

## RESULTS REPORT

ASIA

AFRICA

NORTH AMERICA

SOUTH AMERICA

EUROPE



# World Wide Views on Climate and Energy

FROM THE WORLD'S CITIZENS TO THE CLIMATE AND ENERGY POLICYMAKERS AND STAKEHOLDERS

10 000 CITIZENS, 97 DEBATES IN 76 COUNTRIES





ARGENTINA



CHINESE TAIPEI - TAINAN



ZAMBIA

## WORLD WIDE VIEWS ON CLIMATE AND ENERGY

From the world's citizens to the climate and energy policymakers and stakeholders

### RESULTS REPORT

Published by the Danish Board of Technology Foundation, Missions Publiques and the French National Commission for Public Debate, September 2015

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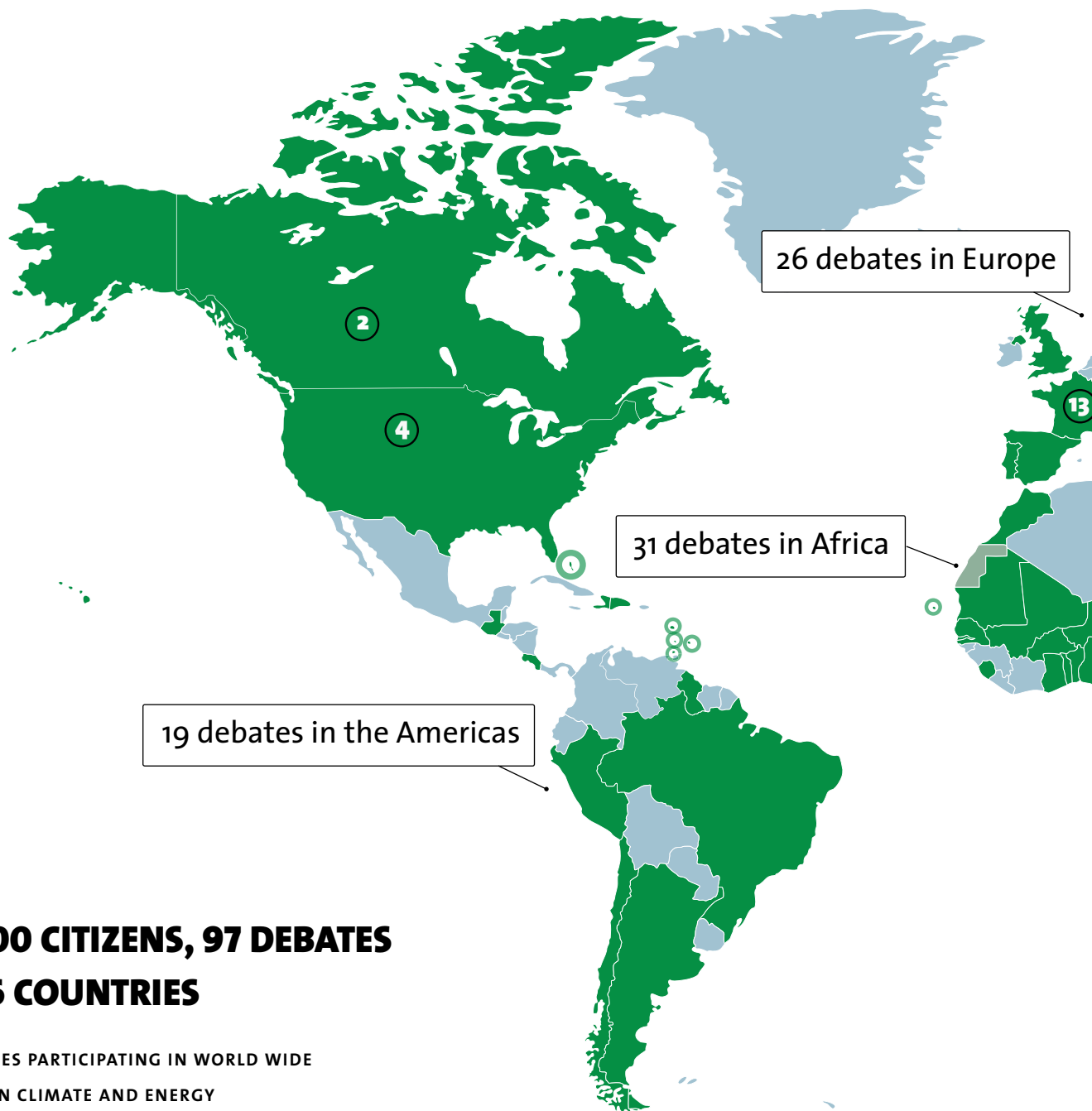
WWViews on Climate and Energy has succeeded, thanks to the exemplary efforts of the national and regional partners in the WWViews Alliance and the support of their sponsors. We are especially grateful to the French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy (MEDDE), the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (MAEDI), the Presidency of the French National Assembly, the French National Commission for Public Debate (CNDP), 13 French Regions through the Association des Régions de France (Aquitaine, Auvergne, Basse-Normandie, Centre-Val-de-Loire, Franche-Comté, Guadeloupe, Haute-Normandie, Île-de-France, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, Poitou-Charentes, Provence-Alpes-Côte-d'Azur, La Réunion, Rhône-Alpes), ENGIE (GDF Suez), the German Federal Environment Agency, the European Space Agency (ESA), the Fondation de France, the Socialist and European Greens (EELV) groups of the French Senate, the Danish KR Foundation, the Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment, Grenoble-Alpes Métropole and the city of Paris. These donations made the global coverage and scope of WWViews on Climate and Energy possible. We are especially indebted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) secretariat, which has taken an active part in initiating and implementing this global citizen consultation. Finally, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to all the citizens around the world who participated in WWViews on Climate and Energy.

