report on the implementation of article 66.2  
of the TRIPS agreement

United Kingdom

The following communication, dated 12 September 2022, from the delegation of the United Kingdom, is being circulated pursuant to paragraph 1 of the Decision on Implementation of Article 66.2 of the TRIPS Agreement (document [IP/C/28](https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/FE_Search/FE_S_S006.aspx?DataSource=Cat&query=@Symbol=%22IP/C/28%22%20OR%20@Symbol=%22IP/C/28/*%22&Language=English&Context=ScriptedSearches&languageUIChanged=true)).

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# Introduction

Report compiled from a range of technology transfer projects operated or supported from across the United Kingdom Government.

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ANNEX[[1]](#footnote-1)

| Name of programme or project | Global Innovation Fund (GIF) |
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| **Objective or purpose** | The Global Innovation Fund is an independent charity which was set up jointly by the UK and US in 2014 and is now co-funded by various bilateral donors, foundations and corporations. GIF invests in innovations which improve the lives of millions of low-income people in the developing world. Through grants and risk capital (debit, equity, bonds etc.), it invests in innovations that are risky but offer prospects of large benefits to millions of people.  GIF estimate that six of its fastest growing innovations have generated more than GBP 468 (USD 576) million in social benefits (net of operational costs) since joining their portfolio. After only six years, these innovations have already yielded benefits that exceed GIF's early innovations' portfolio costs, returning an estimated GBP 1.7 in social benefits attributed to GIF for every pound invested. By 2031, GIF expects its portfolio of evidence-based grants and risk capital investments to benefit 135 million people each year. The UK has committed GBP 50 million to GIF between 2014-2022. |
| **Entity making the incentive available** | Global Innovation Fund |
| **Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member** | Any type of organisation may apply to GIF. This includes social enterprises, for-profit companies, non-profit organisations, government agencies, international organisations, and research institutions. Individual innovators, entrepreneurs, or researchers need to apply through an affiliated organisation. |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | Sierra Leone; Uganda |
| **Beneficiary Observer(s)** |  |
| **Beneficiary enterprises or institutions** | Social enterprises, for-profit companies, non-profit organisations, government agencies, international organisations, and research institutions. |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | Leadership, entrepreneurship, and workforce readiness skills training for students; training for smallholder farmers; government support |
| **Financial implications** | -OnlinePajak: USD 1.75 million (FCDO share 41%/ USD 0.72 million)  -Mr Green Africa: USD 1.40 million (FCDO share 14%/ USD 0.16 million)  -Behaviour Insights Team: USD 3.9 million (FCDO share 46%/ USD 1.8 million) |

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| --- | --- |
| Name of programme or project | Global Innovation Fund (GIF) |
| **Field of technology** | GIF is built on the belief that innovation can come from anyone, anywhere. The programme accepts applications working in any sector.  Technology transfer projects which GIF has funded in LDCs include:  •OnlinePajak: A software platform that provides free tax compliance and filing technology for SMEs to encourage them to formalise their businesses.  People reached:  •Mr. Green Africa: A tech-enabled plastics recycling company offering an end-to-end process for recycling by purchasing plastics from waste pickers at a higher price.  •Behaviour Insights Team: Helps governments use behavioural science to (re)design public services to improve their performance and support citizens to make better choices. |
| **Category of technology** | Food and agriculture; Other |
| **Output or impact** | -OnlinePajak: People reached directly: 1 million registered clients  -Mr Green Africa: People reached directly: 1,600 sourcing agents  -Behaviour Insights Team: People reached directly: More than 11 million people |
| **Status of the programme or project** | Current or in progress |
| **Duration and timing** | -GIF: set up in 2014  -OnlinePajak: GIF funding: 2018 - present  -Mr Green Africa: GIF funding: 2019 - present  -Behaviour Insights Team: 2016 - present |
| **Website for further information** | <https://www.globalinnovation.fund/> |
| **Contact point for further information** | Michael Unwin, Innovation Advisor, Technology and Innovation Unit, [Michael.unwin@fcdo.gov.uk](mailto:Michael.unwin@fcdo.gov.uk) |

| Name of programme or project | Zoonoses and Emerging Livestock Systems (ZELS) |
| --- | --- |
| **Objective or purpose** | To reduce the impact of zoonoses on poor people and their livestock by generating new knowledge and evidence that enables the mitigation of risks from zoonotic disease.  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** | UK Biotechnology and Biological Science Research Council and FCDO |
| **Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member** | Grants are provided by the UK Government through FCDO, 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. |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | Myanmar; Senegal; Tanzania |
| **Beneficiary Observer(s)** |  |
| **Beneficiary enterprises or institutions** | Academic institutions |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | Grant |
| **Financial implications** | GBP 20.5 million of new grants for research. |
| **Field of technology** | Technology/innovation of relevance to the surveillance of zoonotic disease, including vaccines, research methods and pen-side tests. |
| **Category of technology** | Health-related technology; Food and agriculture |
| **Output or impact** | Scientific evidence to inform the selection of risk-based and cost-effective prevention and control options for major zoonotic diseases which contributes to decreasing the likelihood of occurrence, prevents their transmission to humans, and reduces their impact on human health. 15 students from the UK and developing countries will receive doctoral training in ZELS related research  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** | 2012-2022 |
| **Website for further information** | <http://www.bbsrc.ac.uk/funding/opportunities/2012/zoonoses-emerging-livestock-systems> |
| **Contact point for further information** | Duncan Barker, Livelihoods Adviser, FCDO, Abercrombie House, Eaglesham Road, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 8EA  Tel: +44 7469 121997 |

| 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 UK and African private sector entities in innovation that will support the development of sustainable, productive, climate resilient agriculture and food systems. The programme will develop new agricultural innovation that will be applied in developing countries. |
| **Entity making the incentive available** | Innovate UK, funded by FCDO. |
| **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)** | Nepal; Zambia |
| **Beneficiary Observer(s)** |  |
| **Beneficiary enterprises or institutions** | Researchers and research organisations, Businesses, Universities, NGOs and other institutions. |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | Cash grant |
| **Financial implications** | GBP 19.5 million |
| **Field of technology** | 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** | Environmentally friendly or sustainable technology; Food and agriculture |
| **Output or 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 in South Asia and Africa. |
| **Status of the programme or project** | Current or in progress |
| **Duration and timing** | 2013-2022 |
| **Website for further information** | <http://www.bbsrc.ac.uk/funding/opportunities/2012/zoonoses-emerging-livestock-systems> |
| **Contact point for further information** | Duncan Barker, livelihoods Adviser, FCDO, Abercrombie House, Eaglesham Road, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 8EA, Tel: +44 7469 121997 |

| Name of programme or project | Delivering New Livestock Vaccines and Therapeutics Through Support to the Global Alliance for Livestock Veterinary Medicines (GALVmed) |
| --- | --- |
| **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. The project aims to reduce the risks of livestock disease by developing vaccines that are cheaper, more effective (provide stronger and longer lasting immunity) and more efficient (ie: will address several diseases in one vaccine and can be easily transported and delivered) than current vaccines and getting these to farmers. It addresses two interlinked problems, firstly that current products either don't exist, or are not suited for developing country small-holder markets and don't meet demand, and secondly because of weak demand, there are no commercial distribution networks to get products to end users. |
| **Entity making the incentive available** | FCDO |
| **Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member** | FCDO provides support to GALVmed a registered Charity and a Not-for-Profit company based in Edinburgh with offices in Nairobi and South Asia. GALVmed is a Product Development Organisation that develops new animal health products to meet demand in developing countries and transfers these to commercial partners in those countries. |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | Nepal; Senegal; Tanzania |
| **Beneficiary Observer(s)** |  |
| **Beneficiary enterprises or institutions** | GALVmed works with national governments and private veterinary suppliers and agribusiness in developing countries, to help build sustainable commercial networks to connect farmers to animal health product markets and create an enabling regulatory environment for the import and deployment of new products by the private sector. |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | A mixture of commercial contracts and research grants to support development of new, more effective vaccines, support to commercial partners seeking to obtain regulatory approval and to build manufacturing capacity. Financial support to the development of commercial entities able to access new vaccine technology and establish effective and sustainable commercial distribution networks |
| **Financial implications** | GBP 12.6 million |
| **Field of technology** | Health-related technology; Food and agriculture |
| **Category of technology** | Health-related technology; Food and agriculture |
| **Output or 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 to March 2023. |
| **Website for further information** | <https://www.galvmed.org> |
| **Contact point for further information** | Alan Tollervey, Livelihoods Adviser, FCDO, Abercrombie House. Eaglesham Road, East Kilbride, Glasgow, G75 8EA  Tel: +44 7469 122 111 |

