Rio+20: Analysis of Zero Draft Submissions

Stakeholder Forum for a Sustainable Future

January 2012

Stakeholder Forum
for a sustainable future

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1. Introduction

The second Rio+20 Preparatory Committee Meeting invited all member States, relevant United Nations (UN) system organizations, and relevant stakeholders to provide inputs and contributions to the Secretariat in writing by 1 November 2011, for inclusion in a compilation text to be presented by the UN secretariat to member States and other stakeholders for their comments and further guidance. This compilation document served as the basis for the preparation of a Zero Draft of the outcome document, which was presented for consideration to member States and other stakeholders in January 2012.

Stakeholder Forum has undertaken an analysis of the submissions to the UN. This analysis identifies the insights to be found in the Zero Draft submission documents by creating a database of 97 key terms relevant to Rio+20 and determine which organisation have expressed an interest in that term.

This analysis has three aims:
1. To aid the UN in developing subsequent drafts of a short, outcome-focused political document which is representative of all views.
2. An information tool to aid all the UN bodies, Member States and other stakeholders to:
   a. Identify other organisations which have common interests;
   b. Identify potential conflicts; and
   c. Form clusters around key themes or partnerships for action at Rio and beyond.
3. Share information to increase the effectiveness of the Rio process through partnership-led working in order to improve the eventual Rio outcomes.

2. Analysis

Stakeholder Forum's analysis of these Zero Draft submissions (totaling 677) is based on the concept of identifying common interests amongst submissions from different organizational type. This was based on the objective of being as inclusive of all submissions as possible.

The analysis consists of three discreet elements to aid stakeholders in gaining a deeper understanding of Rio+20 initiatives and concepts. These elements are:
1. Database – Details 97 key terms (initiates and concepts relevant to Rio+20) to show which organisations by type have expressed an interest in each term in their Zero Draft submissions. It also includes a cross-reference to enumerate the number of occurrences of each term in the Zero Draft document itself. See Section 2.2 – 2.5 below for further details.
2. Index – A brief definition of each of the 97 terms. See Annex B below for further details.
3. Wordle – A word cloud providing a visual representation of the 97 terms showing relative levels of interest. See Figure A below for further details.

It is important to understand that "interest" in a term does not necessarily indicate "support". The process for compiling the database was based on a phraseology search on the Zero Draft compilation document (see Section 3 - Methodology below for details). Therefore, if an organisation express opposition of a term (for example, if a submission had stated that it was against "green economy roadmaps") this would have still been included in the database. However, identifying those organisations with opposition to a term is also important as it helps to identify areas of potential conflict that will need to be overcome. This challenge is explored in more detail in Section 2.6 – Next Steps.

It must also be noted that the list of 97 terms is not meant to be comprehensive nor exhaustive. It was derived from Stakeholder Forum's expertise based on discussions with stakeholders, including the UN.

These 97 terms are present for analysis in a "Wordle" or word cloud in Figure A below. This offers the chance to visually gauge the varying levels of interest in each term.

Figure A – Zero Draft Submission Wordle

The rest of Section 2 presents Stakeholder Forum's analysis of the database and our findings. As stated above, it is hope that by making all of this information publically available it can be used to improve the outcomes of Rio. It aims to facilitate this by identifying where support is needed most and by allowing cluster of mutually interested parties to form around initiatives and begin offline discussions on different issues to bring well-informed and mutually agreed ideas back to the formal negotiations. An example of what this process might look in practice is outlined below:

Education of Sustainable Development was mentioned by 46 different organisations in their Zero Draft submissions. Using the database, these 46 organisations could identify each other and cluster together to discuss their views on this issue in order to identify common goals and any variances in opinion. These offline discussions can then be brought back into the formal negotiating process by supportive Member States to improve the text of the outcome document around Education for Sustainable Development. In this case, the relevant Member States are Japan, Armenia, the Republic of Moldova, Croatia, India, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Liechtenstein and Montenegro. These Member States can champion the views of stakeholders around this concept in the Rio+20 process.

2.1. Who Submitted?

Table 1 below gives a simple breakdown of the number of submissions (677) to the Zero Draft process by type of organisation. Major Groups account for the vast majority of these submissions, which is encouraging as it would indicate high levels of participation.

100 of the 193 Members States have made submissions. However, in addition to these, five political groups (e.g. the EU) have submitted. So some countries my have chosen to be covered by submission of the political group to which they belong rather than make their own submission.

Table 1 – Breakdown of Zero Draft Submission by Organisational Type

Organisation Type	Number of Submissions	Percentage
Political Groups	5	1%
Member States	100	15%
Regional Meeting Outcomes	5	1%
UN & Inter-governmental Organisations (IGOs)	74	11%
Major Groups	493	73%
Total	**677**	

2.2. Rankings

The database ranks each of the 97 terms by levels of interest for all types of organisations. The aim of this exercise was to determine what concepts and initiatives have both high and low levels of interest. The Top Ten terms (with the number of submissions in parenthesis) are:

1. Health/Well-being (448)
2. Poverty Alleviation/Poverty Reduction/Poverty Eradication (338)
3. Participation (334)
4. Natural Resources/Resource Management (318)
5. Adaptation (227)
6. Renewable Energy (204)
7. SDGs [or Sustainable Development Goals] (170)
8. Accountability (170)
9. Subsidies (167)
10. Transparency (166)

It is heartening that *Health and Well-being* had the most interest by a larger margin. Good health and well-being is a key outcome of sustainable development and fundamental to this aim is the second highest ranking term: *Poverty Alleviation/Poverty reduction/Poverty Eradication.* The elimination of poverty has been an overriding imperative for the international community for a long time and was given great prominence with the introduction of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and remains prominent in one of the core themes of Rio+20 (Green Economy in the context of *poverty eradication*).

However, while certain environmental concerns such as *Natural Resources/Resource Management, Adaptation, Renewable Energy* appear in the Top Ten, the acknowledgement of our finite planet and its health are quite low. The rankings for these such concepts are:

• *Resilience* – position 14
• *Ecological Footprint* – position 39
• *Planetary Boundaries/Environmental Limits* – position 40
• *Carrying Capacity* – position 48
• *Ecosystem(s) Approach* – position 69

Furthermore, the other core element of sustainable development, social equity and justice, is also underrepresented in the Zero Draft submissions. The rankings for these such concepts are:

• *Social Inclusion/Social Equity* – position 21
• *Social Floor/Social Net/Social Protection/Safety Net* – position 23
• *Social Justice* – position 27

Given the well-understood connection between the health and well-being of Earth and our own, operating within planetary boundaries is a necessary precondition for sustainability. With that in mind, fairly sharing the planet and its resources requires strong values and concepts of interpersonal, inter-societal, inter-biological and intergenerational justice. These concepts are paramount in the Rio+20 thinking and need development. The rest of the Rio+20 process offers an important opportunity to ensure that these principles are integrated more prominently in the negotiating process and final text.

