THE GLOBAL MECHANISM
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

UNCCD Technology Transfer Framework

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Introduction

Access to appropriate technology is an important factor in fighting land degradation and establishing resilience to drought. Developing countries' needs for access to suitable technologies are, therefore, expected to be substantial. Yet, the international transfer of technology is often constrained by a variety of factors. These factors include insufficient research and development, lack of market readiness, the offering of non-suitable technologies, lack of information about available technologies, lack of financial incentives for sharing of indigenous and local technological knowledge, inadequate technological education, and an inability to define exact technological needs. In addition, there may be governmental barriers to technology export and import, and insufficient legal, institutional and financial frameworks for the protection of intellectual property and the promotion of foreign direct investment.[1]

This report outlines a proposed model framework for Technology Transfer under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). It also proposes an approach to technology transfer in the UNCCD context and includes elements that could be implemented in the next four years.

The Annex describes the agreements Parties have made under the Convention and in various decisions, along with the mandate for the Global Mechanism (GM) to support them.

Model Framework for Technology Transfer

Technology transfer, as defined by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), constitutes "...a broad set of processes covering the flows of know-how, experience and equipment for mitigating and adapting to climate change amongst different stakeholders such as governments, private sector entities, financial institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and research/education institutions..."[2]

For the purposes of this framework in the context of the UNCCD, technology transfer is understood to include **technology development, diffusion, transfer, and application of new and innovative technologies, as well as the transfer of related knowledge, know-how and good practices to affected country Parties.**[3]

For this report, diffusion is defined as the process by which an innovation is communicated over time among the participants in a social system. Diffusion considers five main elements that influence the spread of a new idea: the innovation itself, adopters, communication channels, time, and a social system.[4] Diffusion takes place along the (vertical) innovation chain, as well as (horizontally) between countries.

This model for technology transfer in the UNCCD context includes mechanisms for **vertical transfer**, which stimulates new and innovative technologies to move up the innovation chain, and helps promising new technologies move from the research and development (R&D) and scientific context into a viable business context and to implementation on the ground.

Green technology refers to a type of technology that is considered environmentally friendly based on its production process or its supply chain.

1 Financing options for Land Technology Transfer – Michael Koch for UNCCD, 2021 Available at: https://knowledge.unccd.int/publication/model-framework-technology-transfer

2 https://www.thegef.org/topics/technology

3 As per (inter alia) Article 6 and Article 18 of the Convention text, see annex for full text.

4 See Rogers, E. 2003. Diffusion of Innovations, 5th Edition. Simon and Schuster. ISBN 978-0-7432-5823-4.

Considerable challenges exist for innovative green technology,[5] especially when moving from the research context to a business context and to implementation on the ground. There often is a financing gap between the research phase (frequently financed through public funding) and getting a technology (product) ready to market (often financed through private sector funding). The average return on investment for sustainable green technologies could be longer than for traditional technologies. Many green technologies also include additional positive externalities to society, which are not always captured within traditional market mechanisms.

