds allocated GBP 8 million
Field of technology	Field or sector of technology transfer activities Tax Compliance, Organisational Reform, Prosecution, Digitization etc. Type of technology transferred Knowledge sharing, technical skills, procedures and systems and policies
Category of technology	Other (Organisational reform)
Output or impact	Expected output related to technology transfer This includes better management of the Tax Gap, insitution of compliance and debt management procedures, and the creation of a High Net worth Unit. Outcomes/impact Improved Revenue collection (non-oil)
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	March 2015 - December 2020
Website for further information	https://devtracker.fcdo.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-204918
Contact point for further information	E-Segbefia@dfid.gov.uk

Name of programme or project	Human Development Innovation Fund (HDIF), Tanzania
Objective or purpose	HDIF aims to identify and support innovations that have the potential to create social impact in education, health and, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) across Tanzania. With a focus on market driven solutions, HDIF catalyses the development, testing and scaling of innovative models of service delivery, information and communication technologies for development (ICT4D), and product solutions in health, education and WASH.
Entity making the incentive available	Funding is UK Oversees Development Aid (ODA) managed by Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	
Beneficiary Member(s)	Tanzania
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	Grant funding is awarded on a competitive basis to support innovations with the potential to have a transformative impact on human development in Tanzania. Grantees include NGOs, social enterprises and private companies, as well as the Government of Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology.
Nature of incentive measure	Challenge Fund awarding grant funding of approximately GBP 400 thousand per innovation to develop a pilot or take a pilot to scale. Technical assistance, and linkage to Tanzania's wider innovation ecosystem is also provided.
Financial implications	Budget or funds allocated GBP 39.5 million
Field of technology	Field or sector of technology transfer activities Health, Education and Water and Sanitation Type of technology transferred This programme includes 43 grants, supporting innovations ranging from process improvements to new technologies. Innovations are defined as things that are new to Tanzania. Examples of innovations supported include: - Pre-payment technology for water points - Lean management processes to improve the efficiency of patient management at a hospital - Nano-filter technology to produce safe drinking water for commercial distribution - Improved teacher training practices to support early childhood development
Category of technology	Health-related technology; Food and agriculture
Output or impact	Expected output related to technology transfer a. Cultivate the innovation ecosystem in Tanzania b. Catalyse the diffusion of innovations for human development in Tanzania c. Transform the focus and quality of evidence available to policy makers on innovation for human development in Tanzania Outcomes/impact Outcomes: (A) HDIF intervention accelerates the diffusion of innovative ideas, approaches and solutions to human development challenges, and (B) HDIF intervention accelerates conversations, debates, and policymaking on innovation in human development. Impact: Dialogue and practice in innovation improve basic services in human development in Tanzania.
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	2013-2021
Website for further information	https://devtracker.fcdo.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-203539https://www.gov.uk/international-development-funding/human-development-innovation-fund-of-tanzania
Contact point for further information	Natalie Smith, DFID Senior Responsible Owner for HDIF – Natalie-smith@dfid.gov.uk

Name of programme or project	Building Urban Resilience to Climate Change in Tanzania
Objective or purpose	To build urban resilience to current climate variability and future climate change in Tanzania's cities and towns through improved data and evidence, urban planning, and infrastructure provision for sustainable economic growth and development.
Entity making the incentive available	UK Government - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	
Beneficiary Member(s)	Tanzania
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	The programme supports universities establish a resilience academy which is intended to build urban resilience skills and provide tools and equipment for training. The academy will lead to the establishment of a bachelor's degree course to train graduate students on climate change and disaster risk reduction planning at the university.
Nature of incentive measure	The Resilience academy incentives include • Training on open source tools for exposure mapping and data collection • Trainings in risk information analysis • Support for resilience labs at the universities • Trainings of staff and students on use of survey drones and other geospatial mapping instruments • Training on use and maintenance of hydro-met stations • Engagement in university conferences and events for GIS, computer science, and urban planning; and • Accreditation of a curriculum for risk mapping.
Financial implications	Budget or funds allocated GBP 1,290,000
Field of technology	Field or sector of technology transfer activities Urban Planning Type of technology transferred Examples include • Use of survey drones and other geospatial mapping instruments • Use of open source tools for exposure mapping and data collection
Category of technology	Environmentally friendly or sustainable technology; Other (Urban planning)
Output or impact	Expected output related to technology transfer Resilience Academy is established and operationalised to provide a long-term platform for data use, strengthens community knowledge and skills on flood risk and vulnerability and supports future scaling-up of the programme in cities across Tanzania.
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	2015-2023
Website for further information	https://devtracker.fcdo.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-204656
Contact point for further information	Tim Bushell DFID Senior Responsible Owner for DFID- t-bushell@DFID.gov.uk

Name of programme or project	Global Invent Programme under Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office India's Global Partnership Programme
Objective or purpose	Transfer of low cost Indian inclusive innovations to countries in Africa and South Asia
Entity making the incentive available	UK Government - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	FICCI (Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce) and ICICI knowledge park are funded by a DFID grant to disburse grants to Indian Innovators for piloting innovations in other developing countries.
Beneficiary Member(s)	Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Mozambique; Nepal; Rwanda; Uganda
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	Transfer is at enterprise to enterprise level when an innovator demonstrates an innovation to an LDC partner.
Nature of incentive measure	Enterprise grants to work with a local partner in host countries to pilot innovations that: • Reduce maternal and infant mortality • Increase agricultural productivity • Improve tuberculosis treatment • Increase food security • Improve market services through mobile apps • Improve menstrual hygiene
Financial implications	Budget or funds allocated GBP 11 million
Field of technology	Field or sector of technology transfer activities Health, Agriculture, Water and Sanitation, Disability Type of technology transferred • Mobile Apps for Health • Mobile Apps for a range of Agriculture services • Solar dryers for increasing shelf life of products and food security • low-cost sanitary napkins • very low-cost potable water
Category of technology	Health-related technology; Food and agriculture
Output or impact	Improved lives and livelihoods
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	August 2013 – September 2021 - Ongoing
Website for further information	https://devtracker.fcdo.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-205142http://tdb.gov.in/invent-program/
Contact point for further information	Jeena Chhabra – Innovations Manager (j-chhabra@dfid.gov.uk)