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This Results Report is published by the Danish Board of Technology, Missions Publiques and the French National Commission for Public Debate. It has been prepared based on input from WWViews partners and with special support from following experts and WWViews partners:

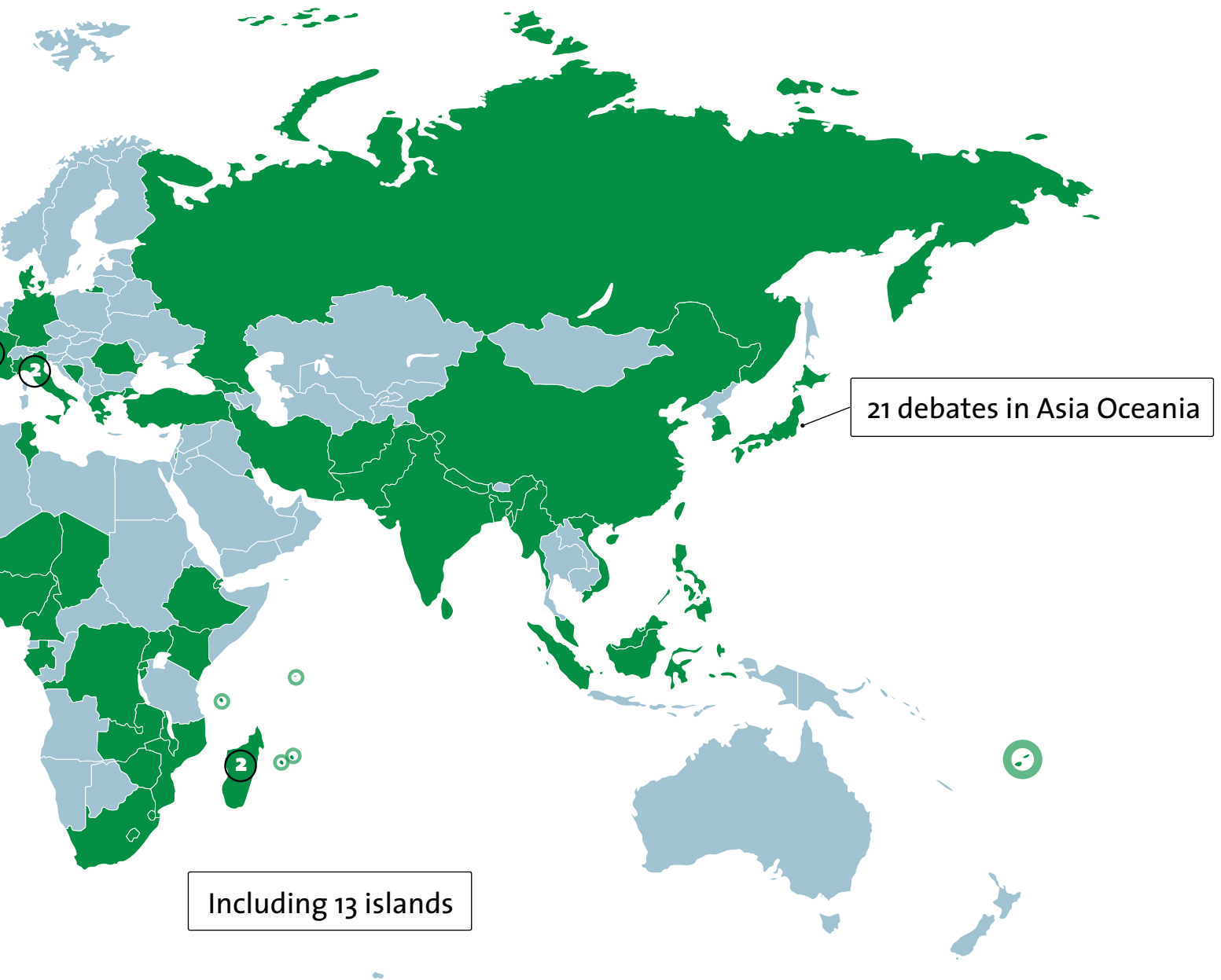
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## 10 000 CITIZENS, 97 DEBATES IN 76 COUNTRIES