Other notable findings from this analysis include:
- *Adaptation* and *Mitigation* – *Adaptation* is ranked 5th overall, while *Mitigation* is ranked 12th. This may indicate an acknowledgment that *Adaptation* has become a priority in dealing with climate change over *Mitigation*.
- *Japan* – Japan appears as a term in a surprisingly high number of submissions. This could be due to the triple-threat effect of the earthquake, tsunami and Fukushima disaster of 2011. Japan is poised at a "sustainable cross-road" where they can chose to either continue efficient consumption patterns of energy based on efficiency and demand caused by the a lowered supply after nuclear power was taken offline and develop greater renewable production to fill the nuclear gap; or slip back into high consumption patterns using fossil fuel sources to fill the nuclear gap. Many observers point to Japan as a bell-weather of sustainable progress.
- *Low Carbon Economy* – This concept is surprisingly low in interest (ranked 83rd). However, this may by because it has been superseded by the "Green Economy" concept.
- *Participation* – Participation is ranked 3rd and is well supported across all organisational types. Given the prominence of this concept, turning it into meaningful initiatives and outcomes in the Rio process will be vital.
- *SDGs* – The call for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is the only discreet initiatives within the Top Ten. Ensuring that this is succeeds in the negotiations is a vital outcome of the Rio process. See Section 2.4 for further discussion on SDGs.
- Outriders – These are terms which have a low hit count (i.e. they appear in less than 20 submission), but anecdotally we know to be popular and likely to feature highly in the negotiations. This such terms include for example:
    - Rights-based approach
    - Ombudsperson for Future Generations
    - Income Inequality/Income Distribution/Redistribution of Wealth
    - Financial Transaction Tax/Tobin Tax
    - Inclusive Growth
    - Ecosystem(s) Approach
    - Tipping point
    - Family Planning/Reproductive Rights
    - Fiscal Reform
    - Strengthening/Reforming UNEP
    - UN Environment Organization (UNEO)
    - World Environment Organization (WEO)
    - Low Carbon Economy
    - Social Enterprises
    - Green Stimulus
    - Life Cycle Approach
    - Green and Fair Economy/Green and Decent Economy
    - Intergovernmental Panel on Sustainable Development
    - Full Cost Accounting/Green Accounting
    - Internalization of externalities
- Fun Facts – 570 of the 677 submissions actually mention "Sustainable Development". While 674 mention the "UN".

For the full table of rankings for all 97 terms, see the database on our website or see Annex A below.

2.3. The Other Top Tens

The database was built to show granularity between **different types** of organisations. This allows comparative analysis to determine where there are commonalities and differences between these types of organisations, for example, between what Member States are saying and what civil society are saying. Table 2 below shows the Top Ten rated terms for each of the 4 types of organisation.

Table 2 – Top Ten Zero Draft Submission Terms by Organisational Type

Number	Member States	Political Groups	Regional Preparatory Meetings	Major Groups	UN & IGOs
1	Poverty Alleviation/Poverty Reduction/Poverty Eradication	Health/Well-being	Participation	Health/Well-being	Health/Well-being
2	Health/Well-being	Poverty Alleviation/Poverty Reduction/Poverty Eradication	Health/Well-being	Participation	Poverty Alleviation/Poverty Reduction/Poverty Eradication
3	Natural Resources/Resource Management	Natural Resources/Resource Management	Poverty Alleviation/Poverty Reduction/Poverty Eradication	Poverty Alleviation/Poverty Reduction/Poverty Eradication	Natural Resources/Resource Management
4	Participation	Participation	Natural Resources/Resource Management	Natural Resources/Resource Management	Resilience
5	Renewable Energy	MDGs	Adaptation	Adaptation	Adaptation
6	MDGs	Adaptation	Resilience	Renewable Energy	Participation
7	Consumption and Production	Capacity Building	SDGs	Accountability	MDGs
8	SDGs	Resilience	National Sustainable Development Councils/National Councils for Sustainable Development	Transparency	Capacity Building
9	Adaptation	Renewable Energy	Principle 10/Access to Information	Subsidies	Renewable Energy
10	Capacity Building	Consumption and Production	Renewable Energy	Mitigation	SDGs

Overall, there is broad uniformity between the different types of organisation. *Health/Well-being, Poverty Alleviation/Poverty Reduction/Poverty Eradication, Participation and Natural Resources/Resource Management* appear in the top four rankings for Major Groups, Political Groups, Regional Preparatory Meetings and Major Groups. For the UN & IGOs *Participation* is ranked 6th while *Resilience* appears in 4th.