Name of programme or project	Supporting Indian Trade and Investment for Africa (SITA Africa)
Objective or purpose	Trilateral cooperation between India-UK-Africa to support higher value exports from Africa, greater Indian investments in Africa and transfer of Indian expertise and technological know-how.
Entity making the incentive available	UK Government - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	
Beneficiary Member(s)	Rwanda; Tanzania; Uganda
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	The implementing partner, International Trade Centre (ITC) imparts technical assistance to key Trade and Investment Support Institutions in Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda for better production/value chain enhancement.
Nature of incentive measure	Type of incentives measures for technology transfer Transfer of knowledge and skills in operating and maintaining textile machinery in Tanzania and Ethiopia, Full shoe manufacturing technology transfer in Uganda, Leather Working Group (LWG) Certification support in Uganda and Tanzania and Introducing new high-value chili varieties in Rwanda
Financial implications	Budget or funds allocated GBP 18.4 million
Field of technology	Field or sector of technology transfer activities Textile sector, Leather Sector, Spices Sector Type of technology transferred Textile sector - Operation and maintenance of textile machinery to increase resource efficiency and quality and decrease energy and costs, through training of supervisors of textile companies. Natural Dyeing technique - Technology transfer, adaptation and dissemination to introduce safe, hazardous-free and sustainable processes of dyeing textile items and to diversify in higher value products and niche markets Leather Sector - Technology and knowledge transfer to produce leather footwear (including cutting, punching, stitching, lasting, curing, burnishing and lacing) while encouraging value addition in the leather sector. Knowledge transfer targeting environmental compliance and performance capabilities of leather manufacturers. Spices Sector - Developed Package of Practices for organic and conventional chili cultivation, Post-harvest management – Technology transfer on Storage structure/Warehouse design for dry chilli to control and reduce the storage loses, Post-harvest technology transfer of Cardamom drier - SITA introduced a Cardamom drier manufacturer from India to a stakeholder in Tanzania interested to enhance post-harvest quality and efficiency.
Category of technology	Environmentally friendly or sustainable technology; Food and agriculture
Output or impact	Expected output related to technology transfer Textile sector • Domestic Tanzanian and Ethiopian textile manufacturing companies have adopted measures and applied new processes to improve their resource efficiency. Ethiopian Textile Industries Development Institute is enabled to provide resource efficiency training to East African textile companies. • Weavers capacitated and equipped to produce natural dyes using local plants and apply Indian production and dyeing processes. Training institutionalised; research encouraged. Leather Sector • Ugandan workforce trained to manufacture leather footwear • Ugandan and Tanzanian tanners adopted processes and invested in infrastructure to achieve environmental and management compliance Spices Sector • Improved farming techniques resulting in higher yield • Improved infrastructure to minimise post-harvest loses • Adherence to the quality standard for export Outcomes/impact Value chain enhancement and better trade facilitation, workforce skill enhancement
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	April 2014 – March 2021
Website for further information	https://devtracker.fcdo.gov.uk/projects/XM-DAC-45001-A854
Contact point for further information	Amee Misra (SRO) - A-Misra@dfid.gov.uk

Name of programme or project	Supporting Indian Trade and Investment for Africa (SITA Africa)
Name of programme or project	**ODI Fellowships Scheme**
Objective or purpose	ODI Fellows provide technical economic and statistical support which successfully enhances the capacity of their host organisations for improved policy making and implementation.
Entity making the incentive available	UK Government - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	Overseas Development Institute
Beneficiary Member(s)	Bangladesh; Djibouti; The Gambia; Guinea-Bissau; Haiti; Liberia; Malawi; Myanmar; Rwanda; Sierra Leone; Solomon Islands; Uganda; Vanuatu
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	Developing country ministries and other central government institutions in approximately 20 countries. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee) ODI Fellows are currently placed in the following countries: Bangladesh; Djibouti; Ethiopia; The Gambia; Guinea Bissau; Haiti; Liberia; Malawi; Myanmar Rwanda; Sierra Leone; Solomon Islands; Somaliland; Timor Leste; Uganda; Vanuatu 6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer An accountable grant arrangement paying for recruitment and posting of early career economists and statisticians of different nationalities to work as civil servants in developing country institutions for two-year placements. 7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities Economics and statistics 8. Type of technology transferred Technical assistance for policy making and implementation 9. Expected output related to technology transfer Capacity building in host organisations for improved policy making and implementation 10. Outcomes/impact The ODI Fellowships Scheme makes a quantifiable contribution to the improved capacity and effectiveness of developing countries and the international development community to deliver poverty reduction in line with the UK Aid Strategy. 11. Budget or funds allocated GBP 17 million 12. Duration Current funding period is five years from 2015-20. A one-year time and cost extension to March 2021 is planned. 13. Status Implementation 14. Contact point for information Dawn Lindsay, Heads of Profession Group, DFID: d-lindsay@dfid.gov.uk
Nature of incentive measure	An accountable grant arrangement paying for recruitment and posting of early career economists and statisticians of different nationalities to work as civil servants in developing country institutions for two-year placements.
Financial implications	Budget or funds allocated GBP 17 million
Field of technology	Field or sector of technology transfer activities Economics and statistics Type of technology transferred Technical assistance for policy making and implementation
Category of technology	Other (Economics and statistics)
Output or impact	Expected output related to technology transfer Capacity building in host organisations for improved policy making and implementation Outcomes/impact The ODI Fellowships Scheme makes a quantifiable contribution to the improved capacity and effectiveness of developing countries and the international development community to deliver poverty reduction in line with the UK Aid Strategy.
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	Current funding period is five years from 2015-20. A one-year time and cost extension to March 2021 is planned.
Website for further information	https://devtracker.fcdo.gov.uk/projects/GB-GOV-1-300288
Contact point for further information	Dawn Lindsay, Heads of Profession Group, DFID: d-lindsay@dfid.gov.uk

Name of programme or project	Supporting Indian Trade and Investment for Africa (SITA Africa)
Name of programme or project	**Reinvigoration of Yangon General Hospital (YGH) and Medical Education Reform**
Objective or purpose	Working in partnership with the Myanmar Ministry of Health to renovate Yangon General Hospital to improve safety and set out its clinical mission in the context of broader hospital care in Yangon. Specifically: 1. Hospital reinvigoration project- with a concrete roadmap for the long-term improvement of hospital and its use. 2. Medical Education project- Comprehensive renewal of the medical curriculum and associated learning resources 3. Clinical skill training project- Visiting professors programme that has brought UK medical experts to support skills development at the hospital.
Entity making the incentive available	UK Government - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, Rangoon General Hospital Reinvigoration Charitable Trust (RGHR-CT) and partner UK technical agencies: UK-NHS, Article 25
Beneficiary Member(s)	Myanmar
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	University of Medicine, Yangon General Hospital, Department of Medical Care.
Nature of incentive measure	Grants for joint work with partner agencies on implementation of the Yangon General Hospital Master Plan; medical education reform, and a visiting professorship program.
Financial implications	Budget or funds allocated GBP 1,975,000
Field of technology	Field or sector of technology transfer activities Healthcare, Health Education, Construction, Architecture, Medical Technology Type of technology transferred Medical education, hospital construction, refurbishment and management, clinical skills training, medical technology training
Category of technology	Health-related technology
Output or impact	Expected output related to technology transfers • Improved utilities, maintenance & waste management, safety system and fire safety of the Yangon General Hospital • Improved knowledge and skills of the University faculty on team-based learning/small group learning/case based learning and integrated assessment system • Building specific clinical skills and competency in prioritized medical disciplines Outcomes/impact • Yangon General Hospital becomes a safer environment where improved healthcare services can be provided with better facilities to more closely meet the needs of the poorest of Yangon and Myanmar • Accelerated reform process of medical education • Supporting new skills development and use of new machinery in vital medical disciplines
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	2014-2020
Website for further information	https://www.rghr.org/
Contact point for further information	Wai Lwin (Health Adviser) W-Lwin@dfid.gov.uk Anjaly Tamang (SRO) a-bista@dfid.gov.uk Nan Hom Nwet (Programme Manager) n-nwet@dfid.gov.uk

