



## **IUCN's intervention on capacity building and technology transfer**

### **UNGA Res. 69/292 Third PrepCom**

#### **Scope**

**March 31, 2017**

With respect to technology transfer, SDG 14 recognizes the need to “increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology.” It further specifically refers to the needs of developing countries, and in particular, small island developing States. Finally, SDG 17.6 recommends implementation of technology facilitation mechanisms to implement this and other sustainable development goals.

In the earlier intervention, IUCN spoke about undertaking an updated assessment of marine technology needs of developing countries. Such an assessment could include what technology may be available to be transferred from developed countries. Such an updated assessment would benefit from the participation of public and private partners, including industry, and should take into account existing and proposed innovation efforts.

Some of the technologies and mechanisms that could give support to advancing science and innovation in developing countries may be:

- IT infrastructure, that would allow advanced data analysis and storage of data;
- Access to AUVs and ROVs (deep submergence vehicles) fitted with high resolution cameras, which could be used to map extensive seafloor habitats & define megafaunal species distributions;
- Acoustic & sampling devices (e.g. multi-beam echo sounding, acoustic underwater positioning systems for deep-water mapping);
- High-resolution, large-scale and long-term data collection as well as sharing mechanisms;
- Molecular tools for high-resolution observation of microbes to larger invertebrates that would allow sequencing of DNA at sea and back on shore; and
- Innovative financial mechanisms for marine technologies.

With respect to marine scientific research, an implementing agreement could establish a mechanism for enhancing the following, keeping in mind the importance of participation by scientists from developing countries:

- access to samples, data and knowledge, including the publication and sharing of scientific knowledge;
- collaboration and international cooperation in scientific research projects and programs, including south-south and triangular cooperation;
- scientific and training and access to resources, research infrastructure and technology;
- socio-economic benefits (e.g. research directed to priority needs such as health and security); and
- facilitating the involvement of public and private sectors and multi-stakeholder partnerships.

Thank you.