COUNTRIES PARTICIPATING IN WORLD WIDE  
VIEWS ON CLIMATE AND ENERGY

- AFGHANISTAN
- ARGENTINA
- BAHAMAS
- BANGLADESH
- BARBADOS
- BENIN
- BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
- BRAZIL
- BURKINA FASO
- BURUNDI
- CAMEROON
- CANADA
- CAPE VERDE
- CHAD
- CHILE
- CHINA
- COMOROS
- COSTA RICA
- DENMARK
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
- DR CONGO
- ETHIOPIA
- FIJI
- FRANCE
- GABON
- GAMBIA
- GEORGIA
- GERMANY
- GHANA
- GREECE
- GRENADA
- GUATEMALA
- GUYANA
- HAITI
- INDIA
- INDONESIA
- IRAN
- ITALY
- JAPAN



- KENYA
- KUWAIT
- MADAGASCAR
- MALAYSIA
- MALI
- MAURITANIA
- MAURITIUS
- MOROCCO
- MOZAMBIQUE
- MYANMAR
- NEPAL
- NIGER
- NIGERIA
- PAKISTAN
- PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES
- PERU
- PHILIPPINES
- PORTUGAL
- ROMANIA
- RUSSIA
- RWANDA
- SAINT LUCIA
- SENEGAL
- SEYCHELLES
- SOUTH AFRICA
- SOUTH KOREA
- SPAIN
- SRI LANKA
- TOGO
- TUNISIA
- TURKEY
- UGANDA
- UK - SCOTLAND
- USA
- VIETNAM
- ZAMBIA
- ZIMBABWE



*World Wide Views on Climate and Energy (WWViews on Climate and Energy) is a global democratic deliberation on climate change and energy transition. It gathered citizen views on international climate change and energy policy issues and disseminated them to policymakers involved in the UNFCCC negotiations. It is part of the ambition and ongoing efforts by partners in the World Wide Views Alliance to help close a widening democratic gap between citizens and policymakers as policymaking grows increasingly global in scale.*

Governments have committed to promote “public participation in addressing climate change and its effects and developing adequate responses”, under Article 6 (now called Action for Climate Empowerment, ACE) of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

WWViews on Climate and Energy contributes to this by giving citizens worldwide a platform for stating their views on how to deal politically with climate change and the energy transition. While experts, industries, strong interest groups and NGOs have found ways to influence and interact with international negotiations, ordinary citizens have practically no role in this process. By introducing the views of citizens into the negotiation process and surrounding debates, policymakers will have a better basis for making decisions in tune with informed public opinion. Furthermore, by including citizens in an informed and structured exchange of views, they are more likely to take an interest in climate change and energy issues, to feel more ownership of decisions, and consequently more inclined to support the implementation of those decisions.

WWViews establishes a model for the future inclusion of the world’s citizens in global policymaking. In principle, the project design can enable

all nations on Earth to take part in producing comparable results that can be clearly communicated to policymakers.

WWViews on Climate and Energy implemented 97 debates involving around 10,000 citizens in 76 countries spanning five continents. The citizens gathered in their respective countries to deliberate about some of the core issues at stake in the ongoing, international discussions and negotiations about how to deal with climate change. They received balanced information about climate change and energy, discussed the issues with fellow citizens and voted individually on the questions presented to them. They did so at daylong meetings on June 6, 2015.

This report analyses their answers and presents some of the most significant results, which can be studied in greater detail at [climateandenergy.wwviews.org](http://climateandenergy.wwviews.org). The report is aimed at policymakers and stakeholders with prior knowledge about climate change and energy issues, and written by the WWViews coordinators in cooperation with 106 national and regional WWViews partners.

We hope that political decision makers will make use of the unique insights presented by WWViews on Climate and Energy, and carefully consider the views of the citizens when formulating the climate change and energy policies for the future.

“ We are very excited that World Wide Views on Climate and Energy is being organized and happy to collaborate with such an important initiative. Bringing forward the views and the voices of citizens from across the globe can only contribute to a positive new universal climate agreement in Paris in December. In supporting this unique and novel approach, we believe we are also making an important contribution to Article 6 of the Convention as it relates to education and public awareness.”

*Christiana Figueres, Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC, on the WWViews on Climate and Energy.*

September 2015

*Bjørn Bedsted, Global Coordinator of WWViews and Head of DBT International at the Danish Board of Technology Foundation*

*Yves Mathieu, Co-coordinator of WWViews on Climate and Energy and Director of Missions Publiques*

*Christian Leyrit, Co-coordinator of WWViews on Climate and Energy and President of the French National Commission for Public Debate (CNDP)*





## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The results from the global citizen consultations on climate change and energy are clear: there is strong public support for political action in order to agree on reducing greenhouse gas emissions to limit the global temperature increase to 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

The WWViews results are based on well-established principles for citizen participation and offer unique and detailed insights into lay people's views on climate change and energy and the question of how to implement global policies to deal with these issues. The participating citizens coming from 76 countries were selected to reflect the demographic diversity of their respective countries and regions. They were provided with unbiased information about climate change and energy and about the international discussions on policy measures to handle

these issues. Citizens were given time to deliberate with each other in order to develop their opinions.