However, some notable differences include:
- *Accountability* – This term is 7th for Major Groups, but does not appear in the Top Ten for any other type of organisation. It comes 16th and 21st for the UN & IGOs and Member States respectively.
- *National Sustainable Development Councils* – This term is 8th for Regional Preparatory Meetings, but not in any other of the Top Tens. Member States have this term at 49th. It is unclear why this discrepancy in interest exists.
- *Consumption and Production* – This term appears at 7th for Member States and 10th for Political Groups, but only at 17th and 18th for Major Groups and the UN & IGOs respectively. This is a surprising finding.
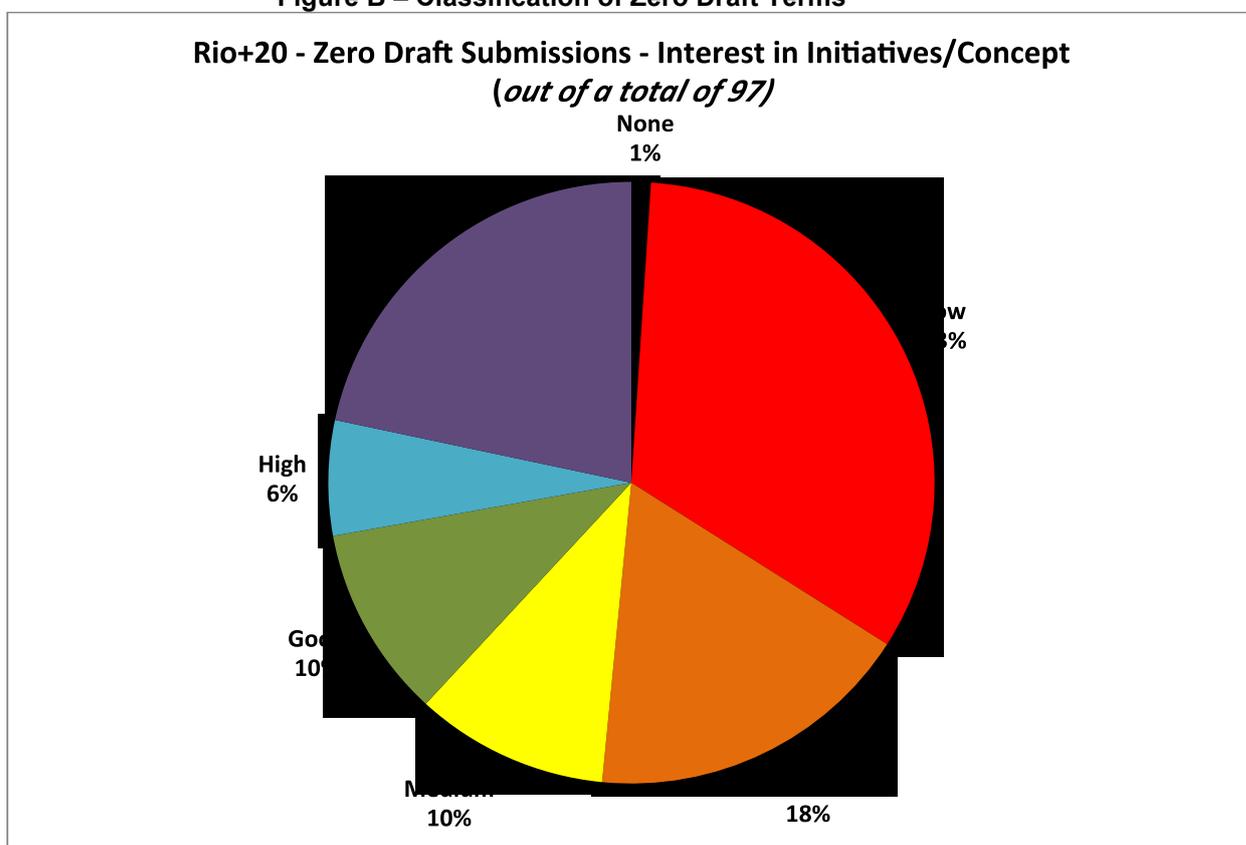
2.4. Ratings

The ranking of the 97 terms allowed Stakeholder Forum to derive a rating for each term to classify the terms by "level of interest". The rating are provided in Table 3 below:

Table 3 – Rating Key for Terms in Zero Draft Submissions

Number of Submissions	Level of Interest	Rating	Number	Percentage
0	None		1	1%
1 to 20	Low		32	33%
21 to 40	Some		17	18%
41 to 60	Medium		10	10%
61 to 80	Good		10	10%
81 to 100	High		6	6%
100+	Excellent		21	22%
		Total	97	

This rating system in turn enabled Stakeholder Forum to assess the spilt with the different terms using this classification. This breakdown is show in Pie Chart show in Figure B below.

Figure B – Classification of Zero Draft Terms

Rio+20 - Zero Draft Submissions - Interest in Initiatives/Concept
(*out of a total of 97*)

Broadly speaking these rating categories allow us to draw conclusions regarding which strategy to use for each of the 97 terms. For example:

- **Excellent, High and Good ratings** – These initiatives and concepts need to look at partnerships in order to iron our discrepancies and consolidate views. Ultimately these are clear high priorities and need to be given correspondingly high levels of representation in the final Rio+20 Outcome Document. These terms run the risk of being overdeveloped prior to Rio and fracturing as interested parties may argue about finer points to an unnecessary degree for the Rio process. For example, the *SDGs* are ranked 7th overall. There is generally consensus that an agreement is needed at Rio to begin a process which will explore what the SDGs will be in detail post-Rio in order to have a successor framework to the MDGs post-2015. There is a risk of endangering a strongly worded outcome on the SDGs by getting

into the detail of metrics and indicators too soon. There are similar risks to *Green Economy Roadmaps* and *Corporate Sustainability*. Excellent, High and Good rated terms require carefully management to ensure they do not splinter, and instead are ensured to be successful Rio outcomes.

- **Medium and Some ratings** – These concepts and initiatives need to focus on awareness raising and partnership working. Specifically these terms need to be championed by Member States that have expressed interest by drawing on the expertise of the relevant parts of the UN and civil society which have also expressed interested. For example, the issues related to the initiatives such as *The Blue Economy* and *Beyond GDP*. Clearly articulating what these indicatives look like in practice and driving them up the agenda will help guard their place in the final Rio+20 Outcome Document and help implement action post-Rio.
- **Low and None ratings** – Some of these terms are "must not fail" initiatives and concepts, for example *Strengthening/Reforming UNEP, Family Planning/Reproductive Rights, Low Carbon Economy, an Intergovernmental Panel on Sustainable Development, and an International Court for the Environment.* Those organisations which support the terms with these ratings must urgently develop thinking about what these mean and embark on strong advocacy campaigns. Key to success will be finding Member States to champion these causes in the negotiations. It is perhaps surprising that some of these terms have so little support which may mean that many do not appear in the Zero Draft. For analysis of these 97 terms and the Zero Draft itself, see Section 2.5 below.

2.5. The Zero Draft Document versus Zero Draft Submissions
Additionally, the database provides a cross-reference to enumerate the number of occurrences of each term in the initial Zero Draft document itself. This provides a useful cross check to determine how representative of the Zero Draft submissions (and therefore the views of stakeholders) the actual outcome document really is.

The Zero Draft is a good starting point for effective negotiations. It does a good job of synthesizing the 6,000 pages of the many submission received into a comprehensible document of digestible size. Overall, there is good correlation with the high ranking 97 terms and the text of the Zero Draft. For example, of the Top 20 terms in the database, almost all are given good coverage in the outcome document. In particular, *Poverty Eradication, Capacity Building, Local Government, Green Jobs, Consumption and Production, SDGs, Health, Participation* and *Transparency* are well promoted. Two notable exceptions are *Mitigation* and *Adaptation,* which are not mentioned at all in Zero Draft document despite being the Top 20 terms in the database, and despite there being a paragraph on climate change.

However, there remains much to play for. And currently the Zero Draft lacks the ambition and detail required to use Rio as an opportunity to re-imagine our socio-economic systems and the way in which they/we work in harmony with nature to deliver greater well-being for all, now and into the future.