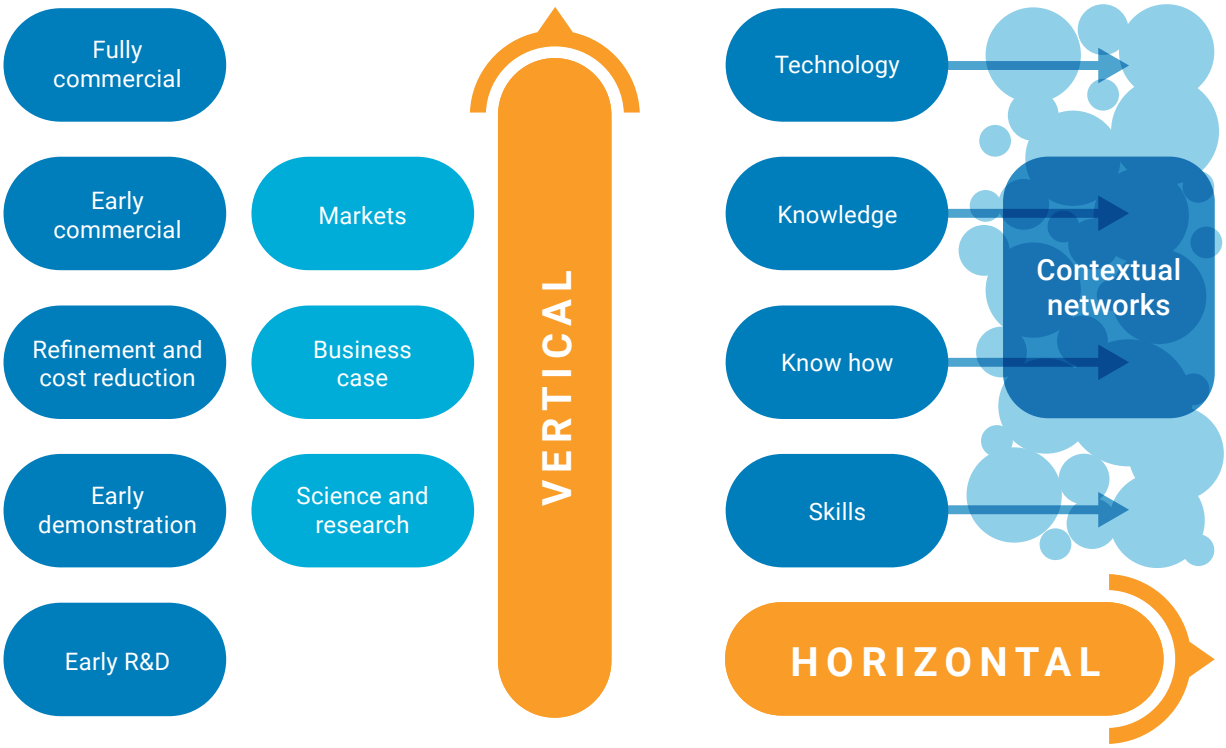
The current model also includes mechanisms for **horizontal transfer**, which is the diffusion of more mature technologies between countries, to ensure technologies are available and affordable in the places where they are needed most.

Even when technologies have moved out of R&D and are readily commercially adopted, there are still challenges that remain to enable a horizontal transfer. Making use of innovative technologies often requires knowledge, know-how and skills, as well as the establishment of markets and effective supply chains. These might not be readily available in the places where the technologies are most needed. Innovative technologies can also be linked to new finance models that also need to be understood and adopted.

Horizontal technology transfer, therefore, needs to be complemented with activities for capacity building and knowledge sharing. Capacity building activities in this context focus on building know-how and learning new skills. Knowledge-sharing activities focus on making knowledge available and understandable across contextual networks, regardless of possible contextual differences and languages.

Policy measures for horizontal transfer can focus on promoting and facilitating access to knowledge, providing incentives for early adopters (who are key to seeding and accelerating the diffusion of innovation), and working with existing and emerging local and global networks.

[5] Technology Transfer for Green Growth in Africa, African Development Bank, 2012 https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/African%20Development%20Report%202012%20-%20Technology%20Transfer%20for%20Green%20Growth%20in%20Africa.pdf



Problem statement

To combat desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD), achieve voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Targets and support the achievement of numerous Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), rapid action on the implementation of land restoration to is required. Many actions include the deployment of technologies, such as sustainable land management (SLM) technologies, which often are not readily available in the places where they are most needed. New and innovative technologies urgently need to reach the places and people where they are most needed, to achieve the targets and goals committed to.

Our goal/target

Our goal is to ensure an increased flow, under advantageous and preferential conditions, of new and innovative technologies to combat DLDD amongst Parties and key stakeholders.