| Name of programme or project | FCDO Global Health Technologies and 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 through FCDO. |
| **Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member** | In each country a 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 |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | Afghanistan; Angola; Bangladesh; Benin; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cambodia; Central African Republic; Chad; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Djibouti; The Gambia; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Haiti; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Lesotho; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mozambique; Myanmar; Nepal; Niger; Rwanda; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Solomon Islands; Tanzania; Togo; Uganda; Yemen; Zambia |
| **Beneficiary Observer(s)** |  |
| **Beneficiary enterprises or institutions** | Each research organisation, or PDP, works with a range of international, national and regional health institutions, private sector companies, major research organisations and institutions in many different countries. |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | Grants and in-kind support to product development, at all stages of development including proof of concept, clinical testing, technology transfer, cost of regulatory approval, access, manufacturing and commercialisation |
| **Financial implications** | GBP 373 million |
| **Field of technology** | Human health products including diagnostics, drugs, vaccines, microbicides, insecticides etc. |
| **Category of technology** | Health-related technology |
| **Output or impact** | Improved human health, lives saved, reduced impacts of antimicrobial resistance. |
| **Status of the programme or project** | Current or in progress |
| **Duration and timing** | 2017-2023 |
| **Website for further information** |  |
| **Contact point for further information** | Dr Jo Mulligan, Team Leader, Health Research, Research and Evidence Division, FCDO [jo.mulligan@fcdo.gov.uk](mailto:jo.mulligan@fcdo.gov.uk) |

| Name of programme or project | FCDO Global Health Security and Epidemic Preparedness Research |
| --- | --- |
| **Objective or purpose** | To develop new human health technologies (e.g. diagnostics, drugs, vaccines etc.) for epidemic diseases including 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 through FCDO. |
| **Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member** | 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. |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | Afghanistan; Angola; Bangladesh; Benin; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cambodia; Central African Republic; Chad; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Djibouti; The Gambia; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Haiti; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Lesotho; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mozambique; Myanmar; Nepal; Niger; Rwanda; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Solomon Islands; Tanzania; Togo; Uganda; Yemen; Zambia |
| **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. |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | Grants and in-kind support to product development, at all stages of development including proof of concept, clinical testing, technology transfer, cost of regulatory approval, access, manufacturing and commercialisation. |
| **Financial implications** | GBP 317 million |
| **Field of technology** | Human health products including diagnostics, drugs, vaccines, microbicides, insecticides etc. |
| **Category of technology** | Health-related technology |
| **Output or impact** | Improved human health, reduced risk of epidemics and outbreaks, reduced impacts from pandemic threats. |
| **Status of the programme or project** | Current or in progress |
| **Duration and timing** | 2017-2025 |
| **Website for further information** | <https://cepi.net/> |
| **Contact point for further information** | Dr Jo Mulligan, Head of Health Research, Research and Evidence Division, FCDO [jo.mulligan@fcdo.gov.uk](mailto:jo.mulligan@fcdo.gov.uk) |

| Name of programme or project | Applied Research on Energy and Economic Growth (EEG) |
| --- | --- |
| **Objective or purpose** | To build a body of evidence around how sector reforms, innovative technologies and best practice solutions can maximise the economic impacts of larger scale energy projects in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, and bring benefits of modern energy services to poorer people. |
| **Entity making the incentive available** | UK Government through FCDO. |
| **Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member** | Research is commissioned by the research manager, Oxford Policy Management, to research organisations, institutions, and universities following open or country-specific calls for research. All research grants have a local capacity building component. |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | Bangladesh; Malawi; Mozambique; Nepal; Rwanda; Sierra Leone; Uganda |
| **Beneficiary Observer(s)** |  |
| **Beneficiary enterprises or institutions** | Partnering researchers and beneficiaries in LDCs including universities, national research groups, NGOs with research capability |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | Research Grants through competitive calls for proposals. |
| **Financial implications** | GBP 15.5 million |
| **Field of technology** | Energy - electricity grid access and reliability; productive use of electricity and large-scale renewables. |
| **Category of technology** | Other (Energy - electricity grid access and reliability; productive use of electricity and large-scale renewables.) |
| **Output or impact** | Enhanced planning and decision support capability for LDC country partners. GBP 4 million of the funding is used for research uptake activity. |
| **Status of the programme or project** | Current or in progress |
| **Duration and timing** | June 2016 to September 2022. |
| **Website for further information** | <https://energyeconomicgrowth.org/content/about-eeg> |
| **Contact point for further information** | Lily Ryan-Collins, FCDO. |

| Name of programme or project | Research on Growth and High Volume Transport in Low Income Countries (HVT) |
| --- | --- |
| **Objective or purpose** | HVT research covers strategic road and rail networks from both a passenger and freight perspective along national and regional transport corridors and within cities in developing countries in Africa and South Asia. As an applied research programme, HVT seeks to provide evidence-based solutions to specific transport problems and guidance to assist governments in developing countries make better decisions on transport investments to stimulate growth. |
| **Entity making the incentive available** | UK Government through FCDO. |
| **Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member** | Research is commissioned by the research manager IMC Worldwide to universities, national and international research groups and organisations with research capability. |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | Mozambique; Nepal; Rwanda; Sierra Leone; Zambia |
| **Beneficiary Observer(s)** |  |
| **Beneficiary enterprises or institutions** | Researchers and beneficiaries in LDC universities, national research groups, NGOs with research capability. Beneficiaries of research results are national and sub-national government departments responsible for transport planning and delivery, climate change planning, private sector, research organisations. |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | Research Grants through competitive calls for proposals. |
| **Financial implications** | GBP 18 million. |
| **Field of technology** | Transport (national road and rail, urban). |
| **Category of technology** | Environmentally friendly or sustainable technology; Climate change mitigation technology; Other (Road and Rail Passenger and Freight transport; Urban Transport; Low Carbon transport.) |
| **Output or impact** | To enable low-income countries to make better decisions on strategic and urban road and rail transport investments that are safe, lower carbon and inclusive. |
| **Status of the programme or project** | Current or in progress |
| **Duration and timing** | July 2015 to January 2025. |
| **Website for further information** | <https://transport-links.com/about/> |
| **Contact point for further information** | Anne Joselin, FCDO. |

| Name of programme or project | Climate Compatible Growth (CCG) |
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| **Objective or purpose** | To achieve conditions for infrastructure investment in developing countries that both supports economic growth and is low-carbon. CCG does this by providing tools and evidence that support investment decision-makers in countries in Africa and Asia to take an integrated and climate compatible approach to deployment of critical infrastructure capital. With a focus on energy and transport, the research addresses how the design of physical infrastructure, regulatory and market systems can promote decarbonisation and how different infrastructure systems interact and can evolve to secure low carbon futures. |
| **Entity making the incentive available** | UK Government through FCDO. |
| **Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member** | Universities; National and International Research Groups and Organisations with research capability. |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | Bangladesh; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Zambia |
| **Beneficiary Observer(s)** |  |
| **Beneficiary enterprises or institutions** | Universities, national research groups, NGOs with research capability |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | CCG national partnerships component supported by research grants through competitive calls for proposals. |
| **Financial implications** | GBP 38 million |
| **Field of technology** | Focus on systems and system inter-dependency across multiple other infrastructure sectors. Initially energy and transport. |
| **Category of technology** | Environmentally friendly or sustainable technology; Climate change mitigation technology; Other (Technology/innovation of relevance to grid access; grid reliability, efficient use of electricity and large-scale renewables) |
| **Output or impact** | Lenders, investors and governments identify appropriate low-carbon development pathways, and access the best policy, regulatory, market model and risk mitigation options to implement them. |
| **Status of the programme or project** | Current or in progress |
| **Duration and timing** | October 2020 to March 2025 |
| **Website for further information** | <https://climatecompatiblegrowth.com/> |
| **Contact point for further information** | Lily Ryan-Collins, FCDO. |