As discussed in Section 2.2 above, two key elements of sustainable development - planetary health and social justice – are underdeveloped and/or unexplored in the Zero Draft document:

- **Planetary Health** – *Carrying Capacity* is noted once to provide background context, but also importantly as a clear proposal for a 'regular review of the state of the planet and the Earth's carrying capacity' to be coordinated by the Secretary-General with international organisations and the UN. *Environmental Governance* is only applied in a general statement regarding the need to strengthen international governance for sustainable development.

However, *Ecological Footprint* and *Planetary Boundaries/Environmental Limits* has no mention at all within the Zero Draft document.

- **Social Justice** – *Social Inclusion* is associated with green jobs as a key priority/theme, broadly addressing a range of social and developmental topics, and it is specifically applied in the context of access to education; but the term social equity (or 'equality') is not used, other than in reference to inequities faced by women and children. It is also proposed in the Zero Draft that the SDGs should include 'green jobs, decent work and social inclusion'. The need to provide *Social Protection/Floor* is stressed, and national and local floors and programmes are 'strongly encouraged' - a positive sentiment that appears to be a key thread of the draft, though without prescription at this stage.

    Intergenerational Justice is a surprising omission since it is a principle that has been central to understanding and implementing SD since Stockholm, reaffirmed in the Brundtland report, and being given a prominent position in the Rio Declaration. However, increasing attention is being given to the Principle, though the discussions surrounding an *Ombudsperson for Future Generations* is discussed.

See the table in Annex A to see how the Zero Draft document relates to the 97 terms of the database and by extension the Zero Draft submissions.

2.6. Next Steps
Stakeholder Forum hopes that the information in both the database and this report will inform and empower **all** stakeholders (e.g. Member States, civil society and the UN) in the Rio+20 process to:
- Identify other organisations which have common interests;
- Identify and resolve potential conflicts;
- Form clusters or partnerships for action at Rio and beyond; and
- Influence the process and its outcomes.

To this end, Stakeholder Forum will actively use its convening and advocacy expertise to create links between organisations, work with partners, plan interventions, and advocate for specific text amendments.

To achieve these goals further analysis is needed, 97 needs to be explored in-depth to flesh out the nuisances between different views. Stakeholder Forum is also organizing a number of workshop and dialogue events to create the space for these clusters and partnerships to grow and develop around common areas of interest and key themes.

3. Methodology
As stated above, this analysis identifies the insights to be found in the Zero Draft submission documents by creating a database of 97 key terms relevant to Rio+20 and determine which organisation have expressed an interest in that term.

By examining the reoccurring language and phrases in the submission documents, using its own expertise and judgment and consulting with partners in UN DESA, UN NGLS and UNDP SF complied list of terms (i.e. initiatives and concepts) considered to be key to the Rio+20 discussion. The below criteria were used for the selection of these terms:
- Everything on the list should promote one or both aims of the analysis;
- Terms should be actionable for Rio or with actual implementation likely to follow post-Rio;

- Terms should either be an initiative/proposal or a concept which in turn has associated initiatives (e.g. Principle 10 and Regional Conventions modelled on the Aarhus Convention);
- Terms should have material impact in that they effect many or all stakeholders;
- Applicable to help support implementation of sustainable development;
- Allows for clusters and partnerships for action;
- Application to the two themes of Rio+20; and
- Things that have Member State interest but which require civil society support.

The first of the above criterion was considered to be primary for selection.

Once the list of terms was established, a database was created to establish levels of "interest" in each term. Interest is when a term appears in a submission regardless of either context or occurrence. This means that it does not matter how often a phrase was repeated or if the submitter was in favour of the term or against the term.

The database was sorted by type of organisation (i.e. Member States, Political Groups, Regional Preparatory Meetings, Major Groups and UN & IGOs). This allowed for analysis amongst and between types or organisation. For example, the "Top Ten" terms for either Member States or for Major Groups can therefore be determined. This in turn offers the chance to perform variance analysis and comparisons between the different types of organisations.

The primary tool for establishing the database was the UNCSD's Rio+20 website search engine. Inputting common terms/phrases into the search engine makes it possible to quantitatively determine the frequency of the phrase/terminology within all of the submission documents (e.g. "Beyond GDP" is cited in 30 submission documents). The results tell us which groups referenced the item as well as the total number of times it as referenced per submission. We then filtered through the submission documents to determine whether or not there was additional language relevant to the phrase/terminology that had formed the basis of the search. For example, if the phrase 'precautionary principle' is inputted into the UNCSD search engine,53 submission document are cited. Within those 53 documents there is terminology associated with the 'precautionary principle' that was not mentioned in either the Rio Principles or Major Group submission papers (such as: "ecosystem approach"). We then took this 'new and additional' terminology ("ecosystem approach") and ran it through the search engine to determine how many times *that* item is referenced (e.g.15 submissions).

The database in turn provided the basis for Stakeholder Forum's analysis of the Zero Draft Submission. This "top-down" approach to the analysis has allowed us to take into account all of the submissions are undertaken an quantifiable examination.

Overall outputs
The outputs of this project are:
- **A Database** - A table outlining each nation, civil society or other organisation supporting each phrase/initiative, thereby providing the granularity of information which can enable the formation of natural groupings and clusters (as discussed above).
- **A Wordle** - a pictorial map of the key phrases with font size depicting their respective prominence in the submissions.
- **An Index** - a brief description of what each phrase means in practice and the number of submission in which it is referenced.
- **A Report** – Stakeholder Forum's reflection on the key findings and conclusions of the analysis. This is planned to be a short report highlighting the common elements, clear priorities and any surprises (good or bad).

Annex A – Zero Draft Submission Analysis - Summary Table of the 97 Terms

The table below is taken from the database and includes the following columns:

- **Number** – the ranking of each term.
- **Initiative/Concept** – The 97 terms themselves.
- **All Submissions** – The number of submissions in which each term appears.
- **Level of Interest** – Rating of interest as detailed in the key below.
- **Rating** – the rating itself as detailed in the key below.
- **Zero Draft** – Cross-reference of whether or not each term appears in the initial Zero Draft Outcome Document; and if so, the number of occurrences are given.