Name of programme or project	COVID-19 Health Research and Development Emergency Response
Objective or purpose	Develop new technologies (vaccines, drugs and diagnostics) for COVID-19 and to ensure that they are acceptable, affordable and available to those that need them in low income countries.
Entity making the incentive available	UK Government - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	The UK Government is providing support to a number of different organisations including the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI); the Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics (FIND), Wellcome Trust and product development public private partnerships (PDPs), which are not for profit organisations based in a number of different countries, working with partners across the globe, depending on the type of technology being developed.
Beneficiary Member(s)	
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	Each organisation works with a range of international, national and regional health institutions, national governments, regional governmental organisations, private sector companies, major research organisations and institutions in many different countries. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee) Organisations work with a range of different countries, depending on the geographic distribution of the diseases under investigation including in Africa, Asia and Latin America.
Nature of incentive measure	Grants and in-kind support to support product development, at all stages of development including proof of concept, clinical testing, technology transfer, cost of regulatory approval, access, manufacturing and commercialisations.
Financial implications	Budget or funds allocated Up to GBP 293 million
Field of technology	Field or sector of technology transfer activities Human health Type of technology transferred Human health products including diagnostics, drugs and vaccines.
Category of technology	Health-related technology
Output or impact	Expected output related to technology transfer New products made available, that are safe effective, lower cost than any existing options, and more suitable for use in low and middle income countries, Outcomes/impact Improved human health and reduced risk from COVID-19 and other epidemics and outbreaks.
Status of the programme or project	
Duration and timing	2020-2022.
Website for further information	https://dfidnews.blog.gov.uk/2020/03/27/prime-minister-pledges-uk-aid-backing-for-coronavirus-vaccine-search/
Contact point for further information	Dr Jo Mulligan, Head of Health Research, Research and Evidence Division, DFID j-mulligan@dfid.gov.uk

Name of programme or project	Met Office (UK) contribution to WMO (World Meteorological Organisation) Voluntary Cooperation Programme (VCP).
Objective or purpose	To work in partnership with the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) of developing countries, assisting them towards being sustainable organisations delivering effective services. This includes provision of equipment, training and technology transfer. Note – many, but not all, countries worked with are LDCs.
Entity making the incentive available	UK Government - Met Office
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	
Beneficiary Member(s)	Guinea; Lesotho; Mozambique; Rwanda; Senegal; Tanzania; Uganda
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	The beneficiaries are mainly the NMHSs of developing countries. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee) Projects cover/have impact across, a number of LDCs, particularly in Africa and the Pacific region. In this period, countries partnered with/assisted include: Mozambique, Rwanda, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Bhutan, Lesotho, Senegal, Tanzania, Guinea and Uganda.
Nature of incentive measure	Type of incentives measures for technology transfer Developing country institutions where engagement will: • Improve protection of life and property overseas through the provision of sustainable public weather services (including local warning delivery). • Sustain, and optimally improve, levels of observation data and forecasts available globally.
Financial implications	Budget or funds allocated 1 July 2019 – 1 July 2020 expenditure: GBP 831,987
Field of technology	Field or sector of technology transfer activities Weather and Climate observations and management; forecast data and use; dissemination/communication of forecasts and warnings. Type of technology transferred Support of weather observations and networks, forecast delivery, climate data management, media and communications, and personnel development. Examples include: - Support to upper air networks in the Pacific - Improved website/user interface for severe weather forecasting - Provision, and support for use of, Met Office forecast model products - Development of a Climate Data Management System option for observations management, and provision of data to stakeholders - Support for TV weather presentation delivery by NMHSs, including hardware components, weather graphics and ongoing training, utilising a regional network of mentors/trainers.
Category of technology	Other (Weather and Climate observations and management; forecast data and use;)
Output or impact	• Improve protection of life and property overseas through the provision of sustainable public weather services (including local warning delivery). • Sustain, and optimally improve, levels of observation data and forecasts available globally.
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	Ongoing – Programme will continue as part of the Public Weather Service/UK commitment to WMO.
Website for further information	https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/about-us/what/working-with-other-organisations/international/development/vcp
Contact point for further information	Karen McCourt, UK VCP Manager, Met Office (karen.mccourt@metoffice.gov.uk)

Name of programme or project	Commonwealth Marine Economies Programme
Objective or purpose	The Commonwealth Marine Economies (CME) Programme is supporting 17 Commonwealth Small Island Developing States (SIDS) of the Caribbean and Pacific to develop sustainable, climate resilient blue economies which create jobs, drive national economic growth and reduce poverty, while safeguarding the health of the ocean and ecosystems. The Programme is working with SIDS governments to design and implement bespoke national Maritime Economy Plans (MEPs) that map the existing maritime economy sectors and identify opportunities and obstacles for sustainably growing and strengthening the national maritime economy.
Entity making the incentive available	UK Government - Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science, and UK Hydrographic Office
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	United Kingdom Hydrographic Office (UKHO); Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS); National Oceanography Centre (NOC).
Beneficiary Member(s)	Vanuatu
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	The governments and supporting scientific institutions of Kiribati, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. 6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer Extensive primary research and field work to identify and map existing marine assets and maritime economy. Analysis of existing sectors and identification of opportunities for sustainable development and climate resilience. Provision of UK scientific capacity building, technical assistance and training on managing and monitoring marine assets. Broad range of engagement at government, technical and official level. 7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities Climate change resilience and adaptation. Ocean science. Sustainable blue economy. 8. Type of technology transferred Seabed mapping. Habitat mapping of seagrass. Marine data collection. Deep-sea environmental assessment including improved geo-referencing skills and establishing resource licencing blocks. Mapping of water quality and human health issues. Partnerships and knowledge transfer eg support and training, technical assistance, capacity building. 9. Expected output related to technology transfer Delivery of seabed mapping data. Training workshops (water quality, seagrass and habitat mapping; blue carbon evaluation, human health assessments, data collection and analysis). Survey/laboratory equipment donation. Pollution dispersal modelling papers. Development of water quality monitoring and assessment framework. Completed and published analysis of large new deep-water environmental dataset. In-country presentations. Training workshop in hydrographic governance. Draft national Maritime Economy Plan (Tuvalu only). 10. Outcomes/impact LDCs have a more comprehensive knowledge base of their maritime resources, and greater capacity to manage and monitor it sustainably, as well as an improved understanding of their maritime economy and economic growth potential. Impacts include increased environmental resilience and safe and efficient trade; greater awareness of the need for legislation and sharing of information to allow the development of evidence based policy supporting blue economic development; increased habitat resilience to climate change; decreasing pollution and improving human health; seabed surveying carried out in Vanuatu was subsequently used to create habitat maps which were used by the Vanuatu government to inform a decision on a potential jetty development. 11. Budget or funds allocated The GBP 28 million CME Programme has been operating since 2016. This return represents approx. GBP 136,000 of funding for the period July 2019 to July 2020. 12. Duration The CME Programme has been operating since 2016 and funding has been secured until 2021. 13. Status Ongoing. 14. Contact point for information Denise Holland Denise.Holland@fco.gov.uk