Although results differ from country to country, there are only minor differences between continents and between developed and developing countries. Interestingly, young and adult participants vote quite similarly. The participating citizens voted on 34 predefined questions. Following the WWViews Day national and regional partners, experts and civil society representatives gathered in Copenhagen to analyze the results. In this report we focus on the key findings in the participants' responses to these questions. These are:

*"We were delighted to co-initiate this debate and citizen consultation and bring the voice of the ordinary woman and man into the climate negotiations. Many cities, companies and NGOs are voicing their support for a transformational agreement in Paris. The view of citizens is also crystal clear – they see the threats and they see the opportunities: the vast majority wants action now, and they want action that is sustained over the long term to bend the emissions down to zero by the end of the century along with support for developing countries for their efforts."*

**Christiana Figueres**, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)







## 1. CHAPTER 1: A STRONG CALL FOR ACTION

1. Citizens worldwide want their leaders to commit to ambitious climate action
2. Citizens want zero emissions by the end of the century
3. The COP21 Paris Agreement needs to open a credible path to limit global warming to no more than 2 degrees
4. Climate change is an opportunity to improve life quality
5. Introduce carbon taxes and invest in renewable energy

## 2. CHAPTER 2: COMMON BUT DIFFERENTIATED RESPONSIBILITIES AND RESPECTIVE CAPABILITIES

6. The 'North-South' gap is closing
7. Countries should assume responsibilities based on their respective capabilities and emission levels
8. All countries must take action to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions

## 3. CHAPTER 3: FINANCING CLIMATE ACTION

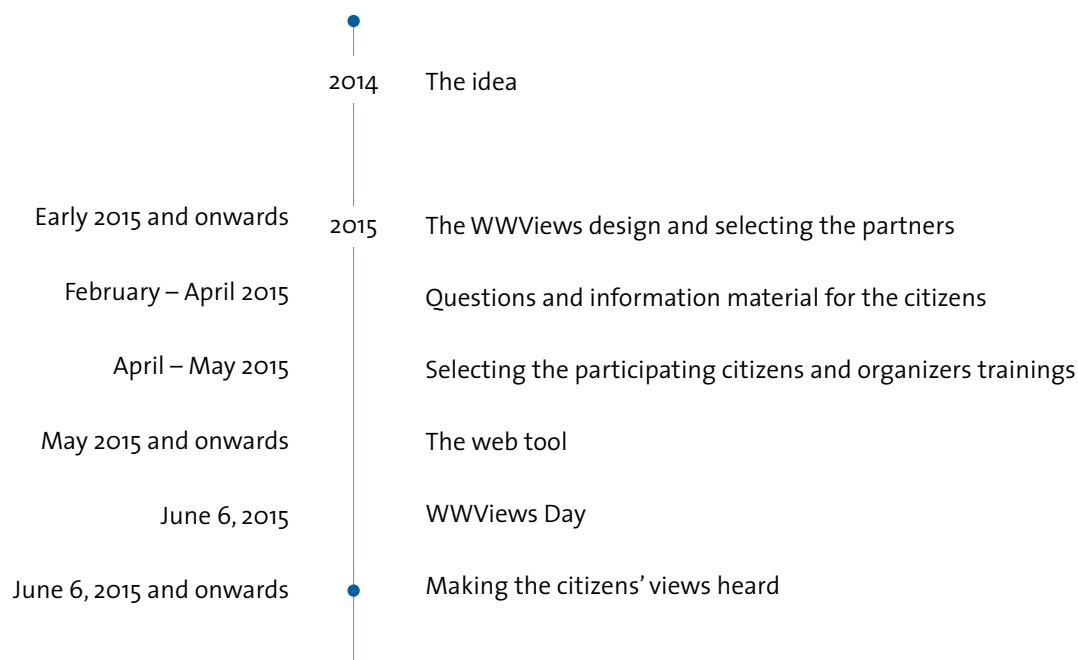
9. The private sector should contribute significantly to climate finance
10. High-income countries should scale up their climate finance commitments

## 4. CHAPTER 4: CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

11. Citizens want to take an active part in reducing greenhouse gas emissions
12. Citizens expect to take part in deciding on climate policies

WWViews results can be studied in detail at [climateandenergy.wwviews.org](http://climateandenergy.wwviews.org)

## The timeline



## ABOUT WORLD WIDE VIEWS ON CLIMATE AND ENERGY

### The idea

World Wide Views on Climate and Energy is co-initiated by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) secretariat, the Danish Board of Technology Foundation (DBT), Missions Publiques (MP), and the French National Commission for Public Debate (CNDP), with the support of the French Government host of COP21.

The WWViews method is a unique and innovative way of engaging citizens in climate and energy policy discussions, thereby promoting and facilitating public participation in addressing climate change and its effects.

The Danish Board of Technology has developed the WWViews method in response to the emerging democratic gap between global policymakers and citizens, as more issues (such as desertification, biodiversity, climate change and energy transition), and thus decisions, become global in scale. The method was first developed for the UN climate summit (COP15 of the UNFCCC) in 2009 in order to involve citizens in a debate otherwise heavily dominated by scientists, politicians

and powerful interest groups. In 2012 it was again successfully implemented in collaboration with the UN Secretariat to the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) as part of the negotiation process leading up to the biodiversity COP11 in India.