Number	Initiative/Concept	All Submissions	Level of Interest	Rating	Zero Draft
1	Health/Well-being	448	Excellent		5
2	Poverty Alleviation/Poverty Reduction/Poverty Eradication	338	Excellent		17
3	Participation	334	Excellent		5
4	Natural Resources/Resource Management	318	Excellent		4
5	Adaptation	227	Excellent		0
6	Renewable Energy	204	Excellent		3
7	SDGs	170	Excellent		6
8	Accountability	170	Excellent		3
9	Subsidies	167	Excellent		3
10	Transparency	166	Excellent		5
11	MDGs	160	Excellent		2
12	Mitigation	160	Excellent		0
13	Capacity Building	159	Excellent		17
14	Resilience	146	Excellent		3
15	Consumption and Production	135	Excellent		7
16	Principle 10/Access to Information	124	Excellent		4
17	Green Jobs/Decent Work	118	Excellent		8
18	Local Government/Local Authorities	118	Excellent		11
19	Urbanization/Sustainable Cities/Urban Planning/Urban Governance	115	Excellent		4
20	Desertification	113	Excellent		3
21	Social Inclusion/Social Equity	104	Excellent		3
22	Green Growth	98	High		0
23	Social Floor/Social Net/Social Protection/Safety Net	91	High		3
24	Environmental governance	91	High		1
25	Waste Management	90	High		7
26	Sustainable Production	88	High		8
27	Social Justice	85	High		0
28	Common but differentiated responsibility	76	Good		3
29	Consumption Patterns	75	Good		3
30	UPR/Peer Review	72	Good		0
31	Means of implementation (MOI)	72	Good		2
32	Sustainable/Public Procurement	70	Good		1
33	Gender Equality/Empowerment of Women	68	Good		5
34	Green Economy Roadmaps/Action Plans	67	Good		1
35	Corporate Sustainability/Corporate Social Responsibility	66	Good		1
36	Water and sanitation	64	Good		16
37	Sustainable Development Council	64	Good		5
38	Precautionary Principle	57	Medium		0
39	Ecological Footprint	56	Medium		0
40	Planetary Boundaries/Environmental Limits	53	Medium		0
41	Biofuel	49	Medium		0
42	Japan	47	Medium		0
43	Education for Sustainable Development	46	Medium		5
44	Climate Investment Fund/Climate Finance/Climate Financing/Green Fund/Green Climate Fund	44	Medium		0
45	Rio Principles	44	Medium		6
46	Energy Access	43	Medium		3
47	Disaster Preparedness	41	Medium		2
48	Carrying Capacity	39	Some		2
49	Decoupling	37	Some		0

Number	Initiative/Concept	All Submissions	Level of Interest	Rating	Zero Draft
50	Polluter Pays	33	Some		0
67	Financial Transaction Tax/Tobin Tax	33	Some		0
51	Access to Land/Land Rights	32	Some		1
52	Beyond GDP	31	Some		1
53	Market Mechanisms	31	Some		3
54	Just Transition	30	Some		1
55	Blue Economy	25	Some		0
56	Sustainable Tourism	25	Some		0
57	Millennium Declaration	24	Some		0
58	Water-Food-Energy Nexus	23	Some		1
59	National Sustainable Development Councils/National Councils for Sustainable Development	23	Some		1
60	National sustainable development strategies (NSDS)	22	Some		3
61	Intergenerational equity/justice	22	Some		0
62	Sustainable Agriculture & Food	21	Some		3
63	The Commons/The Global Commons	21	Some		0
64	Rights-based approach	20	Low		0
65	Ombudsperson for Future Generations	20	Low		1
66	Income Inequality/Income Distribution/Redistribution of Wealth	19	Low		0
68	Inclusive Growth	18	Low		0
69	Ecosystem(s) Approach	18	Low		0
70	Tipping point	18	Low		0
71	Family Planning/Reproductive Rights	16	Low		0
72	ISO 26000	16	Low		0
73	Subsidiarity	16	Low		0
74	Animal Welfare	16	Low		0
75	Multi-Stakeholder dialogue/process	16	Low		8
76	Fiscal Reform	15	Low		0
77	Strengthening/Reforming UNEP	14	Low		2
78	Certification schemes	13	Low		0
79	Public Private Partnership	13	Low		3
80	UN Environment Organization (UNEO)	11	Low		0
81	World Environment Organization (WEO)	11	Low		0
82	International Court for the Environment/Environmental tribunal	10	Low		0
83	Low Carbon Economy	9	Low		0
84	Social Enterprises	9	Low		0
85	Green Stimulus	8	Low		0
86	Life Cycle Approach	8	Low		1
87	Green and Fair Economy/Green and Decent Economy	8	Low		0
88	Financial Stability	7	Low		1
89	Intergovernmental Panel on Sustainable Development	7	Low		0
90	Full Cost Accounting/Green Accounting	6	Low		0
91	Corporate Accountability	5	Low		0
92	Internalization of externalities	4	Low		0
93	Investing in People	4	Low		0
94	Ecocide	4	Low		0
95	Sustainable Productivity	3	Low		0
96	Economic Democracy	3	Low		0
97	Currency Tax	0	None		0

Key to Table of 97 Terms

Number of Submissions	Level of Interest	Rating	Number	Percentage
0	None		1	1%
1 to 20	Low		33	34%
21 to 40	Some		16	16%
41 to 60	Medium		10	10%
61 to 80	Good		10	10%
81 to 100	High		6	6%
100+	Excellent		21	22%
	Total		97	

Annex B - Zero Draft Submission Analysis - Index of the 97 Terms

Access to Land/ Land Rights (32)
Ensuring indigenous people and communities enjoy legal control and/or ownership of land. The purchase and lease of vast tracts of land from poor, developing countries by wealthier nations and international private investors has led to debate about whether land investment is a tool for development or force of displacement.

Accountability (170)
Open, transparent policy and practice available for scrutiny and to ensure methods are justifiable and followed. Refers to all levels of government/authorities but also corporate social responsibility.

Adaptation (227)
Measures and approaches to deal with the [projected] consequences of climate change. The term gets heavily used in the context of developing countries, as these countries are likely to experience stronger effects.

Animal Welfare (31)
Assuring and maintaining the physical and psychological well-being of animals. In the zero drafts the term is referenced as a key component of sustainable agriculture. Many animal rights groups criticize industrial farming techniques as inhumane, unhealthy and unsustainable.

Beyond GDP (30)
Developing a system and/or metrics to measure economic, societal and environmental wealth, beyond purely growth-based measures. Such an approach would allow a more comprehensive measurement of well-being, environmental health and progress towards a Green Economy, taking into consideration current methodologies.

Biofuel (49)
Energy derived from renewable plant and animal materials. Examples of biofuels include ethanol, biodiesel, green diesel and biogas. Criticism centres on potentially enhanced greenhouse gas emissions and the compromising of developing countries' food security by displacement of, or increasing the price of, agricultural crops.