Name of programme or project	Commonwealth Marine Economies Programme
Nature of incentive measure	Type of incentives measures for technology transfer Extensive primary research and field work to identify and map existing marine assets and maritime economy. Analysis of existing sectors and identification of opportunities for sustainable development and climate resilience. Provision of UK scientific capacity building, technical assistance and training on managing and monitoring marine assets. Broad range of engagement at government, technical and official level.
Financial implications	1. Title of project/programme Commonwealth Marine Economies Programme 2. Policy objective and/or purpose The Commonwealth Marine Economies (CME) Programme is supporting 17 Commonwealth Small Island Developing States (SIDS) of the Caribbean and Pacific to develop sustainable, climate resilient blue economies which create jobs, drive national economic growth and reduce poverty, while safeguarding the health of the ocean and ecosystems. The Programme is working with SIDS governments to design and implement bespoke national Maritime Economy Plans (MEPs) that map the existing maritime economy sectors and identify opportunities and obstacles for sustainably growing and strengthening the national maritime economy. 3. Government agencies or institutions eligible in the provision of incentives for technology transfer in developed member United Kingdom Hydrographic Office (UKHO); Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS); National Oceanography Centre (NOC). 4. Enterprises or other institutions eligible for incentive in LDCs (Transferor) The governments and supporting scientific institutions of Kiribati, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. 5. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee) Kiribati, Tuvalu, Vanuatu. 6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer Extensive primary research and field work to identify and map existing marine assets and maritime economy. Analysis of existing sectors and identification of opportunities for sustainable development and climate resilience. Provision of UK scientific capacity building, technical assistance and training on managing and monitoring marine assets. Broad range of engagement at government, technical and official level. 7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities Climate change resilience and adaptation. Ocean science. Sustainable blue economy. 8. Type of technology transferred Seabed mapping. Habitat mapping of seagrass. Marine data collection. Deep-sea environmental assessment including improved geo-referencing skills and establishing resource licencing blocks. Mapping of water quality and human health issues. Partnerships and knowledge transfer eg support and training, technical assistance, capacity building. 9. Expected output related to technology transfer Delivery of seabed mapping data. Training workshops (water quality, seagrass and habitat mapping; blue carbon evaluation, human health assessments, data collection and analysis). Survey/laboratory equipment donation. Pollution dispersal modelling papers. Development of water quality monitoring and assessment framework. Completed and published analysis of large new deep-water environmental dataset. In-country presentations. Training workshop in hydrographic governance. Draft national Maritime Economy Plan (Tuvalu only). 10. Outcomes/impact LDCs have a more comprehensive knowledge base of their maritime resources, and greater capacity to manage and monitor it sustainably, as well as an improved understanding of their maritime economy and economic growth potential. Impacts include increased environmental resilience and safe and efficient trade; greater awareness of the need for legislation and sharing of information to allow the development of evidence based policy supporting blue economic development; increased habitat resilience to climate change; decreasing pollution and improving human health; seabed surveying carried out in Vanuatu was subsequently used to create habitat maps which were used by the Vanuatu government to inform a decision on a potential jetty development. 11. Budget or funds allocated The GBP 28 million CME Programme has been operating since 2016. This return represents approx. GBP 136,000 of funding for the period July 2019 to July 2020. 12. Duration The CME Programme has been operating since 2016 and funding has been secured until 2021. 13. Status Ongoing. 14. Contact point for information Denise Holland Denise.Holland@fco.gov.uk

Name of programme or project	Commonwealth Marine Economies Programme
Field of technology	Field or sector of technology transfer activities Climate change resilience and adaptation. Ocean science. Sustainable blue economy. Type of technology transferred Seabed mapping. Habitat mapping of seagrass. Marine data collection. Deep-sea environmental assessment including improved geo-referencing skills and establishing resource licencing blocks. Mapping of water quality and human health issues. Partnerships and knowledge transfer eg support and training, technical assistance, capacity building.
Category of technology	Environmentally friendly or sustainable technology; Climate change mitigation technology
Output or impact	Expected output related to technology transfer Delivery of seabed mapping data. Training workshops (water quality, seagrass and habitat mapping; blue carbon evaluation, human health assessments, data collection and analysis). Survey/laboratory equipment donation. Pollution dispersal modelling papers. Development of water quality monitoring and assessment framework. Completed and published analysis of large new deep-water environmental dataset. In-country presentations. Training workshop in hydrographic governance. Draft national Maritime Economy Plan (Tuvalu only). Outcomes/impact LDCs have a more comprehensive knowledge base of their maritime resources, and greater capacity to manage and monitor it sustainably, as well as an improved understanding of their maritime economy and economic growth potential. Impacts include increased environmental resilience and safe and efficient trade; greater awareness of the need for legislation and sharing of information to allow the development of evidence based policy supporting blue economic development; increased habitat resilience to climate change; decreasing pollution and improving human health; seabed surveying carried out in Vanuatu was subsequently used to create habitat maps which were used by the Vanuatu government to inform a decision on a potential jetty development.
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	The CME Programme has been operating since 2016 and funding has been secured until 2021.
Website for further information	https://www.gov.uk/guidance/commonwealth-marine-economies-programme
Contact point for further information	Denise Holland Denise.Holland@fco.gov.uk

Name of programme or project	Illegal Wildlife Trade Ranger Training
Objective or purpose	The Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) is an urgent global issue. It is a serious criminal industry, estimated to be worth between GBP 7bn and GBP 17 billion a year. IWT threatens some of the world's most iconic species, such as elephants and rhinos, with extinction; it damages economic growth and sustainable development. It is fuelled by corruption and undermines good governance and the rule of law. The UK government is committed to tackling the illegal wildlife trade. The Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund provides financial support to practical projects around the world which help: • developing sustainable livelihoods and economic development, to benefit people directly affected by IWT • strengthening law enforcement • ensuring effective legal frameworks • reducing demand for IWT products
Entity making the incentive available	UK Government - Department for Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	
Beneficiary Member(s)	Mali; Tanzania; Uganda
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	Organisations that can demonstrate that they meet the Fund's requirements, which includes demonstrating that the benefits of the work will be realised in Official Development Assistance (ODA) - eligible countries. Organisations in countries eligible for ODA funding that can meet the Fund's eligibility requirements. Partnerships are encouraged: the lead partner will often be working with several other institutions including local (i.e. based in the LDC) NGOs and relevant government agencies. Funding is awarded through open competition. Applications must come from countries eligible for ODA support. Applications are reviewed by a group consisting of relevant UK Government Departments and independent experts, and graded against a set of published criteria. Defra Ministers make the final decision on which projects to fund.
Nature of incentive measure	Training and Technical Assistance
Financial implications	
Field of technology	Introduction or improvements to systems that support effective enforcement of measures to counter the illegal wildlife trade e.g. anti-poaching activity. Examples of projects which include an element of technology transfer include: Strengthening anti-poaching techniques and countering wildlife trafficking in Uganda Round 5 - Start: 01/04/2019 End: 31/03/2022 Lead Partner Wildlife Conservation Society This project is addressing critical capacity gaps within the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) and other security and law enforcement agencies in combating illegal wildlife trade. As requested by UWA, WCS is providing technical support, equipment and infrastructure to UWA, and training on combatting local and international wildlife crime. This will enhance cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation among security and law enforcement agencies through the newly formed National Wildlife Crime Coordination Task Force (NWCCTF) led by UWA. GBP 449,927 Dismantling wildlife trafficking cybercrime networks in Southeast Asia Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore Round 6 - Dates TBC, formerly due to commence in May 2020 has been postponed due to COVID-19. Lead Partner – Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE), University of Kent To address the high volume of transnational online wildlife trafficking in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, this project will: 1. Develop and test an enhanced set of tools to identify, monitor and report online IWT 2. Train government, civil society and private sector partners in these tools 3. Implement a multi-agency approach using these tools to significantly disrupt online IWT transactions 4. Monitor, evaluate and disseminate project results and incorporate lessons learned into an ongoing improvement of the law enforcement response GBP 360,348
Category of technology	Environmentally friendly or sustainable technology