Inasmuch as citizens will have to live with the decisions made about how to address climate changes and energy transition, we believe it only would be fair to consult them as part of the ongoing negotiations. Furthermore, the approval and cooperation of citizens worldwide is critical for decisions to be implemented successfully. In democratic and functional terms, climate and energy policies will not work effectively if they do not enjoy public support.





## The WWViews design

The WWViews design was developed in response to the practical challenges of making global citizen participation possible. The following criteria were considered essential:

- **Cheap and easy:** The method had to make it feasible for potentially all countries in the world to participate, regardless of income and general education level.
- **Clear link to policymaking:** It had to address issues of immediate relevance to policymakers.
- **Both global and national:** It had to pertain to both national and global decision-making.
- **Clear and comparable results:** Results had to be comparable across countries and regions and they had to be easy to communicate to policymakers.
- **Informed citizens:** Citizens had to be provided with the balanced information required to understand the issues debated among policymakers.
- **Deliberation:** Citizens should be given the opportunity to discuss their views with each other before reaching their own conclusions.

In order to meet these objectives groups of citizens (approximately 100) meet in their respective countries or regions to deliberate on an identical set of questions, using identical meeting designs and information material and the different meetings and their results are linked through an online web tool.

The WWViews method provides policy makers with in-depth information about trends in national and international opinions but differs in important ways from conventional opinion polls. Unlike opinion polls, the WWViews method provides respondents with balanced and scientifically based information as well as an opportunity to deliberate for a full day with other citizens prior to rendering their judgments. Thus, it encourages the exploration of more substantive questions and well-considered responses, allowing policy makers to assess which policies will be well received if people are properly informed about the rationale behind them.

The method used for WWViews on Climate and Energy has been adjusted in various ways, based on evaluations from partners participating in WWViews on Global Warming in 2009 and WWViews on Biodiversity in 2012 and scientific observations published in the following years.



## Selecting the partners

The WWViews national and regional partners have been responsible for organizing WWViews meetings in their respective countries or regions. To become partners they should preferably:

- have some experience with citizen participation methods
- be unbiased with regards to climate change and energy transition
- be able to follow the common guidelines
- self- or co-finance their participation in WWViews

First, partners already part of the World Wide Views Alliance were invited to join. This global network of partners typically includes public councils, parliamentary technology assessment institutions, non-governmental civil society organizations, and universities. It is a network of partners sharing the ambition of making public participation an integral part of global governance. The network was established for WWViews on Global Warming and WWViews on Biodiversity and has now been supplemented with a number of new partners worldwide. 106 partners

from the World Wide Views Alliance collaborated in WWViews on Climate and Energy arranging 97 deliberations in 76 countries spanning five continents.

Some partners were self-financed but several partners, especially from developing countries benefited greatly from the financial support of Ségolène Royal, the French Minister of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, which providing financial support to 61 countries. Many of these partners were identified thanks to Laurent Fabius, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Development, who mobilized French Embassies and their diplomatic network to select local organizers. This support secured an unprecedented global coverage. Consequently, WWViews on Climate and Energy is the largest global citizen consultation ever.

## Questions and information material for the citizens

The questions posed to the citizens worldwide were selected so as to be of direct relevance to the ongoing international discussions about how to deal with climate change and with a view to provide decision makers with information about public opinion on different policy measures to do so. WWViews partners, industry groups, civil society representatives and climate experts were involved in selecting the questions in order to ensure their relevance. The questions had to be identical in all countries in order to allow for cross-national comparisons. To ensure comparability of results and clear communication to policymakers, the questions and response choices were predefined. 29 of the 34 questions chosen were clustered in 5 themes:

- Importance of tackling climate change
- Tools to tackle climate change
- UN negotiations and national commitments
- Fairness and distribution of efforts
- Making and keeping climate promises

The remaining 5 questions focused on evaluating the event. In some countries, WWViews partners added an additional session with questions and deliberations on national issues and some allowed participants to formulate their own recommendations to national policymakers.

Prior to the citizen consultations participants received balanced information from a 32-pages booklet written by journalist and analyst Gerard Wynn in close collaboration with the Danish Board of Technology. The booklet provided basic information about the science of climate change and different points of view on how to deal with it.

Information videos (each 4-10 minutes long) were made by the Austrian research and science communication company Biofaction for each of the five themes, repeating the most essential information available in the booklet and ensuring that all citizens would participate in the meetings with the necessary information. All WWViews information material was translated into local languages.

A Scientific Advisory Board was established to review whether the information given in the booklet was accurate, sufficient, and balanced, considering the questions that citizens deliberated on, and both questions and information material were tested in four focus group interviews in Japan, The United States of America, France and Uganda. This design assured the input of experts as well as ordinary citizens in the development of the questions to be discussed and the information informing those discussions.