| Name of programme or project | Macroeconomics Research in Low-Income Countries (MRLIC). |
| --- | --- |
| **Objective or purpose** | MRLIC is a partnership between the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). It aims to generate high-quality applied research on macroeconomic issues in low-income countries (LICs) and ensure research uptake by working with policymakers within and outside the IMF. This involves deploying macroeconomic research outputs, toolkits and frameworks in IMF technical assistance missions and IMF training courses. |
| **Entity making the incentive available** | UK Government through FCDO. |
| **Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member** | International Monetary Fund (IMF). |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | Angola; Bangladesh; Benin; Burkina Faso; Cambodia; Central African Republic; Djibouti; The Gambia; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Haiti; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Lesotho; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mozambique; Myanmar; Nepal; Niger; Rwanda; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Solomon Islands; Tanzania; Togo; Uganda; Yemen; Zambia |
| **Beneficiary Observer(s)** |  |
| **Beneficiary enterprises or institutions** | The key stakeholders/beneficiaries of MRLIC research uptake in LDCs include the government bodies (Finance Ministries and Central Banks) and IMF country offices |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | Not applicable. |
| **Financial implications** | GBP 19.8 million |
| **Field of technology** | Macroeconomic policy including fiscal, exchange rate, monetary policies, debt management, etc. |
| **Category of technology** | Other (Macroeconomic Policy Frameworks) |
| **Output or impact** | Enhanced macroeconomic policy-making capability in low-income countries, supporting macroeconomic stability, economic growth and poverty reduction |
| **Status of the programme or project** | Current or in progress |
| **Duration and timing** | June 2012 to March 2025. |
| **Website for further information** | <https://www.imf.org/external/np/res/dfidimf/> |
| **Contact point for further information** | Noemie Chomet, FCDO. |

| Name of programme or project | Impact Evaluations on urban transport, transport corridors and road safety across multilateral development banks and bilateral programmes (ieConnect) . |
| --- | --- |
| **Objective or purpose** | The programme aims to increase the availability and use of rigorous research and impact evaluation (IE) evidence for the selection, design, and implementation of transport infrastructure projects, particularly in low income and lower-middle income countries or fragile and conflict affected states (FCAS). It conducts impact evaluations on urban mobility, transport corridors, road safety and rural roads. It works with country government partners and multilateral development bank partners to conduct the evaluations and uses this as a way to do training and build capacity (knowledge transfer) to those in LDCs. |
| **Entity making the incentive available** | FCDO through the World Bank. |
| **Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member** | Partners include the developing country governments as decision makers for transport projects and policies, the multilateral development banks as the major investors in the sector and civil society as implementers and influencers. Proposals driven between World Bank Development Impact Evaluation (DIME) team and Transport Global Practice staff in collaboration with partner country governments. Research is commissioned internal to the World Bank by the IE Trust Fund, DIME, through open calls for research to which World Bank staff can apply. |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | Guinea-Bissau; Liberia; Malawi; Mozambique; Nepal; Rwanda; Senegal; Tanzania |
| **Beneficiary Observer(s)** |  |
| **Beneficiary enterprises or institutions** | Partner governments or multilateral development banks. Research is commissioned internal to the World Bank by the IE Trust Fund, DIME, through open calls for research to which World Bank staff can apply. |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | Research, workshops, knowledge transfer projects and events, training, learning visits. The World Bank covers some of the cost of the impact evaluation, with the partner covering the majority of the cost. An important incentive is the extensive training and capacity building that government officials receive through a learning-by-doing approach over several years of working together. |
| **Financial implications** | GBP 12.25 million |
| **Field of technology** | Transport |
| **Category of technology** | Other (knowledge transfer for impact evaluation) |
| **Output or impact** | ieConnect aims to increase the use of evidence for policymaking, decision making and project development, contributing to faster, fairer and more inclusive economic development and poverty reduction. It does this by increasing the amount of evidence available, by influencing governments and the MDBs to do impact evaluations on their projects and improving their capacity to do and use the IEs and disseminating the evidence. While much of the impact will happen at the end of the evaluations, ieConnect have found that 56% of impact evaluation baseline studies (at the beginning) informed loan project design or implementation. |
| **Status of the programme or project** | Current or in progress |
| **Duration and timing** | November 2016 – December 2023. |
| **Website for further information** | <https://www.worldbank.org/en/research/dime/brief/transport> |
| **Contact point for further information** | Anne Joselin, FCDO. |

| Name of programme or project | Global Better Health Programme |
| --- | --- |
| **Objective or purpose** | The programme aims support increased life expectancy, improved productivity and economic growth in our partner countries. To achieve this high-level impact it has two overarching health goals:  •To tackle the issue of premature death and illness due to Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) like diabetes and heart disease.  •To reduce incidents of premature mortality and morbidity (e.g. infections contracted in hospitals) by improving access to safe, quality care. |
| **Entity making the incentive available** | UK Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office. |
| **Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member** | FCDO funds technical collaboration through commercial contracts with its four implementing partners and an MoU with its strategic partner (a consortium of NHS organisations) . |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | Myanmar |
| **Beneficiary Observer(s)** |  |
| **Beneficiary enterprises or institutions** | The four implementing partners are free to subcontract for technical expertise globally |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | FCDO provides funding for its implementing and strategic partners to provide technical assistance/collaboration to beneficiaries in our partner countries' health systems. |
| **Financial implications** | GBP 79.3 million |
| **Field of technology** | Health system strengthening technical assistance/collaboration. |
| **Category of technology** | Health-related technology |
| **Output or impact** | •Outcome 1: Increased coverage and utilisation of effective support and services for NCD prevention, treatment and management.  •Outcome 2: Improved equitable access to safe and quality healthcare.  •Impact: Ensure health lives and promote wellbeing (SDG 3) by reducing premature mortality from NCD through prevention, treatment, management and quality of care. |
| **Status of the programme or project** | Current or in progress |
| **Duration and timing** | 2019-2022 |
| **Website for further information** | <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/better-health-programme> |
| **Contact point for further information** | Henry Eddlestone (Head of Global Better Health Programme, FCDO)  [Henry.eddlestone@fcdo.gov.uk](mailto:Henry.eddlestone@fcdo.gov.uk) |

| Name of programme or project | Humanitarian Innovation Fund (HIF) |
| --- | --- |
| **Objective or purpose** | The HIF develops and tests innovations in the humanitarian system. It is an independent, grant-making programme open to the entire humanitarian community. |
| **Entity making the incentive available** | Elrha |
| **Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member** | NGOs |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Central African Republic; Chad; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Guinea; Haiti; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mozambique; Myanmar; Nepal; Niger; Rwanda; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Tanzania |
| **Beneficiary Observer(s)** |  |
| **Beneficiary enterprises or institutions** | Grants made to academic institutions, private sector, or NGOs. |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | Competitive grant-making process based on calls for proposals on specific topics. Larger grants for innovations with proof of concept. |
| **Financial implications** | GBP 15 million |
| **Field of technology** | Humanitarian-affected populations |
| **Category of technology** | Other (WASH, assistive technology for disability) |
| **Output or impact** | Improve outcomes for people affected by humanitarian crises by identifying, nurturing and sharing more effective and scalable solutions. |
| **Status of the programme or project** | Current or in progress |
| **Duration and timing** | 2019-2023 |
| **Website for further information** | <https://www.elrha.org/programme/hif/> |
| **Contact point for further information** | Tarah Friend, [tarah.friend@fcdo.gov.uk](mailto:tarah.friend@fcdo.gov.uk) |