Name of programme or project	Illegal Wildlife Trade Ranger Training
Output or impact	Expected output related to technology transfer The outputs vary from project to project, but can include: • Improved real time information about illegal wildlife trade activity in an area affected by poaching • Tools communities can use to monitor and report on illegal activities, critical natural resources, and enforcement actions • More systematic and easily shared information relating to criminal and legal processes e.g. databases. Outcomes/impact The projects supported by the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund should help to: • reduce poaching levels • combat corruption linked to poaching • improve security for communities
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	The first awards were made in 2014. Now ongoing.
Website for further information	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/illegal-wildlife-trade-iwt-challenge-fundhttps://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/891874/iwt-challenge-fund-list.pdf
Contact point for further information	lauren.brookes@defra.gov.uk

Name of programme or project	Energy Catalyst
Objective or purpose	The aim of this competition is to support highly innovative, market-focused energy solutions in any technology or sector. Projects must encourage the development of products and services that help countries in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia or both regions access secure, low cost and low carbon energy. They must be targeted at people, public services and local enterprises who are unable to afford or access existing solutions, or who lack the time or expertise to successfully use those solutions. Proposals must also address all three elements of the energy 'trilemma': 1. Cost. 2. Emissions. 3. Security of supply and energy access.
Entity making the incentive available	Grants to businesses, research organisations and others are provided by Innovate UK, as part of UK Research and Innovation. The programme is co-funded by DFID and the BEIS managed Global Challenges Research Fund.
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	Each project includes at least one partner from the UK and one from a developing country in scope for the competition. Research organisations must partner with private companies.
Beneficiary Member(s)	Bangladesh; Burundi; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Malawi; Mozambique; Nepal; Rwanda; Tanzania; Uganda; Zambia
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	Each project includes at least one partner from the UK and one from a developing country in scope for the competition. Research organisations must partner with private companies.
Nature of incentive measure	Type of incentives measures for technology transfer Cash grant plus non-financial support in the form of travel and business incubation support.
Financial implications	Budget or funds allocated Total ODA Energy Catalyst budget 2015 – 2024, including non grant and opex costs is as follows: - GBP 35 million DFID - GBP 44.8 million GCRF - GBP 10 million BEIS Status Funding has been awarded to 94 energy access projects with a total budget of GBP 32,682,521.70 including: - Innovate UK: GBP 11,062,079.70 - EPSRC: GBP 5,048,206.64 - DFID: GBP 16,572,235.36 There are two additional rounds planned - Round 7: GBP 32 million funding launched in June 2019 and closes in September 2019. Projects due to start March 2020 - Round 8: GBP 20 million funding due to launch in June 2020
Field of technology	Field or sector of technology transfer activities Energy access Type of technology transferred Technologies which hit all three areas on the energy trilemma of low cost, low carbon and secure supply as well as the energy access needs of Sub Saharan Africa and South and South East Asia.
Category of technology	Environmentally friendly or sustainable technology; Climate change mitigation technology
Output or impact	Expected output related to technology transfer The Catalyst programme is expected to deliver new technology, innovation and knowledge across a diverse range of areas related to energy access and the energy trilemma of lower cost, lower emissions and security of supply. Outcomes/impact Accelerate access to affordable, clean energy services for poor households and enterprises in Sub-Saharan Africa or South Asia by supporting the development, testing and/or scale up of innovative technologies and business models. Increased investment by the private sector in energy access innovation.
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	The programmes ODA element began in 2015 and is currently due to run until 2024 with individual projects which vary from 6 months to over three years.
Website for further information	https://www.gov.uk/guidance/energy-catalyst-what-it-is-and-how-to-apply-for-fundinghttps://apply-for-innovation-funding.service.gov.uk/competition/612/overviewhttps://devtracker.fcdo.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-204867
Contact point for further information	Alice Goodbrook Alice.goodbrook@innovateuk.ukri.org+44 (0) 7826513670

Name of programme or project	Energy Catalyst
Name of programme or project	**Medical Research Council Global Health Research Portfolio [excluding NEWTON FUND awards which mainly relate to Middle Income Countries]**
Objective or purpose	To sustain a substantial portfolio of MRC research awards (grants) aiming to improve Global Health through collaborative partnerships of the world's best researchers and contribute to overseas development assistance. Research projects within the Global Health Portfolio focus on improving the research evidence to promote the health and welfare of populations in Low and Middle Income Countries (LMICs). The portfolio currently comprises more than 360 active research projects of which around half specifically relate to health research in least developed countries (LDCs). Of particular relevance are the large scale research studies undertaken within the MRC Units in Africa (The Gambia www.mrc.gm and Uganda www.mrcuganda.org).
Entity making the incentive available	UK Medical Research Council
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	UK Research Organisations eligible to receive UKRI research funding
Beneficiary Member(s)	Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Benin; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cambodia; Central African Republic; Chad; Democratic Republic of the Congo; The Gambia; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Haiti; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Lesotho; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mozambique; Myanmar; Nepal; Niger; Rwanda; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Tanzania; Uganda; Zambia
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	Research Organisations in LDCs eligible to receive UKRI research funding Targeted LDC Members (Transferee) Global Health research grants are awarded in the context of research project proposals, specifying the investigators involved and objectives to be addressed. Funding is awarded through open competition, proposals are peer reviewed by independent international experts and awarded on the basis of research excellence, impact and value for money. This means that research collaboration/joint projects are possible with any LDC demonstrating priority research questions, suitable research environment and capacity. The following countries are specified research partners or beneficiaries within active MRC Global Health Portfolio projects; other projects have generic relevance to unspecified LDCs: Africa - Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia. Asia - Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal Latin America and the Caribbean - Haiti
Nature of incentive measure	Type of incentives measures for technology transfer Technology transfer is through joint participation (UK and LDC) in research projects involving academic researchers, technical staff, research or healthcare and delivery organisations, stakeholders, study participants and policy makers (e.g. Ministries of Health). Research funding also supports capacity strengthening in terms of provision of laboratory equipment, training and career development.
Financial implications	Budget or funds allocated As an example: in the 2018-19 financial year The MRC spent GBP 75.6 million on the described Global Health Portfolio projects, of which approx. half relates to LDC. The Portfolio includes some awards under the MRC-DfID concordat and through joint funding schemes where the research is supported with other funders including: UK's Department for International Development (DFID) and Department of Health and Social Care, Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC), Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC), Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) and the Wellcome Trust. Only the MRC funding contribution is reported here.

