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:

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

- Producers
- Environment
- Communities
- Business
Committee On  Sustainability Assessment
(COSA)
Partners

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

Yields in Colombia cps/ha

Sample: 2,474 producers (75% sm/25% lg)  *** 99% confidence except 2 & 6
Sample: 9 countries, 4,000 farms, 2 crops with control groups

**COSA** Green Tech in 4 ways

1. **Partner with local institutions**

2. **Align with Global Norms**

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

4. **Flexible** adaptable solutions
With support from…

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International Institute for Sustainable Development

Swiss Confederation
Federal Department of Economic Affairs FIEA
State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SIECO

Ford Foundation

Norad

Solidaridad network

MISTRA

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