The UNCCD Approach

The model framework for technology transfer in the UNCCD context is designed around two pillars of activity that can support both horizontal and vertical technology transfer, building on guidance and the experience of Parties in Annex IV (Northern Mediterranean) and other regions, and the Global Mechanism (GM) of the UNCCD.

The first pillar involves **nurturing a technology deployment pathway** and, in this context, provides opportunities to facilitate real-world demonstration and applicability of technology. The technology transfer framework would, thereby, act as a risk mitigator for the testing and implementation of frontier technologies for land and nature-based solutions.

The second pillar prioritizes **facilitating financial and market mechanisms** to seed and accelerate technology transfer. It may involve hosting a platform to exchange information and knowledge, and link private sector developers with global and regional research and development hubs. A technology transfer framework would also aim to reduce transaction costs, along with barriers in trade law and intellectual property rights, for technologies aimed at land restoration and SLM.

Pillar 1: Nurturing a technology deployment pathway

The technology deployment pathway facilitates innovation by strengthening the path from innovation and research to deployment in the field. This pathway includes a context specific assessment of technology needs, facilitation of training opportunities, strengthening of the receiving country's innovation capacity, and development of a mutually beneficial business case for innovative technologies to support restoration and SLM.

Recent advances in green technologies and innovations show great potential for areas relevant to the work of the UNCCD. This includes sustainable agriculture and land management; renewable energy solutions; water, sand and dust storm mitigation measures; and drought management. Technologies can vary from advanced early warning and monitoring systems to source and risk mitigation through innovative land management. These new technologies hold promise to support an increasing global demand for food while safeguarding the environment and building resilience to climate change.

Pillar 2: Facilitating financial and market mechanisms that promote technology transfer

Various financing options are available to be readily used or newly established by countries and through multilateral collaboration. These options aim at bridging the gap between public and private funding where needed, reducing transaction costs, and reducing barriers in trade law and intellectual property rights.

The GM has undertaken a preliminary assessment of technology transfer financing models to explore their relative efficiency and effectiveness, including in the use of blended public and private funding; provision of seed-funding for promising new and innovative technologies; finance innovation centres for knowledge transfer and capacity building, and facilitation of networking to identify market opportunities.[6]

Expected results

- The development and maturing of new technologies, the improvement of new and existing technologies, and the assessment of the effectiveness of new technologies.
- Improvement of the uptake of new and existing technologies in places where they contribute to limiting or reversing land degradation.
- Development of new and improvement of existing financial flows that could facilitate technology transfer and/or innovative spaces.

Bridging the gender and technology divide

Improving women's access to technology has the potential to spur the achievement of the various environmental agreements, goals and targets, including the SDGs. Regrettably, the gender divide is evident in both traditional and modern technologies. Much of the literature on this topic shows that men have been the primary adopters and shapers of land-related technologies and that agricultural innovations have been designed specifically for men's use.

Gender-based differences and approaches should be explicitly recognized in the identification and prioritization of technology needs, and in the development, transfer and diffusion of technologies to combat DLDD. This will ensure that women's engagement and adoption is not limited. Incorporating gender considerations at every step of the technology cycle, from design to implementation and evaluation, provides social and economic co-benefits that can make technologies more attuned to the needs of the whole com¬munity while advancing gender equality.

Technology deployment pathways,
from innovation to adoption,
should benefit women and men equally

[6] Financing options for Land Technology Transfer – Michael Koch for UNCCD, 2021 Available at: https://knowledge.unccd.int/publication/model-framework-technology-transfer

Elements for implementation 2022–2025

Within the context of the UNCCD, work to promote and accelerate technology transfer can be led by the GM with the support of the teams on Science, Technology and Implementation (STI) and External Relations Policy and Advocacy (ERPA), especially Regional Liaison Officers. The following elements are envisioned for the coming four-year period.

Technology deployment pathway

The technology deployment pathway focuses on three different levels that are interlinked, to facilitate innovation by strengthening the path from businesses and research to deployment in the field. The following intervention areas are proposed.