Name of programme or project	Energy Catalyst
Field of technology	Field or sector of technology transfer activities Joint research projects - shared knowledge, methodological approaches, shared tools, skills, shared equipment, shared access to data and software, capacity strengthening and training.
Category of technology	Health-related technology
Output or impact	Expected output related to technology transfer Research projects within the MRC Global Health Portfolio will develop new methodologies and approaches and new research knowledge around pathogen identification and surveillance, diagnostics and treatment developments, behavioural interventions, evidence to support health systems management and delivery, predictive models of disease transmission, improved prevention technologies, across the spectrum of priority infectious and non-communicable diseases in LDCs. Research outputs are reported to MRC through the ResearchFish system and will include: research publications, collaborations, staff secondments, dissemination of ideas, scientific meetings, workshops, policy influence, research tools and methods, databases, software, IP, product development and spin-outs. Outcomes/impact The MRC Global Health Portfolio will provide robust and accessible evidence to improve human health and welfare across a spectrum of disease priorities in LDCs.
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	Ongoing New research projects are awarded and added to the portfolio regularly, including increasing numbers supported through the Global Challenges Research Fund: https://www.ukri.org/research/global-challenges-research-fund/
Website for further information	https://www.ukri.org/research/global-challenges-research-fund/https://mrc.ukri.org/funding/science-areas/international-and-global-health-research/
Contact point for further information	jill.jones@mrc.ukri.org; information@mrc.ukri.org

Name of programme or project	Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) projects funded by the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC).
Objective or purpose	To deliver funds allocated under the GCRF across a range of challenges in the EPSRC space. GCRF overall Fund objectives are detailed here: https://www.ukri.org/research/global-challenges-research-fund/[Note that this return only includes details of awards made to least developed countries, but these GCRF programmes have also made awards across LMICs and UMICs]
Entity making the incentive available	Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) acting as part of UK Research and Innovation (UKRI)
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	UK universities and RCUK-eligible research organisations;https://epsrc.ukri.org/research/ourportfolio/themes/engineering/activities/global-grand-challenges/
Beneficiary Member(s)	Cambodia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Nepal; Rwanda; Uganda
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	Non-UK higher education institutions and other research organisations; not-for-profit and private sector organisations with appropriate research capacity. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee) Funded projects include the following LDC countries: Ethiopia, Uganda, Cambodia, Rwanda, Nepal, Sudan and Lao People's Democratic Republic 6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer Joint research projects with LDC partners and projects including LDCs as study areas. 7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities Engineering; water engineering; healthcare diagnostics; medical prosthetics and orthotics; renewable energy; energy systems and decentralised use of energy. 8. Type of technology transferred Research projects employing techniques and approaches to better integrate technological developments with efforts to understand the social context in the country/ies; i.e. interdisciplinary, innovative processes which learn from history and other sectors, where user-participation is an integral feature of the project; shared knowledge; methodological approaches; shared tools; skills; shared equipment; shared access to data and software; capacity strengthening and training. 9. Expected output related to technology transfer • Technological and business model innovations through research incorporating early-stage demonstrations of new technologies. • Improved understanding of technology options and opportunities for developing countries. • Improved understanding of the social, market and political economy aspects of translating research and technology for LDC benefit. • Strengthened research capacity on research and technology in developing countries. • Improved access to practical and policy-relevant knowledge on the challenges and opportunities for research and technology solutions in LDCs. 10. Outcomes/impact The programme will deliver activities centred around increasing knowledge and addressing specific challenges faced by LDCs through research and technology, as well as to develop mutually-beneficial multi-disciplinary partnerships between researchers in the UK and developing countries, with the benefit of capacity building within LDCs. 11. Budget or funds allocated GBP 11.3 million over nine projects 12. Duration These projects range from one-four years in duration with the latest finishing April 2021. 13. Status The projects are completed or in progress and reviewed via central GCRF management processes. 14. Contact point for information Ellie Gilvin; ellie.gilvin@epsrc.ukri.org
Nature of incentive measure	Type of incentives measures for technology transfer Joint research projects with LDC partners and projects including LDCs as study areas.
Financial implications	Budget or funds allocated GBP 11.3 million over nine projects

Name of programme or project	Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) projects funded by the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC).
Field of technology	Field or sector of technology transfer activities Engineering; water engineering; healthcare diagnostics; medical prosthetics and orthotics; renewable energy; energy systems and decentralised use of energy. Type of technology transferred Research projects employing techniques and approaches to better integrate technological developments with efforts to understand the social context in the country/ies; i.e. interdisciplinary, innovative processes which learn from history and other sectors, where user-participation is an integral feature of the project; shared knowledge; methodological approaches; shared tools; skills; shared equipment; shared access to data and software; capacity strengthening and training.
Category of technology	Health-related technology; Environmentally friendly or sustainable technology; Food and agriculture
Output or impact	Expected output related to technology transfer • Technological and business model innovations through research incorporating early-stage demonstrations of new technologies. • Improved understanding of technology options and opportunities for developing countries. • Improved understanding of the social, market and political economy aspects of translating research and technology for LDC benefit. • Strengthened research capacity on research and technology in developing countries. • Improved access to practical and policy-relevant knowledge on the challenges and opportunities for research and technology solutions in LDCs. Outcomes/impact The programme will deliver activities centred around increasing knowledge and addressing specific challenges faced by LDCs through research and technology, as well as to develop mutually-beneficial multi-disciplinary partnerships between researchers in the UK and developing countries, with the benefit of capacity building within LDCs.
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	These projects range from one-four years in duration with the latest finishing April 2021.
Website for further information	https://www.ukri.org/research/global-challenges-research-fund/
Contact point for further information	Ellie Gilvin; ellie.gilvin@epsrc.ukri.org