| Name of programme or project | Creating Hope in Conflict (CHIC) |
| --- | --- |
| **Objective or purpose** | CHIC is a challenge fund for supporting humanitarian innovation in conflict. CHIC identifies and scales innovations that apply new insights, technologies and approaches to increase survival or improve the lives of the most vulnerable people and the hardest-to-reach in humanitarian crises caused by conflict. |
| **Entity making the incentive available** | Grand Challenges Canada |
| **Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member** | Grants made to academic/research institutions, private sector, or NGOs. |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | Afghanistan; Central African Republic; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Mali |
| **Beneficiary Observer(s)** |  |
| **Beneficiary enterprises or institutions** | Grants made to academic institutions, private sector, or NGOs. |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | Seed grants (smaller grants for promising early-stage innovations) and 'Transition to Scale' (TTS) projects (larger grants to more mature innovations, with proof of concept, assessed as being ready to scale) . These are selected through open Request for Proposals (RFPs) for Seed innovations, and through a combination of calls and more targeted invitations for TTS. |
| **Financial implications** | The total lifetime value of the fund now stands at around GBP 28 million. The UK contribution is GBP 9 million. |
| **Field of technology** | Conflict-affected populations. |
| **Category of technology** | Health-related technology; Environmentally friendly or sustainable technology; Food and agriculture; Information and communications technology; Climate change mitigation technology; Other (WASH) |
| **Output or impact** | Increased survival and improved lives among the most vulnerable populations affected by humanitarian crises caused by conflict through the implementation of humanitarian innovations. |
| **Status of the programme or project** | Current or in progress |
| **Duration and timing** | 2019-2023 |
| **Website for further information** | <https://humanitariangrandchallenge.org/> |
| **Contact point for further information** | Tarah Friend, [tarah.friend@fcdo.gov.uk](mailto:tarah.friend@fcdo.gov.uk) |

| Name of programme or project | Global Research Partnership (GRP) programme |
| --- | --- |
| **Objective or purpose** | This is a trilateral programme, jointly implemented with UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) and the Government of India's Department of Biotechnology (DBT). The objective is to address pressing global development challenges in food security and maternal and child health by blending the best of UK and Indian science with developing country experience from Asia and Africa.  The programme provides an innovative way in which the UK-India cooperation is extended to new tripartite partnerships on science and research. The expected results are to: (i) deliver new institutional arrangements and research that provide new solutions to key development challenges, (ii) test new innovations/models across different environmental and cultural settings, and (iii) build the global evidence base for poverty reduction. |
| **Entity making the incentive available** | Grants to research organisations in the UK, Asia and Africa to carry out trilateral research projects based on competitive bidding. Funds are provided from FCDO to UKRI [Medical Research Council - MRC] who in turn disburse funds to research organisations. The programme is co-funded by UKRI and DBT, with DBT paying for the Indian research organisations and FCDO and UKRI supporting developing country and UK research partners. |
| **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. |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | Bangladesh; Malawi; Nepal; Sierra Leone; Tanzania; Uganda; Zambia |
| **Beneficiary Observer(s)** |  |
| **Beneficiary enterprises or institutions** | 18 collaborative research projects have been supported across 14 countries in Asia and Africa including in LDCs such as Nepal, Malawi, Bangladesh, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Zambia, Uganda; 11 projects have been delivered and 7 projects are currently under implementation |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | Cash grants for research, trans-national collaborations and travel as well as non-monetised benefits of research capacity strengthening, including skills transfer opportunities, through three-way collaborations between research organisations in the UK, India/Asia and Africa |
| **Financial implications** | Total ODA budget committed from FCDO during 2014 – 2024: GBP 6,128,571. This is match funded by UKRI and DBT. |
| **Field of technology** | Aquaculture for development, and women and children's health. The aquaculture research element has been delivered and is now closed. |
| **Category of technology** | Health-related technology; Food and agriculture |
| **Output or impact** | High quality scientific knowledge that will impact on poverty and food security by delivering (a) research products (e.g. laboratory and field techniques, tools, new knowledge, policy recommendations) developed jointly through trilateral international science partnerships, and (b) individual and organisational capacity building in developing countries.  For example, a range of new evidence on the impacts of antibiotic use for sustainable shrimp aquaculture in South Asia is benefitting thousands of livelihoods in India and Bangladesh; new findings around rotavirus immunogenetics will have implications for vaccine implementation practice and policy making in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa; an award-winning novel device to prevent pre-eclampsia in low-resource settings is being trialled across multiple countries and saving lives in countries in Asia and Africa; and a wide range of studentships have been funded under several projects. |
| **Status of the programme or project** | Current or in progress |
| **Duration and timing** | February 2014- March 2024 |
| **Website for further information** |  |
| **Contact point for further information** | Nupur Barua, Head FCDO South Asia Research Hub  [Nupur.barua@fcdo.gov.uk](mailto:Nupur.barua@fcdo.gov.uk) |

| Name of programme or project | African Joint Operation Against Cybercrime (AFJOC) |
| --- | --- |
| **Objective or purpose** | The project aims to strengthen the capability of cybercrime units within law enforcement agencies in the Africa region to respond effectively on cyber incidents. Through joint cross-jurisdictional operations within the region coordinated action will be implemented to reduce the global impact of cybercrime and protect communities for a safer world. |
| **Entity making the incentive available** | The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) |
| **Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member** | AFJOC will primarily target law enforcement units across the Africa region, however, planned deliverables include cyber hygiene awareness campaign to upskill the general population in the region on steps they can take to protect themselves online. Other planned deliverables include: establishing an Africa Desk at Interpol consisting of 12 staff in the interim; collaborating with INTERPOL Africa member countries including those recognised by the WTO as LEDCs to form a framework for a coordinated response to cybercrimes; publishing an Africa Cybercrime Threat Assessment annually to inform stakeholders of the key threats and consolidate regional knowledge; and undertaking operations on a regional and intra-regional level to collectively address cyber threats based on actionable intelligence. |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | Angola; Chad; Rwanda; Senegal |
| **Beneficiary Observer(s)** |  |
| **Beneficiary enterprises or institutions** | Law enforcement agencies |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | Online Campaign: information awareness campaigns to address the threats of cybercrime at the public level in African states through social media and other mediums.  Operations: cross-jurisdictional operations to collectively address cyber threats in the region.  Threat assessment report: Annual threat assessment report to inform law enforcement units in Africa of key cyber threats that they're exposed to, and identify gaps in capability. |
| **Financial implications** | This is part of a larger project started in 2021 and due to end in 2023, with an estimated total value of GBP 2.8 million. Funding by country is not available, especially as many activities will be joint and involving a number of countries at the same time. |
| **Field of technology** | Cyber hygiene, Cyber awareness, cyber operations |
| **Category of technology** | Information and communications technology |
| **Output or impact** | Outcome Two: INTERPOL Africa Cyber Desk established with initial 12 staff recruited and on-boarded.  Outcome Two: Regional Implementation of an Africa Strategy to Combat Cybercrime.  Outcome Three: Strengthened Regional Law Enforcement Cooperation through joint operations against cybercrime conducted by the INTERPOL Africa Desk.  Outcome Four: Develop African States law enforcement units operational agility for dynamic and nimble operations to sustain proactive efforts against cybercrime through the use of INTERPOL virtual collaboration platforms. |
| **Status of the programme or project** | Current or in progress |
| **Duration and timing** | 2021-2023 |
| **Website for further information** | <https://www.interpol.int/en/Crimes/Cybercrime/Cybercrime-operations/AFJOC-African-Joint-Operation-against-Cybercrime> |
| **Contact point for further information** | Rob Gordon – [rob.gordon@fcdo.gov.uk](mailto:rob.gordon@fcdo.gov.uk) |