Blue Economy (22)
Healthy oceans provide tremendous economic, social, and environmental benefits that directly support livelihoods around the globe, and further support life-sustaining processes for the planet.

Capacity Building (147)
Also referred to as capacity development. A conceptual approach that focuses on understanding the obstacles which inhibit people, governments and organizations from realizing their developmental goals, and enhancing the abilities that will allow them to achieve measurable and sustainable results, themselves.

Carrying Capacity (35)
The maximum population of a species that the environment can sustain indefinitely, given available, necessary conditions such as food, habitat and water. The earth's carrying capacity is its optimal load – a measure of its ability to sustain a population.

Certification Schemes (39)
Recognised and accountable standards which ensure products are sustainably manufactured and consumed.

Climate Investment Fund (6)
Funds (the Clean Technology Fund and the Strategic Climate Fund) to help developing countries pilot low-emissions and climate-resilient development, with support from major development banks. With CIF support, 46 developing countries are piloting developments in clean technology, forest management, renewable energy and energy access, and climate-resilience.

Common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR) (71)
One of the cornerstones of sustainable development, originating from the Rio Declaration's Principle 7 and since established as a principle of International Environmental Law. It reflects the duty of States to share the burden of protection for common resources, and the equity by which this burden is shared according to circumstances and history. It informs in particular the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol.

Consumption and Production (135)
Agenda 21 states that the major cause of the continued deterioration of the global environment is the unsustainable pattern of consumption and production, particularly in industrialized countries, which is a matter of grave concern, aggravating poverty and imbalances.

Consumption patterns (63)
The combination of qualities, quantities, acts and tendencies characterizing a community or human group's use of resources for survival, comfort and enjoyment. Usually put in the context of 'unsustainable'. In order to move in the direction of a green economy we must change our consumption patterns.

Corporate Accountability (5)
Defined as the ability of those affected by a corporation to control that corporation's operations. These include environmental and social duties placed on directors to counterbalance their existing duties on financial matters, and legal rights for local communities to seek compensation when they have suffered as a result of directors failing to uphold those duties.

Corporate Sustainability (17)
A business approach that creates long-term consumer and employee value by not only creating a "green" strategy aimed towards protection or enhancement of the natural environment, but also taking into consideration every dimension of how a business operates in the social, cultural, and economic environment, with long-term transparency and employee development.

Currency Tax (0)
A means of taxing 'spot conversions' of one currency into another, developed with the intention of stabilising international currency by penalising short-term speculation.

Decoupling (34)
Separating economic activities and societal developments from negative environmental impacts. Decoupling resource use from economic growth.

Desertification (117)
Land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities.

Disaster Preparedness (41)
Measures undertaken to ensure countries, regions and internal assistance are ready to deal with the effects of [natural] disasters. Climate change is expected to intensify the frequency and impact of such events.

Ecocide (6)
A neologism used to refer to any large-scale destruction of the natural environment or over-consumption of critical non-renewable resources.

Ecological Footprint (56)
Measures how much land and water (by area) a human population requires to produce the resource it consumes and to absorb its GHG emissions.

Economic democracy (3)
The green economy transition should be planned and implemented through inclusive and transparent participatory processes consistent with Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration. Economic Democracy is rights to decent livelihood, food, health, shelter and other basic necessities.

Ecosystem Approach (15)
The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. It promotes the consideration of actions on every component of the ecosystem.

Education for Sustainable Development (46)
Measures for building the promotion, understanding and application of sustainable development into curriculums and classrooms, as dedicated courses or as part of wider learning. In the classroom, sustainable development needs to be incorporated into the curriculum.

Energy Access (43)
The physical availability of modern energy services to all members of a given nation or community, to meet basic human needs at affordable prices. These energy services should be reliable, sustainable, and, where feasible, from renewable energy or other low-carbon energy sources; and include electricity and improved end-use devices such as cookstoves,

Environmental Governance (91)
A governance system for the purpose of attaining environmentally sustainable development, ideally comprising multi-level interactions (i.e., local, national, international/global) among, but not limited to, state, market, and civil society formulating and implementing policies in response to environment-related demands and inputs from society; bound by rules, procedures, processes, and widely-accepted behaviour.

Family Planning/ Reproductive Rights (16)
Comprises education, information and resource provision, and recognises the legal rights and freedoms of people to choose their own reproductive behaviour and enjoy the means to do so, as well as to attain the highest possible standards of sexual and reproductive health. Generally put in the context of a growing global population and the threat it places on a shrinking supply of resources in order to avoid a tipping point.

Financial Stability (7)
The ability of a system, State or institution to facilitate and enhance [sustainable] economic development, manage risks, and absorb shocks. Moreover, financial stability is considered a continuum: changeable over time and consistent with multiple combinations of the constituent elements of finance.

Financial Transaction Tax/Tobin Tax (33)
A Financial Transaction Tax is a tax on a wider range of international financial transactions beyond just currencies. For example, banking and property transactions.

Fiscal Reform (15)
Used in the context of a green economy to imply the shift from the taxation of labour to the taxation of resource consumption. Following the polluter pays principle, a system of

eco-taxes should particularly increase the "price of pollution", the use of fossil fuels and other non-renewable energies, and the emission of greenhouse gases.

Full cost accounting (5)
A system by which prices, public investments and policy decisions fully account for all market and non-market benefits and costs so as to promote decisions that maximise net public benefits.

Gender Equality (68)
Ensuring women's participation in environmental decision-making at all levels; increasing women's participation in income-generating activities; ensuring women's access to clean and renewable energy; and incorporating the idea of gender equality in all green economy investments and activities.

Green and Fair Economy (8)
Any concept of an economy which embodies sustainable development must also be a fair one. The basic preconditions for this are: social cohesion, fairness, including inter-generational fairness, fair redistribution and solutions for social problems such as growing inequality, lack of access to a whole range of resources, poverty and unemployment.

Green Economy Roadmap (66)
A strategy for a transition to a green economy. It should be prepared with transparent, multi-stakeholder participatory processes that develop evidence-based policy prescriptions.

Green Growth (98)
A path of economic growth which recognises the true value of, and uses natural resources in a sustainable manner, as an alternative concept to economic growth dependent on fossil fuels.

Green Jobs (118)
Anhy work which contributes to preserving or restoring environmental quality. Specifically, but not exclusively, this includes jobs that help to protect ecosystems and biodiversity; reduce energy, materials, and water consumption through high efficiency strategies; de-carbonise the economy; and minimise or altogether avoid generation of all forms of waste and pollution.