Name of programme or project	AgriTech Catalyst International Development Window
Objective or purpose	This project aims to enhance the food security, nutrition and welfare of the poor through greater involvement of the private sector, both UK and African, in innovation for agriculture and food systems.
Entity making the incentive available	Grants provided by Innovate UK with funding from UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Officeand from the GCRF AgriFood Africa programme.
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	Each project includes at least one partner from the UK and one from a developing country. Research organisations must partner with private companies.
Beneficiary Member(s)	
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	Each project includes at least one partner from the UK and one from a developing country. Research organisations must partner with private companies. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee) The Catalyst programme is open to countries in sub-Saharan Africa. 6. Type of incentives measures for technology transfer Cash grant. 7. Field or sector of technology transfer activities Agriculture and food supply chain. 8. Type of technology transferred Technology/innovation of relevance to food security, nutrition and food systems. Including livestock, fisheries, primary crop production, food processing, distribution, storage, retailing, marketing, nutritional quality, and food safety. 9. Expected output related to technology transfer The Catalyst programme is expected to deliver new technology, innovation and knowledge across a diverse range of areas related to food security and food systems. 10. Outcomes/impact Increased pace and scale of uptake of food security and food systems innovation by farmers in Africa. Increased investment by the private sector in sustainable intensification and post-harvest innovation. 11. Budget or funds allocated GBP 19.5 million from DFID, GBP 15 million from GCRF. 12. Duration DFID funding from 2013-2022, GCRF funding from 2019-2024. 13. Status Operational – AgriTech Catalyst round 10 is currently open for applications (closes October 2020) 14. Contact point for information Kathryn Miller, Innovation Lead Food and Nutrition, Innovate UK. Tel: 07824599772. Email: kathryn.miller@innovateuk.ukri.org.
Nature of incentive measure	Cash grant.
Financial implications	Budget or funds allocated GBP 19.5 million from DFID, GBP 15 million from GCRF.
Field of technology	Field or sector of technology transfer activities Agriculture and food supply chain. Type of technology transferred Technology/innovation of relevance to food security, nutrition and food systems. Including livestock, fisheries, primary crop production, food processing, distribution, storage, retailing, marketing, nutritional quality, and food safety.
Category of technology	Food and agriculture
Output or impact	Expected output related to technology transfer The Catalyst programme is expected to deliver new technology, innovation and knowledge across a diverse range of areas related to food security and food systems. Outcomes/impact Increased pace and scale of uptake of food security and food systems innovation by farmers in Africa. Increased investment by the private sector in sustainable intensification and post-harvest innovation.
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	DFID funding from 2013-2022, GCRF funding from 2019-2024. Operational – AgriTech Catalyst round 10 is currently open for applications (closes October 2020)
Website for further information	https://devtracker.fcdo.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-203067
Contact point for further information	Kathryn Miller, Innovation Lead Food and Nutrition, Innovate UK. Tel: 07824599772. Email: kathryn.miller@innovateuk.ukri.org.

Name of programme or project	Demonstrate Impact Programme
Objective or purpose	To support UK businesses to work with partners to test and demonstrate innovations that address the Sustainable Development Goals in developing countries.
Entity making the incentive available	Innovate UK, as part of UK Research and Innovation. The programme is funded by the Global Challenges Research Fund as part of Official Development Assistance.
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	Grants to businesses, research organisations and others
Beneficiary Member(s)	
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	Each project must have a UK business as administrative lead and can partner with businesses, research organisations or NGOs from any other country. Targeted LDC Members (Transferee) Any country on the OECD DAC list of ODA recipients apart from China, Argentina, Antigua and Barbuda, Panama and Palau http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/DAC_List_ODA_Recipients2018to2020_flows_En.pdf
Nature of incentive measure	Cash grant plus non-financial support in the form of business support including the use of human centred design and investment readiness.
Financial implications	Budget or funds allocated GBP 22 million GCRF
Field of technology	Field or sector of technology transfer activities Projects may address one of the following ten SDGs: SDG 3 Health, SDG 4 Education, SDG 6 Water and Sanitation, SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities, SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production, SDG 13 Climate Action, SDG 14 Life Below Water, SDG 15 Life on Land, SDG 16 Peace Justice and Strong Institutions. Type of technology transferred Innovations and technology vary widely including AI, remote sensing monitors, Internet of Things, diagnostic tools, new materials, data platforms, medical devices, digital tools etc. The programme does not define the technology that can be used to address the SDGs.
Category of technology	Environmentally friendly or sustainable technology
Output or impact	Expected output related to technology transfer New knowledge, technologies, methods and collaborations, insights into user behaviour Outcomes/impact Primary Outcome Poor and disadvantaged people in developing countries benefit from innovative and affordable products and services These benefits include: • direct benefits from availability of a new product, process or service • benefits from creation of markets, the related infrastructure and value chains attached to those, and job creation within the partner developing country Secondary Outcome Businesses are able to: • test the applicability of processes, products or services in new markets • find new R&D partners, and potentially new markets, for their products and services. 11. Budget or funds allocated GBP 22 million GCRF
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	The Demonstrate Impact programme started in 2019 and runs to March 2024. We will be supporting 60 businesses through a Phase 1 feasibility testing stage and 30 businesses through a Phase 2 prototyping stage. To date (July 2020) we have funded 30 businesses who are halfway through the Phase 1 Feasibility Study. 14. Contact point for information Jo Hill, GCRF Programme Manager, jo.hill@innovateuk.ukri.org
Website for further information	https://www.ukri.org/research/global-challenges-research-fund/https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mnUkXIAJVs0
Contact point for further information	Jo Hill, GCRF Programme Manager, jo.hill@innovateuk.ukri.org

Name of programme or project	GCRF Translation Awards (NERC/BBSRC) Sustainable Enhancement of Agriculture and Aquaculture Production
Objective or purpose	This programme aims to support translational projects that deliver tangible outputs to in-country users in the form of more sustainable or enhanced agriculture/aquaculture production systems. Projects must be developed and executed in partnership with non-academic collaborators/user organisations based in ODA countries.
Entity making the incentive available	UK Government - UK Research and Innovation (UKRI), Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC), Natural Environment Research Council (NERC)
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	Academics based at UK research organisations are the primary award holders.
Beneficiary Member(s)	
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	All projects are developed collaboratively with in-country partners (non-academic organisations including third sector, private sector or public sector organisations e.g. businesses, agricultural cooperatives or other user organisations). Targeted LDC Members (Transferee) Partners in DAC-listed countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa, South-Eastern Asia or Southern Asia regions are eligible.
Nature of incentive measure	Type of incentives measures for technology transfer Cash grant for consumables and travel. Towards the end of these projects, route to application could involve licensing agreements with third parties, spin-out formation, formation of a social enterprise.
Financial implications	Budget or funds allocated GBP 3.2 million
Field of technology	Field or sector of technology transfer activities Field; Biotechnology and biological sciences, natural environment. Sector; agriculture, aquaculture. Type of technology transferred Aquaculture: Biotoxin early warning system, pathogen detection tool, improved biosecurity. Agriculture: Livestock vaccination system, enhanced pollination of fruit crops, improved sustainability of agricultural production systems, reduced environmental impact of cropping systems, satellite observation systems to identify pest risk, improved preservation of soil following agricultural production.
Category of technology	Food and agriculture
Output or impact	Expected output related to technology transfer New knowledge and know-how, new technologies and/or robust data on applicability of technologies, data to enable effective future engagement with industry/users in DAC listed countries and beyond, new methods, collaborations and networks enabling further future co-creation/translation. Outcomes/impact This programme will support: - Development of technologies that improve effectiveness, resilience, and environmental impact of production systems. - Translation of fundamental and applied biosciences into application in LMIC countries. - Research and innovation capacity building in DAC-listed countries with strengthened international collaboration links for future work. - Improved access future funding (public or private) having developed technologies further.
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	2019 - 2022 Up to 22 months Awarded grants currently live.
Website for further information	https://nerc.ukri.org/innovation/activities/food/seaap/http://ukrrc.org/2019/06/17/joint-bbsrc-nerc-gcrf-sustainable-enhancement-of-agriculture-and-aquaculture-production-translation-call/https://bbsrc.ukri.org/funding/filter/2019-gcrf-translation/
Contact point for further information	Ruth.nottingham@bbsrc.ukri.org jennifer.wickens@nerc.ukri.org