| Name of programme or project | Sustainable Manufacturing and Environmental Pollution |
| --- | --- |
| **Objective or purpose** | The Sustainable Manufacturing and Environmental Pollution (SMEP) programme is addressing environmental pollution associated with manufacturing and industrial process in developing countries, by generating evidence on pollution and environmental health and developing and testing the application of technology-based solutions and cleaner production methods and associated technical assistance. |
| **Entity making the incentive available** | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office |
| **Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member** | Grants are provided by the UK Government through FCDO |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | Bangladesh; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Nepal; Rwanda; Senegal; Tanzania; Uganda; Zambia |
| **Beneficiary Observer(s)** |  |
| **Beneficiary enterprises or institutions** | Private enterprises |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | Grants and in-kind support to process improvement and product development, at trade-readiness levels 6 to 9 |
| **Financial implications** | GBP10 million |
| **Field of technology** | Technology/innovation of relevance to plastics pollution mitigation |
| **Category of technology** | Environmentally friendly or sustainable technology; Climate change mitigation technology |
| **Output or impact** | Plastics mitigation technologies that have strong potential for market uptake and scaling (to gain market traction, solutions should be technically and economically viable to implement);  Plastics mitigation technologies that can progress rapidly through technology readiness levels and overcome technical and other barriers to entry (e.g. regulatory; value chain market perception; or other); and,  Deliver additional social and economic benefits including, but not limited to, promoting technologies that are inclusive of the marginalized groups, gender-responsive and promoting capacity building and wealth creation for the locals. |
| **Status of the programme or project** | Current or in progress |
| **Duration and timing** | 2019-2024 |
| **Website for further information** | SMEP – Sustainable Manufacturing and Environmental Pollution Programme (smepprogramme.org) |
| **Contact point for further information** | Tim Sumner, FCDO, [tim.sumner@fcdo.gov.uk](mailto:tim.sumner@fcdo.gov.uk) |

| Name of programme or project | Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund (IWTCF) |
| --- | --- |
| **Objective or purpose** | The Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) is an urgent global issue. It is a serious criminal industry, estimated to be worth between GBP7bn and GBP17bn 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 IWTCF 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** | The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), and The Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) through the Official Development Assistance (ODA) programme. |
| **Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member** | Organisations that can demonstrate that they meet the Fund's requirements, which includes demonstrating that the benefits of the work will be realised in ODA eligible countries. |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | Angola; Bangladesh; Benin; Burkina Faso; Cambodia; Central African Republic; Chad; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Guinea; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Myanmar; Niger; Rwanda; Sierra Leone |
| **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 ODA eligible countries |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | This varies depending on the project. |
| **Financial implications** | The IWTCF has committed over GBP 43m since 2014 to 136 projects around the world, in over 60 countries. |
| **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:  PROJECT TITLE: 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  Summary: 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 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.  FUNDING: GBP 449,927  PROJECT TITLE: Dismantling wildlife trafficking cybercrime networks in Southeast Asia Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore ROUND 6  Start: 01/03/2021  End: 31/08/2023  Lead partner: Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE), University of Kent  Summary: 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 In progress improvement of the law enforcement response  FUNDING: GBP 360,348  PROJECT TITLE: Harnessing technology to end the illegal trade in succulent plants  Start: 01/07/2022  End: 30/06/25  Lead partner: Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew  Summary: The illegal trade in Southern African succulent plants is resulting in extinctions. Addressing the supply and sale of illegally trafficked plants faces regulatory and enforcement challenges. Multidisciplinary research, from use of Artificial Intelligence tools to personal interviews, will identify points of intervention and inform strategies to improve regulation and law enforcement actions. Development of chemical fingerprinting and marking techniques will enable traceability and transparency in trade, while aiding the reintroduction of confiscated plants to their original locality in the wild.  FUNDING: GBP 513,567 |
| **Category of technology** | Biotechnology and biodiversity; Environmentally friendly or sustainable technology; Information and communications technology |
| **Output or impact** | 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.  The projects supported by the IWTCF should help to:  •Reduce poaching levels.  •Provide tools to combat corruption linked to poaching.  •Improve security for communities and support efforts to protect the natural resources communities rely on. |
| **Status of the programme or project** | Current or in progress |
| **Duration and timing** |  |
| **Website for further information** | <https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/> |
| **Contact point for further information** | [IllegalWildlifeTrade@defra.gov.uk](mailto:IllegalWildlifeTrade@defra.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 GBP7bn and GBP17bn 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.  A British military counter-poaching taskforce works to train African park rangers to use more effective and safer counter-poaching techniques as they seek to disrupt poaching. Work is conducted in partnership with countries to provide support for activities such as tracking, navigation, communications and intelligence information sharing to support capacity building to tackle poaching.  This work will result in safer, more effective counter-poaching in locations where training has taken place; better integration of counter-poaching work and local communities leading to a more sustainable future for counter-poaching efforts; more effective communication, data collection and intelligence sharing between parks and countries; and better supported and more professional park rangers.  In some instances, small amounts of light equipment (e.g. compasses, patrol bags and cookers) may be purchased for the benefit of the rangers to ensure they have the minimum equipment necessary to complete the task. Training is also given on effective radio operating. |
| **Entity making the incentive available** | UK Government – funded by Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. |
| **Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member** | The Ministry of Defence and the British Army receive funding to deliver this training and work directly with beneficiaries in Official Development Assistance (ODA) eligible countries |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | Zambia |
| **Beneficiary Observer(s)** |  |
| **Beneficiary enterprises or institutions** | Governments and national parks in countries that are ODA eligible that can demonstrate that the benefits of the work meet the ODA criteria. |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | Funding of capacity building/training. |
| **Financial implications** | For financial year 2022/2023 GBP 200,000 of ODA has been allocated to this programme. |
| **Field of technology** | Improvements to systems that support counter-poaching activity, and which support implementation of effective measures to counter the illegal wildlife trade.  Skills such as tracking, navigation, communications, radio operation, data collection and intelligence information sharing. In some instances, small amounts of light equipment (e.g. compasses, patrol bags and cookers) may be purchased for the benefit of the rangers to ensure they have the minimum equipment necessary to complete the task. |
| **Category of technology** | Biotechnology and biodiversity; Information and communications technology |
| **Output or impact** | The training should help to:  •reduce poaching levels.  •combat corruption linked to poaching.  •improve safety and security of communities and protect natural resources.  •increase the professionalism of rangers.  •empower rangers to combat poaching and protect their natural resources. |
| **Status of the programme or project** | Current or in progress |
| **Duration and timing** |  |
| **Website for further information** |  |
| **Contact point for further information** | [iwtteam@defra.gov.uk](mailto:iwtteam@defra.gov.uk) |

| Name of programme or project | Africa Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Cooling and Cold Chain (ACES) |
| --- | --- |
| **Objective or purpose** | The hub of ACES is hosted by the University of Rwanda at its Rubirizi Campus in Kigali. It provides training and capacity building to local farmers, engineers and healthcare workers in sustainable cooling and cold chain technologies for both food and vaccines. Once a viable model has been delivered in Rwanda, up to five specialised outreach and knowledge establishments (SPOKEs) across East and Southern Africa will be established. This will act as a hub (ACES) and spoke (SPOKEs) model to disseminate and grow a network to implement solutions across cold chain and refrigeration.  These activities at the hub in Rwanda and at the SPOKES aim to simultaneously deliver social, environmental and economic benefits. Activities will apply and bring to market climate friendly, energy efficient cooling solutions, accelerating the transition in African and other markets to sustainable refrigeration and post-harvest management techniques in order to reduce food loss and waste and improve vaccine supply chains. This will be done through supporting the development of finance models, policies and skills through offering technical assistance and training.  Research will be shared and developed from UK academics, with equipment and training delivered from leading industry partners at the centre. Further, one of the leading industry partners has established their first African regional office at the Centre in Kigali to aide in disseminating technology across Africa. The skills and knowledge developed within the centre will then be transferred out into rural communities and other African countries via the SPOKE model. |
| **Entity making the incentive available** | Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) within UK government in partnership with UNEP (UN Environment Programme) and University of Birmingham. |
| **Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member** | Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), University of Rwanda, Kenyan Government |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | Rwanda |
| **Beneficiary Observer(s)** |  |
| **Beneficiary enterprises or institutions** | Partner governments, academic/research institutions, private sector |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | Funding of capacity building/training. |
| **Financial implications** | For financial year 2022/2023 GBP 4 million of ODA has been allocated to this programme. |
| **Field of technology** | Training and capacity building to local farmers, refrigeration engineers and healthcare workers in sustainable cooling and cold chain technologies (e.g., refrigerators, air conditioners) for both food and vaccines at the hub in Kigali but also through the SPOKES |
| **Category of technology** | Environmentally friendly or sustainable technology; Food and agriculture; Climate change mitigation technology |
| **Output or impact** | The project should help to:  •Reduce the climate impact of technologies deployed.  •Support farmers in reducing post-harvest food loss and improve access to safe and nutritious food  •Ensuring that communities have continuing access to life-saving vaccines/health services.  •Provide increase jobs and economic benefits in the relevant communities.  •Increase cold-chain connectivity within and across regions.  •Stimulate investment and innovation in sustainable cooling technologies resulting in increased market availability and accessibility |
| **Status of the programme or project** | Current or in progress |
| **Duration and timing** | Defra (UK Government) has allocated GBP 12 million to further scale up existing ODA activities delivered in partnership with UNEP up to 2025. |
| **Website for further information** | <https://coolingafrica.org/> |
| **Contact point for further information** | [fgas@defra.gov.uk](mailto:fgas@defra.gov.uk) |