### *MEMBERS of the Scientific Advisory Board:*

*Doreen Stabinsky: Professor, College of the Atlantic of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). United States of America*

*Hervé Casterman: President of the AFG (Association Francaise du Gaz) Environment Commission. France*

*John Akintayo Adedoyin: Professor, University of Botswana. Lead-author in WGI of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Botswana*

*Joseph Katongo Kanyanga: Assistant Director, Zambia Meteorological Department. Lead-author in WGI of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Zambia*

*Koko Warner: Academic officer, United Nations University. Lead-author in WGII of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Germany*

*Ria Voorhaar: Head - International Communications Coordination Climate Action Network – International. Germany*

*Saleemul Huq: Director, ICCCAD. Coordinating lead-author in WGII of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Bangladesh*



GHANA



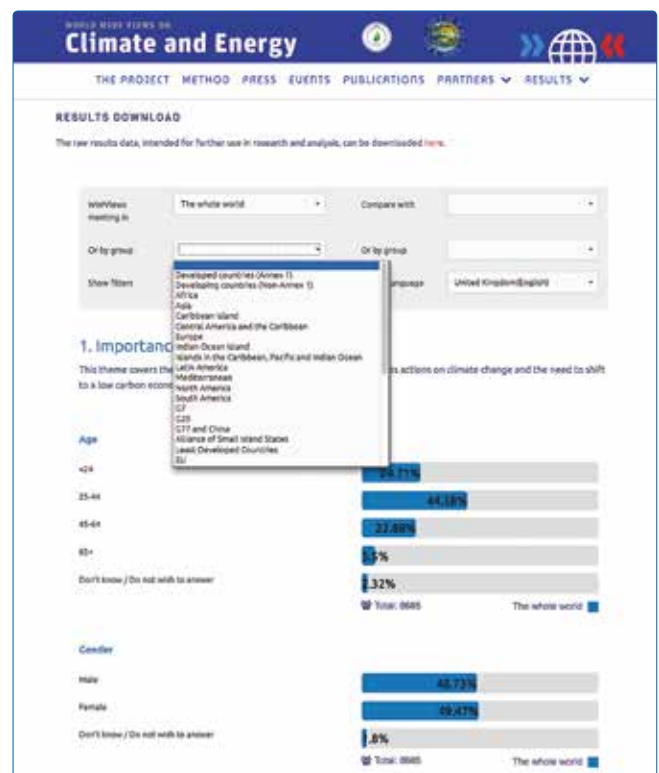
SOUTH KOREA



ETHIOPIA

## The web tool

A special web tool was designed for the purpose of instant collection and presentation of the results from the WWViews meetings. The tool allows for statistical presentation and easy comparison of results between countries and various international groupings (i.e. continents, developed and developing countries). The web tool is easy to navigate for anyone interested and can be explored under “Results” at [climateandenergy.org](http://climateandenergy.org). Also, all raw data can be downloaded for detailed analysis.



### CHAD

*“Citizens are concerned by poverty, land deterioration and drought. Climate change affects everyone, but rural inhabitants suffer from it. So rich countries must help poor countries in order that all of them as far as they are concerned can reduce their GHG emissions. Let’s raise awareness to improve Sahelian people resiliency to the environmental transformations.”*



## Training seminar

The coordinators of WWViews on Climate and Energy organized four training seminars to prepare project managers in the participating countries for the WWViews Day. Most met for the two seminars organized in Paris, France. However, to accommodate the global coverage of WWViews on Climate and Energy two decentralized training seminars were organized in the Caribbean (Guadeloupe) and the Indian Ocean (La Reunion) respectively. All project managers from the WWViews national and regional partner institutions also participated in 8 online training seminars focusing on key elements of the WWViews method.

## Selecting the participating citizens

Guidelines for selecting the participating citizens were made in order to ensure the reliability of the results: The citizens at each meeting should reflect the demographic distribution in their country or region with regards to age, gender, occupation, education and geographical zone of residency (i.e. city and countryside). A further criterion was that they should not be experts on climate and energy issues, neither as scientists nor as stakeholders. Where appropriate, the national partners added further demographic criteria of relevance to their national context. Finally, in countries where statistics of membership of environmental organizations were available, this was also used as selection criteria in order to avoid an overrepresentation of participants more concerned with global warming than the population at large.

Based on reports from the partners, the guidelines have been followed, albeit with some local variation due to economic and other practical limitations. While most meetings ended up with fewer than 100 citizens, some ended up with more than 100 citizens on the WWViews Day. The global average was 89 citizens per meeting. Some countries or regions recruited citizens from their entire geographical area, whereas others recruited from a smaller area in order to cut expenses.

Nevertheless, the sample of citizens consulted in WWViews is large and diverse enough to, give a clear sense of general trends in national and international public opinion.



TURKEY



CHAD



GUYANA

## WWViews Day

### THE WORLD

On June 6, 2015 the first WWViews meeting started at 9 am in Fiji. The last one finished 27 hours later in Arizona, USA. Meetings were held in seventy-six countries. As the day progressed, citizens voted on alternative answers to the predefined questions. These results were instantly reported at [climateandenergy.wwviews.org](http://climateandenergy.wwviews.org) so that anyone with Internet access could – and still can – compare answers to the various questions across countries, regions, political and economic groupings, etc.