Name of programme or project	Global Research Translation Awards
Objective or purpose	This programme aims to reach beyond academic impacts by enabling UK and DAC based research organisations to translate research into practical application including commercialisation, accelerating the delivery of development impact from existing Global Challenges Research Fund funded research (awarded by any GCRF Delivery Partner). By supporting early-stage projects, it also seeks to reduce the risk for future investors. Engagement of appropriate partners, including policy makers, practitioners, businesses and other research users is key to delivering impact. This programme has a strong focus on partnership and interdisciplinarity approaches. Applicants are expected to co-design and co-deliver their GCRF GRTA with partner organisations and agencies as appropriate, with particular focus on those within the lowest income countries.
Entity making the incentive available	Grants are provided by UK Research and Innovation (administered by EPSRC). The programme is funded under the Innovation and Commercialisation strand of the BEIS managed GCRF as part of Official Development Assistance.
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	This programme was open to UK and overseas research organisations with an existing portfolio of research funded under the GCRF Academics based at UK research organisations are the primary award holders. All projects are developed collaboratively with in-country partners (non-academic organisations including third sector, private sector or public sector organisations e.g. businesses, agricultural cooperatives or other user organisations).
Beneficiary Member(s)	Bangladesh; Cambodia; Ghana; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Madagascar; Malawi; Myanmar; Nepal; Rwanda; Tanzania; Togo; Uganda
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	This programme was open to UK and overseas research organisations with an existing portfolio of research funded under the GCRF. Academics based at UK research organisations are the primary award holders. All projects are developed collaboratively with in-country partners (non-academic organisations including third sector, private sector or public sector organisations e.g. businesses, agricultural cooperatives or other user organisations). Targeted LDC Members (Transferee) Grants awarded under this programme are working with partners in a wide range of DAC-listed countries including: Africa: Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zimbabwe Asia: Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam Caribbean: St. Vincent and the Grenadines MENA: Jordan South America: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru
Nature of incentive measure	Type of incentives measures for technology transfer Cash grants for international and interdisciplinary collaborative research translation projects. The funds provided cover activities including: i. Feasibility studies, proof-of-concept pilots, product development and lab and field-based prototyping. ii. Testing of innovative ideas in a policy or commercial environment. iii. Development of novel value chains. iv. Up-take of new technologies and innovations, including integration of research outputs and outcomes into planning, processes and services.
Financial implications	Budget or funds allocated GBP 14.3 million
Field of technology	Field or sector of technology transfer activities This programme has a broad scope in terms of field/sector as it encompasses the remits of all UKRI departments. In addition, due to the nature of this funding many of the individual grants span multiple fields/sectors. Type of technology transferred They type of technology transferred was not restricted. This programme supports the translation of research outputs into a range of products, policies and practices in both commercial and non-commercial settings. These include but are not restricted to AI, remote sensing monitors (for biodiversity, air quality, water quality), diagnostic tools, medical devices, digital tools/apps, urban planning tools, climate and disease resistant crop varieties, biocontrol (for agriculture/aquaculture), renewable energy (solar, hybrid electrical, thermal storage, circular economy).

Name of programme or project	Global Research Translation Awards
Category of technology	Health-related technology; Environmentally friendly or sustainable technology; Food and agriculture; Information and communications technology; Other (Research)
Output or impact	Expected output related to technology transfer New knowledge and know-how, new technologies and/or robust data on applicability of technologies, data to enable effective future engagement with industry/users in DAC listed countries and beyond, new methods, collaborations and networks enabling further future co-creation/translation. Outcomes/impact Key outcomes - New innovation and commercialisation opportunities and their potential for implementation at scale. - Support for activities that enable impact to be achieved in an effective and timely manner. - Greater engagement of the research base with businesses and other relevant research users, leading to meaningful, equitable partnerships that increase the likelihood of translation/impact from GCRF investments/research findings. – De-risking and leverage of additional investment in the most promising opportunities for commercial innovation. Key impacts - Enhanced impacts from existing UKRI ODA investments and improved alignment of Research Organisations research activities towards ODA aims. - The effective use of knowledge, technology and innovation to create opportunities for economic development, community and business engagement, leading to new and improved, processes, services and business models. - Tested technological/commercial solutions to development challenges are implemented at scale in DAC list countries. - Improved exchange of knowledge through changed research culture and capability development, including through the development of skills for knowledge exchange activity. - Generation of knowledge and good practice with researchers and user communities in DAC list countries to understand research and innovation needs and realise their own impacts. - Strengthened innovation ecosystems, particularly within DAC countries, increasing engagement and ownership of the impact agenda, enabling entrepreneurial and commercial activity to flourish.
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	18 awards have been made, all of which are currently live – all grants are currently scheduled to end March 2021
Website for further information	https://www.ukri.org/research/global-challenges-research-fund/gcrf-global-research-translation-awards/
Contact point for further information	Sian.Zarkow@ukri.orgFiona.Lisboa@ukri.org

Name of programme or project	International Flexible Interchange Programme (IFLIP)
Objective or purpose	The International Flexible Interchange Programme (I-FLIP) aims to increase and accelerate the uptake and impact of previous BBSRC funded research through facilitating knowledge exchange and capacity building activities that deliver direct tangible and demonstrable benefits to users.
Entity making the incentive available	UK Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council
Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member	Primarily targeted at academics in receipt of UKRI-BBSRC funding
Beneficiary Member(s)	
Beneficiary Observer(s)	
Beneficiary enterprises or institutions	Primarily targeted at academics in receipt of UKRI-BBSRC funding Targeted LDC Members (Transferee) All countries on the OECD DAC list are eligible to receive interchanges
Nature of incentive measure	Interchanges funded through I-FLIP will consist of individuals moving between the academic base in the UK and user organisations operating within countries on the DAC list in order to deliver the aims of the I-FLIP project. BBSRC expects that interchangers from the UK will spend a period of time working within the country that the I-FLIP project aims to support.
Financial implications	Budget or funds allocated GBP 600 thousand
Field of technology	Field or sector of technology transfer activities Biotechnology and biological sciences Type of technology transferred All relevant technologies within the biotechnology sector
Category of technology	Biotechnology and biodiversity
Output or impact	Expected output related to technology transfer Increased knowledge and expertise exchange between UK specialists and partners in country. Outcomes/impact I-FLIP aims to: • increase and accelerate the uptake and impact of previous BBSRC funded research through knowledge exchange activities that deliver benefits for people within a DAC list country(ies) • Support and enable the formation and development of sustainable partnerships with the aim of maximising the impact of previously-funded BBSRC research • Strengthen the wider skills of interchanger(s) and explore opportunities to further develop these skills by spending time working within a different environment.
Status of the programme or project	Current or in progress
Duration and timing	Funds may be requested for up to 12 months. All projects must be completed by 31 March 2021. Grants are currently live
Website for further information	https://bbsrc.ukri.org/funding/filter/2019-international-flexible-interchange-programme/#:~:text=The%20International%20Flexible%20Interchange%20Programme,and%20demonstrable%20benefits%20to%20users
Contact point for further information	adam.bowen@bbsrc.ukri.org