1. Identification: Innovation and technology solutions challenges

The objective of the challenges is to identify solutions that have the potential to scale and bring about systemic change, tapping into global networks from private sector. The challenges will identify solutions across different sectors globally, be thematic in nature and run on a yearly basis.

2. Demonstration/testing: Real life application of innovations and technology solutions

The demonstration stage will target high-impact nascent solutions and transformative technologies that ultimately can partner with entities that have the incentive and resources to test and scale-up these proven technologies over the long term. This stage covers the need for testing and demonstrating these solutions and technologies in their applicability to different environments and their impact on people, communities and the environment. The demonstration/testing stage functions as a risk mitigator for the implementation of frontier technologies.

Effectiveness of new technologies should be assessed by looking at three elements:

- Environmental sustainability
- Social impact (creation of jobs, income, increase in livelihoods)
- Economic viability

3. Capacity support and knowledge exchange

Linking knowledge, know-how and partners will be undertaken through two processes:

Business for solutions (B4S) groups

The main aim of the business for solutions (B4S) groups is to leverage the expertise, skills and network of the private sector to introduce and transfer technology. Time-limited (six months), theme-based alliances of international, local experts and local entrepreneurs will be established to develop concrete solutions.

The UNCCD technology exchange platform

An additional tool proposed is an online platform aimed at an exchange of information and knowledge regarding relevant and innovative technologies. Private sector and research institutes can offer and showcase technologies on this platform, while also offering opportunities for knowledge transfer (for example on usage and maintenance of the technologies).

The technology exchange platform could be set up in collaboration with relevant knowledge partners and function as a marketplace for innovative technical solutions to address land issues. It could offer technical assistance on land issues, serve as an online hub for facilitating access to information and knowledge on land technologies, and be a global forum for knowledge and information sharing and exchange among land technology stakeholders and experts. The GM aims to collaborate with existing partners such as the World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), World Economic Forum (WEF) and others in the setup of the platform.

The technology exchange platform could use the following access checklist:

- ☐ Access at reduced price: Can a discount be applied (for example through export subsidies supported by the national government)?
- ☐ Is there any technical support included in the offer (knowledge sharing/capacity building)?
- ☐ Has the technology been proven effective and is there evidence of its effectiveness in other contexts? (Has an assessment for implementation in other markets been done?)

Market and finance mechanisms

To facilitate financial and market mechanisms that promote technology transfer, a number of options are available that can be implemented at the regional, inter-regional or local level.

The GM and the UNCCD Regional Liaison Offices (RLOs) can work with the countries collaborating under the UNCCD regional Annexes to facilitate country-to-country cooperation. Various options for collaboration were discussed and explored under Annex IV (Northern Mediterranean) in regional meetings in 2020 and 2021, which have been considered in this document.

The GM is keen to work with interested Parties to explore and create financing options that promote an enabling environment for innovation at all levels.

The assessment on financing options for technology transfer, initiated by the GM, resulted in a report outlining the various options for the financing of land technology transfer.[7] Since most environmental technology development as measured by patenting activity is concentrated in industrialized countries, the report focuses primarily on the transfer of technology from industrialized countries to developing countries (North-South). In addition, the report proposes financing options that apply for technology transfer between emerging and developing countries themselves (South-South). The report summarizes issues and then proposes solutions, linking these to concrete examples. As such, the report can function as the initial 'menu of options' for governments to work on individually or in the UNCCD context.

These issues identified in the assessment lead to a range of different financing options and models to address them, which have been identified in the report. The specific financing options include the following.

Technological advancement: To address the need for seed capital for financing innovative land-based technologies, governments in developed countries could work together to establish a dedicated, multilateral Land Innovation Fund to finance research and development. These technologies would be targeted to deliver tailored, cost-effective solutions for land issues in developing countries. The Fund would provide grants for early-stage research and development, finance assessments of the licensing potential for intellectual property holders of the innovative technology, and become an equity co-investor along with private venture capital investors. Establishment of a Land Innovation Fund could be accomplished as a public-private partnership involving developed country governments and private firms in relevant sectors.

