

UN General Assembly  
Consultative Workshop

## Addressing Green Technology Needs of Developing Countries: perspectives of COSA

April 30, 2013

### **SD-21 key areas of consensus**

1. High yields within a healthy ecology
2. Diverse technologies high and low
3. Better options for biofuels
4. Motivate business systems that result in measurable impacts to the “public good”
5. We cannot manage what we cannot measure

# Committee On Sustainability Assessment

working together with diverse & capable partners:



# Committee On Sustainability Assessment

## MISSION

Advancing transparent and global measurement tools  
to **understand**, **manage**, and **accelerate**  
real sustainability.

## Signals from Leaders



## Markets can be drivers of “green tech”



## Environmentally Sound Technologies

Eco-labels or certifications  
are an important way  
for markets to convey  
demand for such technologies

= carbon seq, biocide controls, GMO, drip irr, etc.



Adopting  
new tech  
requires  
**confidence**  
in the  
**impacts**



**Managing**  
**Smart**  
**Impact Assessment**

**IMPACTS  
ON**

- Producers
- Environment
- Communities
- Business



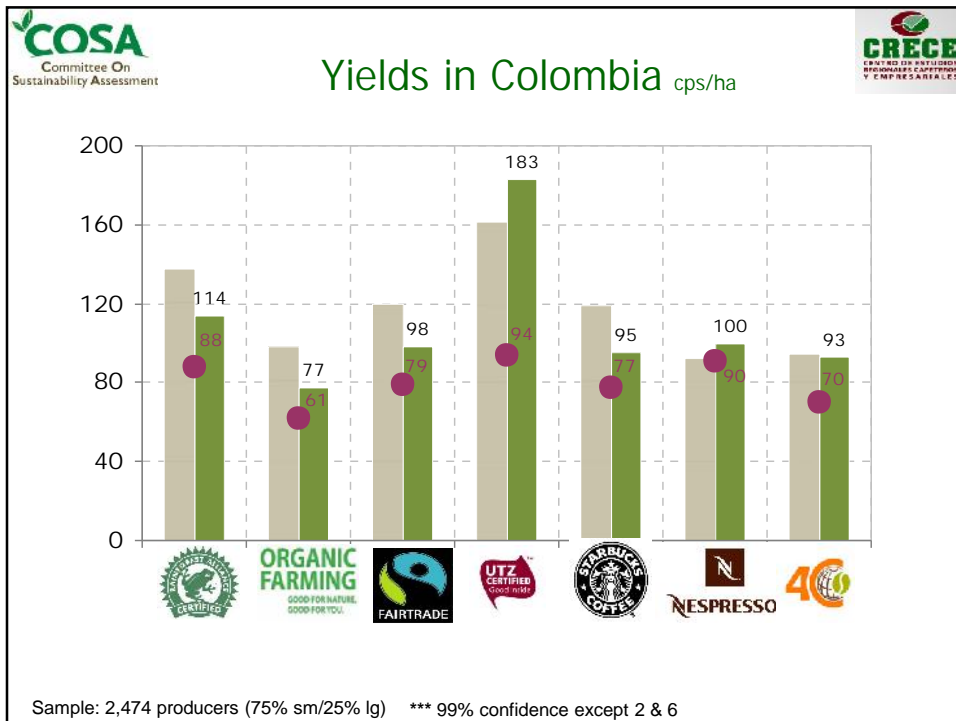
### COSA basis: International and Normative References

- CITES Convention
- Convention on Biological Diversity
- FAO Rome Declaration on World Food Security
- FAO GAP
- Global Compact - UN
- IFC Social and Environmental Policies & Performance Standards
- ILO Core 8 Conventions
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- International Plant Protection Convention
- Millennium Development Goals
- OECD Agri-Environmental Indicators
- OECD Economic Guidelines
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
- Rio Declaration
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- UN Convention to Combat Desertification
- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Winnipeg Principles
- WHO Guidelines for Water Quality
- Etc...

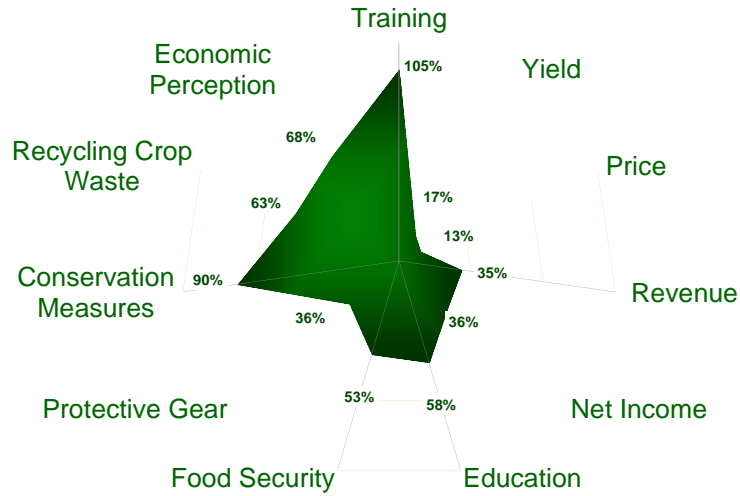
# COSA Partners

Committee On Sustainability Assessment

- |   |   |
|---|---|
|  <b>CATIE (Central America)</b>              |  <b>ICRAF</b>                  |
|  <b>CRECE (Colombia)</b>                     |  <b>IEP (Peru)</b>             |
|  <b>ESRF (Tanzania)</b>                      |  <b>IFPRI (Africa)</b>         |
|  <b>IAMB (North Africa &amp; Med region)</b> |  <b>INA (Papua New Guinea)</b> |
|  <b>ICCRI (Indonesia)</b>                    |  <b>University of Ghana</b>    |
|   |  <b>WASI (Vietnam)</b>         |



## KEY INDICATORS: Certified vs. Uncertified



Sample: 9 countries, 4,000 farms, 2 crops with control groups

## COSA Green Tech in 4 ways

**1. Partner with local institutions**

**3. Align with Global Norms**

**3. State of the art impact science**

**4. Flexible adaptable solutions**





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With support from...