Photos and videos from the various meetings were continuously uploaded to a media share server. Video interviews with citizens were made available as well. Most countries arranged link ups to other countries via Skype. Others presented pictures and results from other countries to their participants.

### THE MEETING

All meetings followed the same schedule: the citizens, divided into tables of 5-8 people, were led through a program, divided into five thematic sessions, by a head facilitator and a number of group facilitators.

Each thematic session was introduced by the head facilitator and an information video. The participants then engaged in moderated discussions at their tables, the purpose of which was to give all participants time to listen to other opinions and reflect prior to voting. Group facilitators were trained in advance to provide unbiased facilitation at the tables. Each thematic session concluded with citizens casting their votes anonymously on alternative answers to a total of 34 questions (five to eight questions in each session). Votes were counted by the staff and immediately reported to [climateandenergy.wwviews.org](http://climateandenergy.wwviews.org) thereby enabling international, quantitative comparisons.

Most meetings were either opened or closed by ministers or high-level government officials. The citizens were apprised of the means by which policymakers would be informed of the results. Two short video messages from Christiana Figueres, UNFCCC Executive Secretary and Ségolène Royal, France’s Minister of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy welcoming citizens on June 6, were screened at the beginning of the deliberation at every site around the world.

### NIGER

*“I thought that as citizens we were only victims while we are in part actors of this climate change” said Boubacar, a farmer. / “Thanks to this debate on climate and energy, I feel more concerned than ever by the fight against climate change” Hamsatou, a pupil. / “We are not polluting, we are poor and vulnerable. We suffer and live unfairly the fatal effects of this phenomenon. Who can and hast to help us?” worries Abdou, a student.*





Welcome to WWViews Day



Information videos



Deliberation in groups



Voting after each thematic session



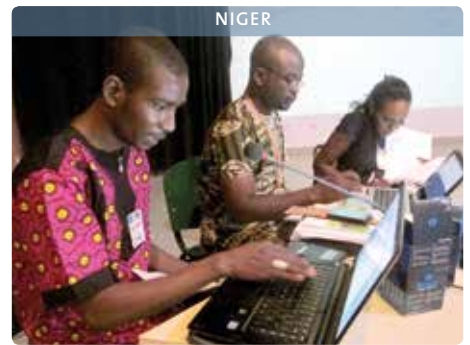
Goodbye and thank you for participating



UK (SCOTLAND)



FRANCE - AUVERGNE



NIGER

## Making the citizens' views heard

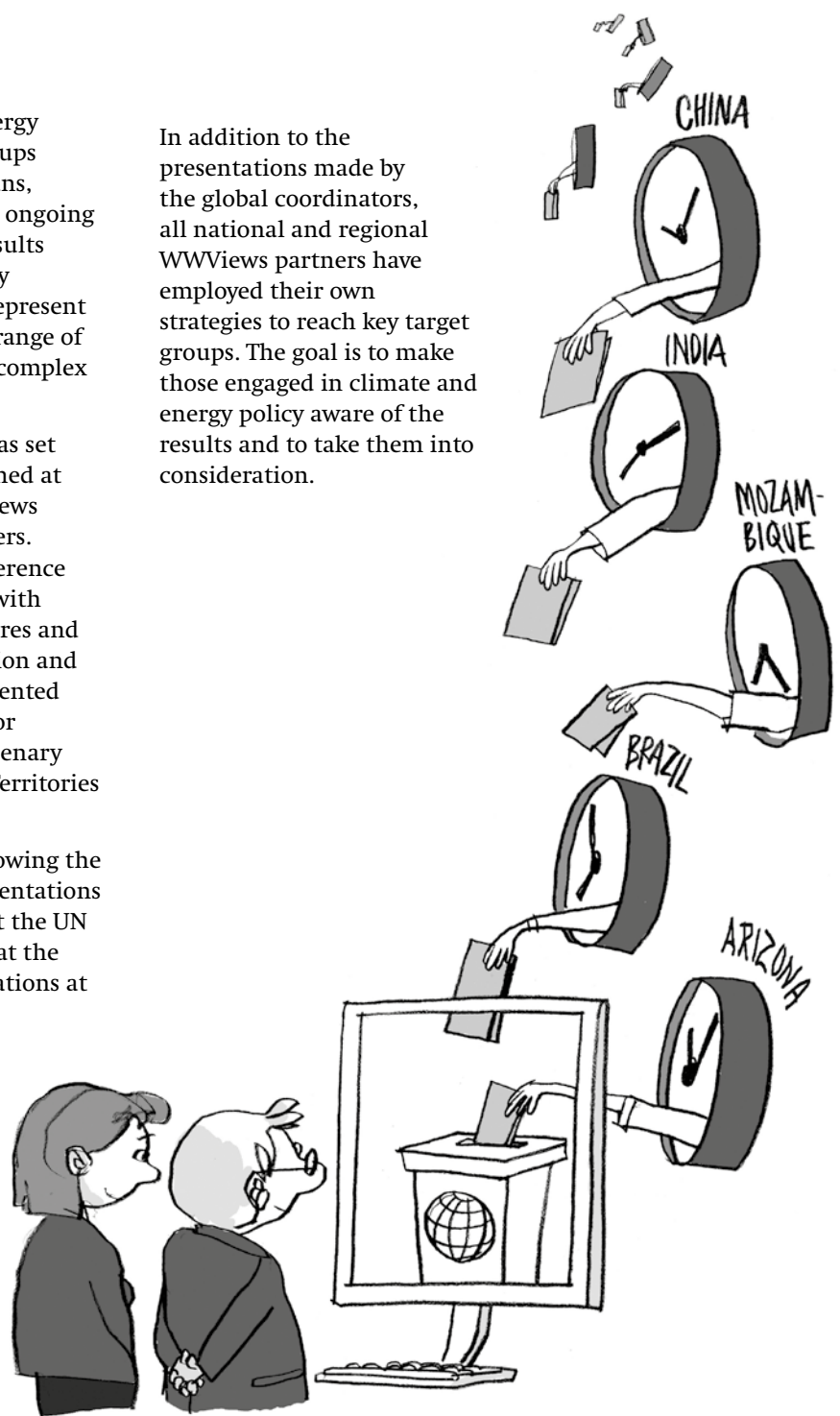
The outcomes of WWViews on Climate and Energy are being disseminated globally. The target groups for receiving the WWViews results are politicians, negotiators and interest groups engaged in the ongoing climate change negotiations. The WWViews results are especially significant for climate and energy policymakers and stakeholders because they represent the informed and considered views of a broad range of citizens from across the world concerning the complex issues to be addressed in the UN negotiations.