| Name of programme or project | UK contribution to the WMO (World Meteorological Organisation) Voluntary Cooperation Programme (VCP), managed by the Met Office. |
| --- | --- |
| **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** | The UK contribution to the WMO VCP is funded through the UK Public Weather Service programme. |
| **Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member** | Government agencies |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | Malawi; Senegal; Tanzania; Zambia |
| **Beneficiary Observer(s)** |  |
| **Beneficiary enterprises or institutions** | The beneficiaries are mainly the NMHSs (National Meteorological and Hydrological Services) of developing countries |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | 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** | 1st July 2021 – 1st July 2022 expenditure: ~GBP 1,250,349 |
| **Field of technology** | Support includes:  •Observations: providing support to significant, remote, upper air climate observations on small islands  •Forecast Information/Delivery: including access to Met Office model information/data and training  •Support for media communications (TV, web) and effective delivery of forecasts and warnings  •Climate Data Management: including support for software, and training, to aid the effective management of data, and provision of products to stakeholders (national, regional, global)  •Scientific/management training to help build capacity  •Emergency support especially in terms of natural disasters |
| **Category of technology** | Environmentally friendly or sustainable technology; Climate change mitigation technology |
| **Output or impact** | to help sustainably develop their weather and climate services so that people can stay safe and thrive |
| **Status of the programme or project** | Current or in progress |
| **Duration and timing** |  |
| **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](mailto:karen.mccourt@metoffice.gov.uk)) |

| Name of programme or project | Tackling cybercrime: strengthening legislation, law enforcement and international cooperation (Phase 2) |
| --- | --- |
| **Objective or purpose** | To foster a truly cross-government approach, to strategically counter and respond to cybercrime challenges. The project will deliver strategic change in tactics, operations, strategy and policy, thus enhancing national regional and international security. The project will be delivered in very close cooperation with the Commonwealth Secretariat and continue to operationalise previous capacity-building initiatives |
| **Entity making the incentive available** | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime |
| **Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member** | Government and law enforcement. |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | Angola; Burkina Faso; Chad; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Mauritania; Myanmar; Niger; Senegal |
| **Beneficiary Observer(s)** |  |
| **Beneficiary enterprises or institutions** | Government and law enforcement. |
| **Nature of incentive measure** |  |
| **Financial implications** | This was part of a larger project for which the budget was GBP 0.5 million overall. Funding by country is not available. |
| **Field of technology** | Cyber policy advice and training for criminal justice practitioners and law enforcement. |
| **Category of technology** | Information and communications technology |
| **Output or impact** | •The regional Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on cybercrime was delivered to disseminate UNODC's updated Digest on Cyber Organized Crime and its translation into Spanish.  •Train on the legal aspects of investigating the criminal use of crypto currencies for specialized prosecutors.  •Training on legal aspects of cybercrime entitled "ABC of criminal investigations in Cyberspace" was delivered to 15 police officers. |
| **Status of the programme or project** | Completed |
| **Duration and timing** | September 2021 – May 2022 |
| **Website for further information** | <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/cybercrime/index.html> |
| **Contact point for further information** | [tobi.oshilaja@fcdo.gov.uk](mailto:tobi.oshilaja@fcdo.gov.uk) |

| 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** | UKRI (BBSRC- Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council, NERC- The Natural Environment Research Council) |
| **Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member** | The programme is funded by the BEIS managed Global Challenges Research Fund and other-ODA funding. |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | Afghanistan; Angola; Bangladesh; Burundi; Cambodia; Central African Republic; Chad; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Djibouti; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Lesotho; Madagascar; Malawi; Mozambique; Myanmar; Nepal; Rwanda; Solomon Islands; Uganda; Zambia |
| **Beneficiary Observer(s)** |  |
| **Beneficiary enterprises or institutions** | 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) |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | 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** | GBP 3.2 million |
| **Field of technology** | Field; Biotechnology and biological sciences, natural environment.  Sector; agriculture, aquaculture. |
| **Category of technology** | Biotechnology and biodiversity; Other (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) |
| **Output or 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** |  |
| **Website for further information** |  |
| **Contact point for further information** | [adam.bowen@bbsrc.ukri.org](mailto:adam.bowen@bbsrc.ukri.org)  [jennifer.wickens@nerc.ukri.org](mailto:jennifer.wickens@nerc.ukri.org) |

| Name of programme or project | Energy Catalyst |
| --- | --- |
| **Objective or purpose** | Energy Catalyst accelerates the innovation needed to end energy poverty. Through financial and advisory support, and by building strategic partnerships and uncovering new insights, Energy Catalyst helps bring to market technologies and business models that can improve lives in Africa and Asia.  To be eligible companies must aim to create technologies and or business models which are low cost, low carbon and secure, while also considering Gender Equality and Social Inclusion. |
| **Entity making the incentive available** | Innovate UK through the Global Challenge Research Fund |
| **Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member** | 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, The Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) and Business Energy and Industrial Strategy International Climate finance (BEIS ICF) and Global Challenge Research Fund (GCRF) |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | Bangladesh; Benin; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Liberia; Malawi; Mozambique; Rwanda; Sierra Leone; Tanzania; Uganda; Zambia |
| **Beneficiary Observer(s)** |  |
| **Beneficiary enterprises or institutions** | Each project includes at least one partner from the UK (admin lead) and for late stage, at least one partner from an in scope LDC. Research organisations must partner with private companies. |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | Cash grant plus non-financial support in the form of travel and business incubation support. |
| **Financial implications** | Energy Catalyst budget 2015 – 2026, including non-grant and opex costs is as follows:  -GBP 61 million DFID  -GBP 28.8 million GCRF  -GBP 8 million ICF  -GBP 20 million BEIS Ayrton via UKRI |
| **Field of technology** | Energy access |
| **Category of technology** | Environmentally friendly or sustainable technology |
| **Output or 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.  In 2021/22, as a result of GCRF funding, EC have published 14 research reports (all of which were peer reviewed), submitted 14 patents, with 5 of those being granted.  Key achievements by the programme in 2021/22 include: improved clean energy access for 174,000 people in developing countries via Energy Catalyst. GCRF funding supported the development of a low-cost and easy to deploy solar heater by SolarisKit (which is available on Amazon); the development and pilot distribution of an innovative and affordable electric pressure cooker in Kenya led by Gamos Limited |
| **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 2026 with individual projects which vary from 6 months to over 3 years. |
| **Website for further information** | <https://energycatalyst.ukri.org/> |
| **Contact point for further information** | Alice Goodbrook, Innovate UK [alice.goodbrook@iuk.ukri.org](mailto:alice.goodbrook@iuk.ukri.org) +44 (0) 7826513670 |