Market readiness: To help innovators prepare their new land technologies for the global market, there is a need for start-up financing for product development, production facilities, market access and commercialization. This includes readiness of the market for the new technology, including the establishment of sustainable value chains. In addition to supporting early-stage technological research with grant funding, a dedicated multilateral Land Innovation Fund could also finance start-up enterprises in order for them to gain market readiness. This would include funding for product development, production facilities, market access and commercialization of land-based technological solutions that are suitable to address specific land-related issues in developing countries. The Fund would become a co-investor along with private investors.

Benefit sharing: To promote effective and fair use of traditional and indigenous knowledge, there is a need for financing models to allow holders of traditional technologies to benefit from sharing their knowledge openly while also documenting community best practices and indigenous technological solutions. In consultation with all concerned stakeholders, including governments, organizations representing farmers in developing countries, NGOs, private providers of innovative land technology, a Benefit Sharing Fund for Indigenous Land Technology could be considered.

[7] Financing options for Land Technology Transfer – Michael Koch for UNCCD, 2021 Available at: https://knowledge.unccd.int/publication/model-framework-technology-transfer

Technology export promotion: Governments of developed countries can assist their domestic innovators in land-based technology in accessing foreign markets. They can offer specific export promotion programmes aimed at environmental technology in agriculture and sustainable land management. This can include financing and export guarantees as well as information on foreign markets and their import regulations. Trade regulations regarding the export of land-related technology can be streamlined to remove regulatory or tariff-related barriers to the export of such technology.

Technology import promotion: Governments of developing countries can boost the demand for the import of advanced land technology from industrialized countries. Through agricultural extension services and tailored needs assessments, governments can provide farmers with information about advanced land-related technologies that are available from abroad. Governments also can support farmers financially through grants and loans to make imported technology more attractive and affordable in the country. National trade regimes can be adjusted to ease imports of land-related technology.

Intellectual property protection: To motivate technology transfer by way of technology licensing and knowledge sharing, there is the need to build effective systems to protect and enforce intellectual property rights. Governments play a key role in establishing the necessary legal and regulatory frameworks. Governments in developing countries should work towards including innovative land technology patented abroad by foreign suppliers into their national intellectual property protection frameworks. That way they can boost the supply of imported advanced land technology from industrialized countries for licensing and use within their national economy. Developing countries should also consider becoming members of the World Intellectual Property Organization's (WIPO's) Madrid System. This would also help contribute to secure the benefits of sharing indigenous technology with other countries.

Foreign direct investment: Building up technical expertise abroad through foreign direct investment can help develop and commercialize new land technologies in developing countries, also circumventing possible restrictions on export or import of technology goods and services. Governments can provide financial incentives and advisory support to spur such foreign direct investment.

For a full overview of all identified issues, and the related options and examples, please see the report *Financing Options for Land Technology Transfer*, Michael Koch for UNCCD, 2021.

Annexes

Mandate

Under the UNCCD, Technology Transfer is defined in Article 18 of the Convention text, which lists, inter alia, the promotion and facilitation of access to appropriate technology, knowledge and know-how.[8]

The preamble of the UNCCD recognizes the importance of access to technology for affected developing countries. Although many other articles refer to Technology Transfer in some form, Article 18 is solely dedicated to transfer, acquisition and development of technology. In this article Parties agree to facilitate access to technology on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms most suitable to practical application for specific needs of local populations, paying special attention to the social, cultural, economic and environmental impact. Further this article defines that Parties should take appropriate measures to create domestic market conditions and incentives, fiscal or otherwise, conducive to the development, transfer, acquisition and adaptation of suitable technology, knowledge, know-how and practices. Additionally, in the same article, Parties also agreed to share knowledge regarding existing technologies and practices, and where appropriate, integrate them with modern technology.