Green Stimulus (5)
Injections and investments to specifically promote environmentally sustainable development, including green technologies, green jobs, and ecological restoration, while working towards general economic prosperity. Roadmap documents could include a long-term needs assessment that would serve as the basis for future stimulus spending.

Health/ Well being (448)
Sustainable development is not only a systemic approach to improving the natural environment and the economy, but to health and social well being too. The interlinkages and mutual benefits of promoting environmental protection, social justice and public health improvements, for example, are clear. For example, the provision of green infrastructure in cities can provide wildlife habitats and carbon sequestration, but also safe spaces for people to exercise and enjoy.

Inclusive Growth (18)
Refers both to the pace and the pattern of growth, which are interlinked and should be addressed together to ensure benefits across society. Rapid growth is potentially beneficial for substantial poverty reduction, but for this growth to be sustainable in the long run it should be broad-based across sectors, and inclusive of the large part of a country's labour force.

Income Inequality (19)

The unequal distribution of household or individual income across the various participants in an economy. Income inequality is often presented as the percentage of income to a percentage of population

Intergenerational Equity (14)
The concept of promoting and ensuring fairness, justice and equal opportunity not only for today's society but for those of the future, particularly in terms of ecological/resource rights and consumption opportunities.

Intergovernmental Panel on Sustainable Development (7)
The proposed establishment of a scientific organisation, similar to the IPCC, which would design a sustainable development research agenda for the 21st century.

Internalization of externalities (4)
Building true social and environmental value into and throughout policy by developing market values which reflect real social and environmental costs and benefits, so that the natural and cultural environment is given due consideration in all decisions and the polluter bears the cost of pollution.

International Court for the Environment/Environmental Tribunal (10)
The establishment of a court or tribunal body to specialise and provide expert judgement in bi- or multilateral environmental disputes would mark a major step towards achieving international justice for the environment and society. No such body currently exists to allow non-State actors to bring cases against States, nor to universally/effectively preside over transboundary issues such as pollution and resource misuse.

Investing in People (4)
The creation of quality jobs and decent work, investments in communities, investments in relevant education/training and skills programmes and strong and efficient social protection systems in the transition to a sustainable economy. General Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) programmes require higher priority and support.

ISO 26000 (11)
The international corporate social responsibility standard. It is intended to provide organisations with guidance concerning social responsibility and can be used as part of public policy activities.

Japan (47)
Considered a primary case study for sustainable development. Japan has a difficult decision on which energy path to take. The country can either continue consuming fossil fuels/nuclear energy or pursue a frugal social life based on clean renewables. Japan is a reoccurring theme throughout the submission documents. The 'triple disaster' has elicited many sustainable development questions.

Just Transition (30)
There will be costs in making the transition to a low carbon, green economy in the pursuit of sustainable development. Some States and actors are better able to bear those costs than others and are more resilient to transitional changes. In the process of change, the most vulnerable must be supported and protected – developing countries must have access to appropriate financial and technical assistance, and citizens and communities must have access to new skills and jobs.

Life Cycle Approach (40 submissions)
An approach which minimises the environmental footprint of all economic activity by addressing the sustainability of each stage of a product, process, technology, service or system's development, and all of its resources and outputs. The life cycle of a product starts at raw material extraction, research on conceptual design and development of products and services, manufacturing, distribution, use and end of life treatment options such as recycling, recovery and re-use or re-manufacturing. Critical questions about

costs, benefits, environmental responsibility and social impact are addressed. A life cycle approach also helps identify hidden opportunities and accounts for unintended consequences, spill over implications, and competition for resources.

Local Governments (118)
The agreements and strategies of international environmental conferences need to be implemented on a local level. Mayors, MPS and community councils need to be educated and empowered to address sustainable development.

Low Carbon Economy (13)
An economy focused on a minimal output of GHG emissions while ensuring decent growth.

Market Mechanisms (29)
Price and market mechanisms such as taxes and tradable permits to reduce pollution, waste, and resource depletion as part of policy efforts to foster a green economy.

MDGs (147)
As the Millennium Development Goals reach their close in 2015, questions are raised over whether they are still relevant and achievable, and how they may be built upon or incorporated into future actions and targets such as the proposed Sustainable Development Goals.

Means of Implementation (MOI) (72)
The 'how' of the Summit's proposals for action. Many sustainable development strategies are strong in principle but difficult to implement. In order to execute, governments need the knowledge and resources to fulfil their sustainable development commitments.

Millennium Declaration (24)
12 years after the Declaration, civil society is assessing if and how its Development Goals are still feasible.

Mitigation (160)
Human intervention to reduce GHG emissions or enhance GHG sinks to minimise or prevent the negative effects of climate change,. Examples include using fossil fuels more efficiently for industrial processes or electricity generation, switching to renewable energy solar energy, improving the insulation of buildings, and increasing forest cover and other sinks to remove greater amounts of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue/Process (9)
The inclusion in decision-making processes of public, private and civil society, creating a truly democratic and fair system of governance. The Internet and mailing lists, as well as formal fora, should be put to practical use in consideration of the 'silent majority' at both international and domestic levels.

National Sustainable Development Councils/ National Councils for Sustainable Development (23)
Multi-stakeholder mechanisms that bring together representatives of civil society, private enterprise and governments to ensure mass-based participation in planning and policymaking, and in integrating the social, cultural, economic, environmental and other dimensions of sustainable development into national action plans.

National Sustainable Development Strategies (22)
The coordination and integration of relevant policies and actions in multiple sectors, as well as adequate monitoring and review mechanisms, with the participation of government actors, civil society and the private sector. Governments have identified the integration of climate change in such strategies and plans as an important goal.

Natural Resource Management (318)

Management encompassing the protection, enhancement and utilisation of natural resources such as land, water, soil, plants and animals, with a particular focus on how management affects the quality of life for both present and future generations.

Ombudsperson for Future Generations (4)
A mechanism to safeguard long-term sustainable development and the needs of future generations at the global level. Proposals envisage this position as an Assistant-Secretary-General of the UN, acting as an auditor or watchdog and cutting across currently fragmented approaches to policy and law

Participation (334)
Refers to the need for multi-stakeholder/multi-level governance and involvement in the demographic process towards sustainable development.

Planetary boundaries (**41**)
To avoid catastrophic environmental change humanity must stay within nine defined 'planetary boundaries' for a range of essential Earth-system processes.

Polluter pays (30)
A core principle of environmental governance by which the costs of pollution are borne by those who cause it.