| Name of programme or project | GCRF AgriFood Africa including 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** | Innovate UK through the Global Challenge 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. Research organisations must partner with private companies. |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | Angola; Benin; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Central African Republic; Chad; Democratic Republic of the Congo; The Gambia; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Lesotho; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mozambique; Niger; Rwanda; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Solomon Islands; Tanzania; Togo; Uganda; Zambia |
| **Beneficiary Observer(s)** |  |
| **Beneficiary enterprises or institutions** | AgriTech Catalyst projects fund at least one partner from the UK and one from an eligible African country. Research organisations must partner with private companies. Innovation Awards and other activities are aimed towards SMEs in the UK and Africa, research organisations and charities. |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | Cash grants |
| **Financial implications** | GBP 20.8 million |
| **Field of technology** | Agriculture and food |
| **Category of technology** | Biotechnology and biodiversity; Environmentally friendly or sustainable technology; Food and agriculture; Information and communications technology; Climate change mitigation technology |
| **Output or 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** | 2019-2024 |
| **Website for further information** | <https://www.gov.uk/international-development-funding/the-agri-tech-catalyst> |
| **Contact point for further information** | Kathryn Miller, Innovate UK  [kathryn.miller@iuk.ukri.org](mailto:kathryn.miller@iuk.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. |
| **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; non-UK higher education institutions and other research organisations; not-for-profit and private sector organisations with appropriate research capacity. |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | Cambodia; Liberia; Malawi; Nepal; Rwanda; Sierra Leone; Tanzania; Uganda |
| **Beneficiary Observer(s)** |  |
| **Beneficiary enterprises or institutions** | Various project partner including research organisations, NGOs, government functions, private enterprise in LDCs. |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | Joint research projects with LDC partners and projects including LDCs as study areas |
| **Financial implications** | 19 grants with a total value of just under GBP18 million across the full |
| **Field of technology** | Engineering; water engineering; healthcare diagnostics; medical prosthetics and orthotics; renewable energy; energy systems and decentralised use of energy, modelling healthcare management approaches (e.g tracking infectious disease), mathematical sciences, physical sciences |
| **Category of technology** | Health-related technology; Environmentally friendly or sustainable technology; Information and communications technology; Climate change mitigation technology |
| **Output or impact** | The programme will deliver activities cantered 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** | The projects under this programme range from 1-4 years in duration with the latest finishing in September 2022. Note that many have been extended due to the disruption from the global pandemic |
| **Website for further information** | [www.ukri.org](http://www.ukri.org) |
| **Contact point for further information** | Ellie Gilvin - [ellie.gilvin@epsrc.ukri.org](mailto:ellie.gilvin@epsrc.ukri.org) |

| Name of programme or project | Tackling cybercrime: strengthening legislation, law enforcement and international cooperation (delivered by UN Office on Drugs and Crime) |
| --- | --- |
| **Objective or purpose** | This project aims to foster a truly cross-government approach to strategically counter and respond to cybercrime challenges. It supports Member States to strengthen their capacities in investigation, prosecution and cross-border cooperation to efficiently and effectively combat emerging and existing cybercrime issues at national and regional levels in Africa and Latin America. This includes LDCs: Mozambique, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau  This falls under the UK's Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) Cyber programme. This supports the delivery of the UK's National Cyber Security Strategy (NCSS) through capacity building projects across the globe. |
| **Entity making the incentive available** | FCDO provided funding; UNODC delivered activity |
| **Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member** | Representatives of Government, National authorities |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | The Gambia; Guinea-Bissau; Mozambique |
| **Beneficiary Observer(s)** |  |
| **Beneficiary enterprises or institutions** | Law enforcement agencies |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | Training in investigating and prosecuting cybercrime |
| **Financial implications** | GBP 843,957.02 |
| **Field of technology** | Countering cybercrime |
| **Category of technology** | Information and communications technology |
| **Output or impact** | Output 1: Enhance and facilitate knowledge sharing of practitioners on cyber organized crime, in Anglophone African countries and Latin America  Output 2: Strengthen capacities of criminal justice practitioners and law enforcement officers on how to investigate, prosecute and judge cyber-dependent and cyber-enabled offenses |
| **Status of the programme or project** | Completed |
| **Duration and timing** | July 2021- July 2022 |
| **Website for further information** |  |
| **Contact point for further information** | Rob Gordon – [Rob.gordon@fcdo.gov.uk](mailto:Rob.gordon@fcdo.gov.uk) |

| Name of programme or project | Home Office – Joint Integrated Cyber Analysis Project (JICAP) |
| --- | --- |
| **Objective or purpose** | This project brings together experience and best practice in the delivery of the Home Office's National Cyber Risk Assessments (NCRA), Oxford University Capacity Maturity Modelling (CMM). The project will work with the national authorities in each selected country to deliver an integrated package of strategic assistance that will help each country to develop and implement tailored national strategies and policies that are informed by robust assessment methodologies. |
| **Entity making the incentive available** | Home Office, UK Government |
| **Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member** |  |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | Rwanda |
| **Beneficiary Observer(s)** |  |
| **Beneficiary enterprises or institutions** | Representatives of Government, National authorities |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | Cyber Risk Assessment Training, Access to E-Learning packages, Workshops |
| **Financial implications** | Total Project cost 22/23 – GBP 276,662.00 |
| **Field of technology** | Cyber Risk, Cyber Hygiene, Countering cybercrime |
| **Category of technology** | Information and communications technology |
| **Output or impact** |  |
| **Status of the programme or project** | In development for future implementation |
| **Duration and timing** | April 2022 – March 2023 |
| **Website for further information** |  |
| **Contact point for further information** | Kavisha Assani – [Kavisha.Assani@fcdo.gov.uk](mailto:Kavisha.Assani@fcdo.gov.uk) |

| Name of programme or project | Home Office - National Cyber Risk Assessment Project (NCRA) – Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) Cybersecurity and Tech Programme. |
| --- | --- |
| **Objective or purpose** | The project assists selected African Commonwealth countries to better protect their critical national infrastructure by helping them conduct a national cyber risk assessment that identified for them their most critical risks and capacity gaps for Critical National Infrastructure.  This falls under the CSSF programme. The CSSF Cyber and Tech Programme Team supports the delivery of the current and likely future priorities under the UK's National Cyber Security Strategy (NCSS) through capacity building projects across the globe. |
| **Entity making the incentive available** | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office. |
| **Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member** | Representatives of Government, National authorities |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | Mozambique |
| **Beneficiary Observer(s)** |  |
| **Beneficiary enterprises or institutions** | Representatives of Government, National authorities |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | Cyber Risk Assessment Training, Access to E-Learning packages, Workshops |
| **Financial implications** | Total Project cost 22/23 – GBP 64,333 |
| **Field of technology** | Cyber Risk, Cyber Hygiene, Countering cybercrime |
| **Category of technology** | Information and communications technology |
| **Output or impact** | Output 1: Deliver a new or updated Capacity Maturity Model (CMM) assessment with Oxford Global Cyber Security Capacity Centre (GCSCC) or one of the established CMM implementers.  Output 2: Bring together the insights from the NCRA and CMM assessment to identify and prioritise the critical cyber capacity gaps and priorities to help shape or reshape the National Cyber Strategy (NCS).  Output 3: Provide recommendations, advice and guidance to each country on the implementation of the NCS. |
| **Status of the programme or project** | Current or in progress |
| **Duration and timing** | April 2022 – March 2023 |
| **Website for further information** |  |
| **Contact point for further information** | Kavisha Assani – [Kavisha.Assani@fcdo.gov.uk](mailto:Kavisha.Assani@fcdo.gov.uk) |