In other articles of the Convention text, developed country Parties agreed to facilitate the transfer of technology, knowledge and know-how through international cooperation. Article 21 of the Convention text establishes the Global Mechanism (GM), with the aim to promote actions leading to the mobilization and channelling of substantial financial resources, including for the transfer of technology, on a grant basis, and/or on concessional or other terms.

The 2018-2030 Strategic Framework,[9] which was adopted by Parties in 2017, includes Strategic Objective 5 and the related Operational Objective 5, which further define (outcome 5.3) the strategy and expected outcomes and accomplishments with regard to access to knowledge and technology. It indicates "Extensive efforts are implemented to promote technology transfer, especially on favourable terms and including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, and to mobilize other non-financial resources." The Strategic Framework also reiterates that the GM has a central responsibility to support technology transfer.

[8] Refer to annex below for full overview of Technology Transfer in the Convention text

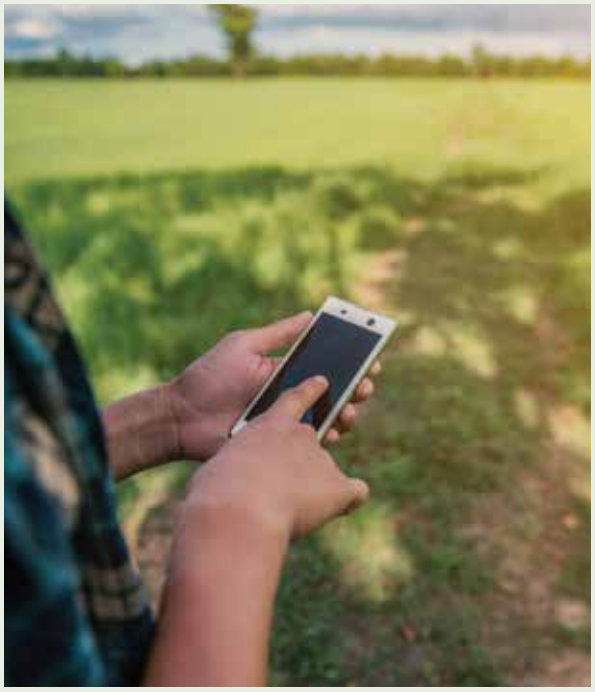
[9] Decision 7/COP(13) https://www.unccd.int/official-documentscop-13-ordos-china-2017/7cop13

Overview of relevant decisions at COP 14

At COP 14 in 2019, UNCCD Parties again agreed on various decisions referring to Technology Transfer. Decision 13/COP.14 encourages developed country Parties and others in a position to do so to continue to provide substantial financial and non-financial resources (e.g. voluntary technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and scientific and technical assistance) to affected country Parties. Decision 6/COP.14 requests the secretariat and the Global Mechanism to evaluate options to be presented at COP 15 related to involvement of the private sector in the development and mainstreaming of innovative and sustainable solutions, including in agriculture, agricultural technology, food systems, water, rangelands, mining, forestry and renewable energy. Other decisions (16/COP.14, 19/COP.14, 23/COP.14) call on Parties to continue promoting and implementing sustainable land management technologies. Decision 11/COP.14 requests the Global Mechanism to develop progress indicators for strategic objective 5 in terms of technology transfer, which have been applied in the current UNCCD reporting processes.

Decision 6/COP.14 on Participation and involvement of the private sector in meetings and processes of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the business engagement strategy requests the secretariat and the Global Mechanism, within their respective mandates, to evaluate options to be presented for consideration at the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties for promoting greater participation of the private sector, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises, in the development and mainstreaming of innovative and sustainable solutions for combating desertification/land degradation and drought and achieving land degradation neutrality, including in agriculture, agricultural technology, food systems, water, rangelands, mining, forestry and renewable energy.