Poverty Alleviation (76)
A process which should draw on cooperation between developing and developed countries, and include sustainable measures such as job creation, investment towards a clean energy economy, and protection of indigenous rights and natural capital.

Precautionary Principle (53)
if an action or policy has a suspected risk of causing harm to the public or to the environment, in the absence of scientific consensus that the action or policy is harmful, the burden of proof that it is not harmful falls on those taking the action.

Principle 10/Access to Information (57)
Over a decade ago, Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration articulated public access to information, participation in decision-making, and access to justice as key principles of environmental governance. Proposals for outcomes from Rio+20 include a Convention on Principle 10 and/or other steps to further its effect.

Public Private Partnership (13)
A collaborative process or structure between government and industry, at any level. Such partnerships are expected to play a major role in building the essential knowledge and skills required for the transition to a green economy.

Renewable Energy (204)
Energy natural, renewable resources such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides and geothermal heat. Investment and production in renewable energy is the foundation of a green economy.

Resilience (146)
In ecology, resilience is the capacity of an ecosystem to respond to a perturbation or disturbance by resisting damage and recovering quickly. The term is also applied as 'climate resilience', specifically.

Rights-based approach (20)
A strategy used by NGOs to reduce local communities' dependency on aid by improving government capacity. This practice blurs the distinction between human rights and development. There are two stakeholder groups in rights-based development; the rights holders, or the group who does not experience full rights; and the duty bearers, or the institutions who are obligated to fulfil the rights of the rights holders. A rights-based

approach aims at strengthening the capacity of duty bearers and empowers the rights holders.

Rio Principles (44)
One of the major outcomes of the original 'Earth Summit' in Rio de Janeiro, 1992. A set of overarching principles for a new prosperity in which resources are shared, resilience is built, and wealth and power are distributed to the many. The Principles have since been well-established as cornerstones of sustainable development policy and practice, but their relevance and application will be scrutinised at Rio+20.

SDGs (170)
A proposal to agree by 2015 a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to measure progress against a range of socio-economic and environmental objectives, similar to and perhaps building on the Millennium Development Goals.

Social Enterprises (9)
is an organization that applies business strategies to achieving philanthropic goals. Social enterprises can be structured as a for-profit or non-profit.

Social Protection/Floor (91)
A basic set of social rights, services and facilities that every person should enjoy. The United Nations suggests that a SPF could consist of two main elements that help to realize human rights:
1. Universal access to essential services (such as health, education, housing, water and sanitation and other services as nationally defined);
2. Social Transfers in cash or in kind, to guarantee income security, food security, adequate nutrition, and access to essential services.

Social Inclusion (66)
People need to be at the centre of all policies geared towards achieving sustainable development. Acknowledging that a reduction of social and economic inequalities is key to sustainable development, particular attention should be given to the empowerment of women, youth, indigenous peoples and other minority social groups as well as local communities at risk of marginalisation, in order to ensure that all people can actively participate and contribute to sustainable development.

Social Justice (85)
The process or attainment of an egalitarian society or institution that is based on the principles of equality and solidarity, that understands and values human rights, and that recognizes the dignity of every human being.

Strengthening/Reforming UNEP (14)
Proposals have been made to increase UNEP's authority in setting the global environmental agenda and its coherence with sustainable development as a whole within the UN system. (See UNEO and WEO, below)

Subsidiarity (16)
The process of devolving political decisions to the lowest possible administrative and political level, and as close to the citizens as possible.

Subsidies (167)
Dedicated funds or rewards (usually from government) for pursuing a given approach, standard or technique, or delivering a given output. Subsidies are criticised for unfairly distorting market economies and for promoting unsustainable production practices.

Sustainable Agriculture and Food (21)
The submissions discuss the importance of increasing food productivity, while decreasing the environmental impact of the farming industry.

Sustainable Development Council (61)
Submissions include proposals for a Council which would address issues such as the nexus of water, energy and food security; climate change impacts,; and economic reform post Rio+20. It is vitally important for governments to consider the inter-linkages between these areas, most of which do not have a place in the UN system for discussion individually or collectively.

Sustainable Production (88)
The creation of goods and services using processes and systems which are non-polluting; conserving of energy and natural resources; economically viable; safe and healthy for workers, communities, and consumers; socially and creatively rewarding.

Sustainable Productivity (3)
Enhancing sustainable productivity should be at the centre of efforts to make manufacturing, construction and agriculture both environmentally and economically productive yet fair.

Sustainable Tourism (25)
Tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities.

Sustainable/Public Procurement (70)
Public procurement is the process by which government departments or agencies purchase goods and services from the private sector. The procurement process at both the national and sub- national level should be based on a sustainability criteria.

The Commons (21)
Resources that are 'owned' or shared between or among individuals, communities and populations, such as landscapes and healthy air.

Tipping point (18)
A point or threshold at which a system or process is irreversibly damaged or significantly altered. Human activity has caused or facilitated the crossing of some boundaries, while others are in clear danger of being crossed.

Transparency (166)
Transparency is operating in such a way that it is easy for others to see what actions are performed. All levels of decision-making should be clear and accessible to civil society.

United Nations Environment Organisation (11)
The proposal to reform UNEP to give it equal footing with other UN agencies and institutions.

UPR/Peer Review (72)
A process to allow civil society to give guidance and advice on policies. Would create a dialogue between states and stakeholders for sustainable development decision-making.

Urbanization (85)
The physical growth of urban areas. Such expansion of area and population can cause significant social, health, environmental and economic risks. Infrastructure and policy should be designed for sustainable urban growth to mitigate and combat such risks.

Waste Management (90)
The collection, transport, processing or disposal, managing and monitoring of waste materials. The term usually relates to materials produced by human activity, and the process is generally undertaken to reduce their effect on health and the environment. In the zero draft waste management is referenced as an area of opportunity to reuse natural resources, especially waste water.

Water and Sanitation (64)
It is a basic human right to have access to clean and safe drinking water. Inadequate access to safe water and sanitation services, coupled with poor hygiene practices, kills and sickens thousands of people every day.

Water-Food-Energy Nexus (41)
Stakeholders are aiming to develop a common policy agenda to achieve Water, Energy and Food security by providing specific recommendations on how to position the Nexus perspective in the Rio + 20 process.

World Environment Organization (8)
A proposal to reform UNEP to operate along the lines of the existing WHO or WTO, for example, and build on UNEP's UN standing. The 'WEO' would create a single umbrella organisation to unify the current fragmented approach to environmental governance and 'cluster' disparate MEAs.