| Name of programme or project | Commonwealth National Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT) Community: Strengthening Capabilities, promoting International Cyber Security Standards and Skill and Facilitating Collaboration. |
| --- | --- |
| **Objective or purpose** | In FY 19-20 the project was focused on raising the collective cybersecurity capability in low- and middle-income Commonwealth countries and developing relationships through 3 regional workshops and one culminating workshop, in the UK attended by representative from 40 Commonwealth countries with 29 countries attending in the final UK workshop.  In FY 20-21 the project sought to further develop the Commonwealth Community by enabling information sharing through an online Commonwealth Cybersecurity Practitioners' Community of Practice ("CCPC"). Alongside this, a series of webinars focused on technical skills development. The content covered standards and procedures which should be implemented to develop maturity of a countries CSIRT. A mentoring programme sought to progress a number of countries who identified key issues with progressing their CSIRT capabilities. At the conclusion of the second iteration of the programme it is clear that the combination of information sharing, peer-to-peer/remote learning, and a focus on a number of countries to enable them to overcome issues with developing their CSIRT, is highly effective approach to improving capability and raising cyber awareness.  FY 21-22 saw the requirement to continue to build the UK led CCPC to further support the member states to progress their CSIRT capability and promote international cybersecurity standards and skills across the Commonwealth. |
| **Entity making the incentive available** | Implementer – Torchlight Group |
| **Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member** | The programme maintained contact with the Commonwealth member states from the previous programme and collaboratively diagnosed their current situation, develop capability, and promote community engagements and sharing information through CCPC.  The CCPC served as the focal point to foster peer to peer learning and collaborations across the states through the use of informal discussion, viewing focussed webinars and hosting of a core resource library.  The outcome remained focussed on progressing the nCSIRT capabilities and enabling information sharing within the community. |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | Malawi; Mozambique |
| **Beneficiary Observer(s)** |  |
| **Beneficiary enterprises or institutions** | Representatives of Government, National authorities |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | Cyber Risk Assessment Training, Access to E-Learning packages, Workshops |
| **Financial implications** | October 2021 – April 2022 – GBP 397,000  March 2021 – September 2021 – GBP 0.2 million  March 2020 – March 2021 – GBP 0.5 million |
| **Field of technology** | Strengthening nCSIRT Capabilities, building commonwealth information sharing community, and promoting international cybersecurity standards and skills in low- and middle-income Commonwealth countries. |
| **Category of technology** | Information and communications technology |
| **Output or impact** | Output 1: Mentoring sessions delivered to up to 4 countries  Output 2: Curriculum of 4 CSIRT themes developed  Output 3: Online platform updated, curated and expanded, taking into account disabled accessibility  Output 4: Conduct stakeholder analysis at regional and international level  Output 5: Cyber exercise for the community delivered |
| **Status of the programme or project** | Completed |
| **Duration and timing** | October 2021 – April 2022 Completed  April 2019 – September 2021 Completed |
| **Website for further information** |  |
| **Contact point for further information** | Kavisha Assani – [Kavisha.Assani@fcdo.gov.uk](mailto:Kavisha.Assani@fcdo.gov.uk) |

| Name of programme or project | Get the Commonwealth Safe Online – CSSF Cybersecurity and Tech Programme |
| --- | --- |
| **Objective or purpose** | In developing Commonwealth countries with rapid growth of internet access, to protect people and small businesses by promoting and giving free access to high quality, timely and relevant information about how they can protect themselves.  This falls under the CSSF programme. The CSSF Cyber and Tech Programme Team supports the delivery of the current and likely future priorities under the UK's National Cyber Security Strategy (NCSS) through capacity building projects across the globe. |
| **Entity making the incentive available** | UK based NGO – Get Safe Online |
| **Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member** | This Project is a continuation of the previous project which will deliver to individuals, businesses and communities in developing countries freely accessible, high quality, timely and relevant information with which they can take steps to protect themselves. It will be backed up by locally driven promotional campaigns to land the most important messages with the widest possible audience. It will transfer into much needed new territory a body of intellectual property, good practice and proven economic and effective prevention measures that have been created in the UK through years of experience, and engagement with pre-eminent stakeholders and partners in the public, private, voluntary and academic sectors |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | Rwanda; Solomon Islands |
| **Beneficiary Observer(s)** |  |
| **Beneficiary enterprises or institutions** | Representatives of Government, National authorities |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | Information provision - Information on cyber awareness and hygiene via locally hosted websites and supporting campaign work. |
| **Financial implications** | 2021-2022 GBP 1,000,000; GBP 100,000 estimated LDC spend |
| **Field of technology** | Cyber Hygiene, Cyber Awareness |
| **Category of technology** | Information and communications technology |
| **Output or impact** | Output One: maintaining the websites developed for each country in the previous projects (a locally presented, freely accessible online resource about cyber risks - helping people to understand and therefore better protect themselves from the cyber risks most likely to cause them the most harm). 95% of survey respondents reported that the websites were both beneficial and relevant to their needs.  Output Two: locally driven awareness and promotional campaigns, highlighting the most prevalent and highest risks - will accentuate public awareness where it is most acutely needed. Regular monthly campaigns, two specific one-off campaigns and two events were delivered successfully throughout the project in all three regions. Respondents from the Caribbean reported that they are already practising all of the surveyed positive digital hygiene habits, while 60% of respondents that reported they were going to adopt these habits came from the Pacific.  Output Three: growth of local capability and capacity – continuation and growth of a global network of Commonwealth of Nations / Get Safe Online Advocacy (CoNGA). These CoNGA Advocates will be people with the right skills and aptitudes, selected by the sponsoring government departments. Trained and supported by GSO experts, provided with material and session packs, and empowered to deliver mini-workshops to audiences within their own country - in English and also where possible in locally spoken languages. 114 existing Ambassadors were being supported and mentored throughout the project while 120 new ones in 18 countries were trained. A new element of the Ambassador Programme that had been introduced during this funding period was the cascade pilot, where Ambassadors trained by GSO would go on to identify other local individuals with the potential to be Ambassadors and provide the training to them in a cascaded manner. Three pilots were identified and included the Rwanda Basic Education Board Cascade Pilot: Rwanda-based Ambassadors delivered awareness raising sessions to over 50 Master Trainers in the Rwanda Basic Education Board. The Master Trainers were then expected to deliver awareness raising sessions to both teachers and pupils in Rwanda.  An external evaluator concluded GSO's work has contributed to increased awareness and knowledge of online safety and increased confidence amongst individuals in the target countries. This should, in time, convert into behaviour change. |
| **Status of the programme or project** | Current or in progress |
| **Duration and timing** | July 2021-Aug 2022 Current project period  2018-22 Full project period |
| **Website for further information** | <https://www.getsafeonline.org/get-safe-online-around-the-world/> |
| **Contact point for further information** | Tehrime Khan; [Tehrime.Khan@fcdo.gov.uk](mailto:Tehrime.Khan@fcdo.gov.uk) |

| Name of programme or project | CAPRICA Plus: enhancing cyber-attack detection and reporting capacities, with increased focus on the Africa and Indo-Pacific regions (combining honeynet expansion, sinkholing extension and outreach) – CSSF Cybersecurity and Tech Programme |
| --- | --- |
| **Objective or purpose** | Uplift The Shadowserver Foundation's proven public benefit services, with a focus on increasing coverage in the Africa and Indo Pacific regions, by expanding their state of the art global honeypot sensor network, adding novel Web Application and enhanced IoT attack detection capabilities, extending outreach and engagement activities, enhancing malware/botnet sink holing and improving the volume and types of daily network remediation data feeds provided for free to National CSIRTs and network owners globally. |
| **Entity making the incentive available** | Shadowserver |
| **Eligible enterprises or institutions in developed country Member** | National bodies of Internet responsibility  (CERTs/CSIRTs/delegated authorities) |
| **Beneficiary Member(s)** | Malawi; Rwanda; Solomon Islands; Togo |
| **Beneficiary Observer(s)** |  |
| **Beneficiary enterprises or institutions** |  |
| **Nature of incentive measure** | Provision of free intelligence reporting and access to latest reports on cyber threats |
| **Financial implications** | Total project cost Feb 2021 – March 2021 GBP 0.5 million (Funding by country is not available). |
| **Field of technology** | Cyber threats Intelligence, Cyber risk awareness |
| **Category of technology** | Information and communications technology; Other |
| **Output or impact** | Through our CSSF Cyber and Tech programme funding, Shadowserver increased its coverage in the Africa and Indo-Pacific regions resulting in 30 new National CERTs/CSIRTs in the target regions being signed up to receive free daily network reports from The Shadowserver Foundation – providing a base-line of cybersecurity information that many previously lacked, helping to build and improve cyber-resilience in the regions. It has also added 31 new CVEs to honeypots in the Shadowserver CAPRICA sensor network and expanded the footprint by 277 IP addresses across 84 sensors in 29 countries. This significantly uplifts not only the Foundation's ability to monitor malicious activity on the Internet, but also to help make countries more aware of cyber threats, enabling them to better prepare themselves from cyber-attacks |
| **Status of the programme or project** | Completed |
| **Duration and timing** | This project runs from October 2021 – September 2022. |
| **Website for further information** | <https://www.shadowserver.org/news/uk-foreign-commonwealth-development-office-funds-shadowserver-surge-in-africa-and-indo-pacific-regions/> |
| **Contact point for further information** | Tehrime Khan – [Tehrime.Khan@fcdo.gov.uk](mailto:Tehrime.Khan@fcdo.gov.uk) |

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1. In English and French only. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)