Decision 13/COP.14 on Assessment of financial flows for the implementation of the Convention, encourages developed country Parties and others in a position to do so to continue to provide substantial financial and non-financial resources (e.g. voluntary technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and scientific and technical assistance) to affected country Parties



in order to support their efforts to combat desertification/land degradation and drought, achieve land degradation neutrality, and advance the implementation of the Convention.

Decision 11/COP.14 on Improving the procedures for communication of information as well as the quality and formats of reports to be submitted to the Conference of the Parties requests the Global Mechanism to Provide information before the commencement of the next reporting cycle on the possible development of progress indicators for strategic objective 5 in terms of technology transfer, to be applied in future reporting processes.

Decision 16/COP.14 on Follow-up on the work programme of the Science-Policy Interface for the biennium 2018–2019: Objective 1 encourages Parties to promote sustainable land management technologies, practices and approaches that contribute to maintaining or increasing soil organic carbon for multiple benefits.

Further various decisions at COP.14 (16/COP.14, 19/COP.14, 23/COP.14) call on Parties to encourage the involvement of stakeholders for the adoption of sustainable land management technologies and approaches.

Overview of technology transfer in the Convention text

Preamble includes:

Recognizing further the importance of the provision to affected developing countries, particularly in Africa, of effective means, inter alia substantial financial resources, including new and additional funding, and access to technology, without which it will be difficult for them to implement fully their commitments under this Convention.

Article 6: Obligations of developed country Parties includes (paragraph e):

Promote and facilitate access by affected country Parties, particularly affected developing country Parties, to appropriate technology, knowledge and know-how.

Article 10 indicates that the National Action Programmes shall, inter alia (paragraph e):

Promote policies and strengthen institutional frameworks which develop cooperation and coordination, in a spirit of partnership, between the donor community, governments at all levels, local populations and community groups, and facilitate access by local populations to appropriate information and technology.

Article 12 on International Cooperation reads:

Affected country Parties, in collaboration with other Parties and the international community, should cooperate to ensure the promotion of an enabling international environment in the implementation of the Convention. Such cooperation should also cover fields of technology transfer as well as scientific research and development, information collection and dissemination and financial resources.

Article 17 on Research and development includes (paragraph 1f):

Parties […] shall support research activities that […] promote the conduct of joint research programmes between national, subregional, regional and international research organizations, in both the public and private sectors, for the development of improved, affordable and accessible technologies for sustainable development through effective participation of local populations and communities.

Article 18 on Transfer, acquisition, adaptation and development of technology reads:

1. The Parties undertake, as mutually agreed and in accordance with their respective national legislation and/or policies, to promote, finance and/or facilitate the financing of the transfer, acquisition, adaptation and development of environmentally sound, economically viable and socially acceptable technologies relevant to combating desertification and/or mitigating the effects of drought, with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in affected areas. Such cooperation shall be conducted bilaterally or multilaterally, as appropriate, making full use of the expertise of intergovernmental and non- governmental organizations. The Parties shall, in particular:

(a) fully utilize relevant existing national, subregional, regional and international information systems and clearing-houses for the dissemination of information on available technologies, their sources, their environmental risks and the broad terms under which they may be acquired;

(b) facilitate access, in particular by affected developing country Parties, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights, to technologies most suitable to practical application for specific needs of local populations, paying special attention to the social, cultural, economic and environmental impact of such technology;

(c) facilitate technology cooperation among affected country Parties through financial assistance or other appropriate means;

(d) extend technology cooperation with affected developing country Parties, including, where relevant, joint ventures, especially to sectors which foster alternative livelihoods; and

(e) take appropriate measures to create domestic market conditions and incentives, fiscal or otherwise, conducive to the development, transfer, acquisition and adaptation of suitable technology, knowledge, know-how and practices, including measures to ensure adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights.

2. The Parties shall, according to their respective capabilities, and subject to their respective national legislation and/or policies, protect, promote and use in particular relevant traditional and local technology, knowledge, know-how and practices and, to that end, they undertake to:

(a) make inventories of such technology, knowledge, know-how and practices and their potential uses with the participation of local populations, and disseminate such information, where appropriate, in cooperation with relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

(b) ensure that such technology, knowledge, know-how and practices are adequately protected and that local populations benefit directly, on an equitable basis and as mutually agreed, from any commercial utilization of them or from any technological development derived therefrom;

(c) encourage and actively support the improvement and dissemination of such technology, knowledge, know-how and practices or of the development of new technology based on them; and

(d) facilitate, as appropriate, the adaptation of such technology, knowledge, know-how and practices to wide use and integrate them with modern technology, as appropriate.

Article 19 on Capacity building includes (paragraph e and f):

(e) by adapting, where necessary, relevant environmentally sound technology and traditional methods of agriculture and pastoralism to modern socio-economic conditions;

(f) by providing appropriate training and technology in the use of alternative energy sources, particularly renewable energy resources, aimed particularly at reducing dependence on wood for fuel.

Article 20 on Financial resources includes (paragraph 2c and 7):

2.c. In this connection, developed country Parties, while giving priority to affected African country Parties without neglecting affected developing country Parties in other regions, in accordance with Article 7, undertake to […] facilitate through international cooperation the transfer of technology, knowledge and know-how.

7. The full implementation by affected developing country Parties, particularly those in Africa, of their obligations under the Convention will be greatly assisted by the fulfilment by developed country Parties of their obligations under the Convention, including in particular those regarding financial resources and transfer of technology. In fulfilling their obligations, developed country Parties should take fully into account that economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first priorities of affected developing country Parties, particularly those in Africa.

Article 21 on Financial mechanisms includes (paragraph 4):

In order to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of existing financial mechanisms, a Global Mechanism to promote actions leading to the mobilization and channelling of substantial financial resources, including for the transfer of technology, on a grant basis, and/or on concessional or other terms, to affected developing country Parties, is hereby established. This Global Mechanism shall function under the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties and be accountable to it.

Overview of technology transfer in the regional implementation annexes to the Convention text

Further to the Convention text, the regional implementation annexes re-affirm the role of developed and Affected Parties in relation to Technology Transfer:

Annex 1: Africa, Article 4, paragraph 1.d, and Article 5, paragraph 2:

In accordance with their respective capabilities, African country Parties undertake to promote the exchange of information on appropriate technology, knowledge, know-how and practices between and among them.

Other country Parties may provide, on a voluntary basis, technology, knowledge and know-how relating to desertification and/or financial resources, to affected African country Parties. The transfer of such knowledge, know-how and techniques is facilitated by international cooperation.

Annex 1: Africa, Article 17 Transfer, acquisition, adaptation and access to environmentally sound technology:

In implementing Article 18 of the Convention relating to transfer, acquisition, adaptation and development of technology, the Parties undertake to give priority to African country Parties and, as necessary, to develop with them new models of partnership and cooperation with a view to strengthening capacity building in the fields of scientific research and development and information collection and dissemination to enable them to implement their strategies to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought.

Annex 2: Asia, Article 6 on regional activities, indicate those activities may include:

Evaluating the requirements for technology transfer and promoting the adaptation and use of such technologies.

Annex 3: Latin America and the Caribbean, Article 5 indicates that affected country Parties of the region shall, amongst others, individually or jointly:

Prepare an inventory of available technologies and know-how and promote their dissemination and use;

Promote the use of traditional technology, knowledge, know-how and practices pursuant to Article 18, paragraph 2 (b), of the Convention;

Identify transfer of technology requirements, and;

Promote the development, adaptation, adoption and transfer of relevant existing and new environmentally sound technologies.

Annex 5: Central and Eastern Europe, Article 6b:

Parties of the region shall, individually or jointly […] promote the development, adaptation and transfer of relevant existing and new environmentally sound technologies within and outside the region.

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