This is why the WWViews coordination team has set up a comprehensive dissemination strategy aimed at presenting and discussing the results of WWViews with the relevant policy makers and stakeholders. Dissemination began in June with a press conference at the UNFCCC negotiations in Bonn together with UNFCCC's Executive Secretary Christiana Figueres and included additional presentations for negotiation and stakeholder groups. Next, the results were presented at the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). This was then followed by a plenary presentation at the World Summit Climate & Territories in Lyon, France.

Several activities are planned to take place following the publication of this report, including more presentations at pre-COP negotiations in Bonn, a side-event at the UN General Assembly in New York, a presentation at the French National Assembly, and several presentations at COP21.

From dawn in Fiji to dusk in Arizona the many votes and recommendations were instantly reported on [climateandenergy.org](http://climateandenergy.org), [wwviews.org](http://wwviews.org) and available for comparisons. They still are.

In addition to the presentations made by the global coordinators, all national and regional WWViews partners have employed their own strategies to reach key target groups. The goal is to make those engaged in climate and energy policy aware of the results and to take them into consideration.





## The WWViews Results Report is one of the main instruments for making citizens' views heard.

The key findings in this report highlight those results that the authors find to be most significant and interesting to policy makers. We invite others to explore the results to see what they find to be significant. The key findings have been chosen in a process which included input from several WWViews partners and a workshop in Copenhagen with civil society representatives, international experts and WWViews partners. The 12 key findings were identified in the workshop and subsequently developed and refined by an editorial group.

The key findings are structured in the following way: firstly, a clear message to decision makers (the key finding); secondly factual observations from the WWViews voting results that underpin the message (sometimes the same observations underpin more than one key finding); and thirdly, an assessment drawn from the observations. The key findings are structured in four chapters:

1. A Strong Call for Action
2. Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities
3. Financing Climate Action
4. Citizen Participation

### ARGENTINA

*"Great experience! To fight against climate change is to protect our future! An incredible work day! Let's hope governments will listen to what citizens from 76 countries debated to curb climate change. For us, for our children, but mostly for the children of our children!"*



# 1) Citizens worldwide want their leaders to commit to ambitious climate action

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And they want those commitments to be made now.

### OBSERVATIONS

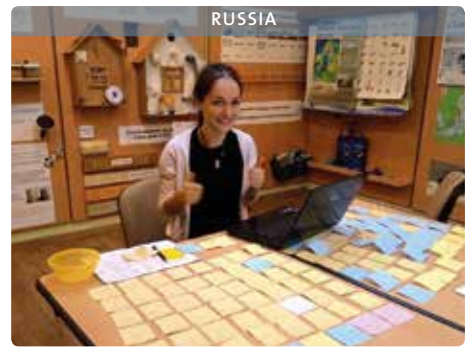
- 63% of participants worldwide think that policy makers should decide in Paris to do whatever it takes to limit temperature increase to less than 2 degrees Celsius by 2100. 70% of participants think climate change is primarily a global responsibility and 71% want the UN climate negotiations to do more to tackle climate change.
- 89% of participants think climate change should be a national priority, while 79% of participants think that their country should reduce its greenhouse gas emissions, even if other countries do not.
- Almost all participants worldwide (97%) are concerned about the effects of climate change, of which 78% are “very concerned”. The proportion of “very concerned” citizens has increased in comparison to the 2009 results from World Wide Views on Global Warming, where 62% of participants were “very concerned” about climate change.
- Participants from developing countries are more concerned (10 percentage points) than those from developed countries, but less supportive (8 percentage points) of doing whatever it takes.

### ASSESSMENT

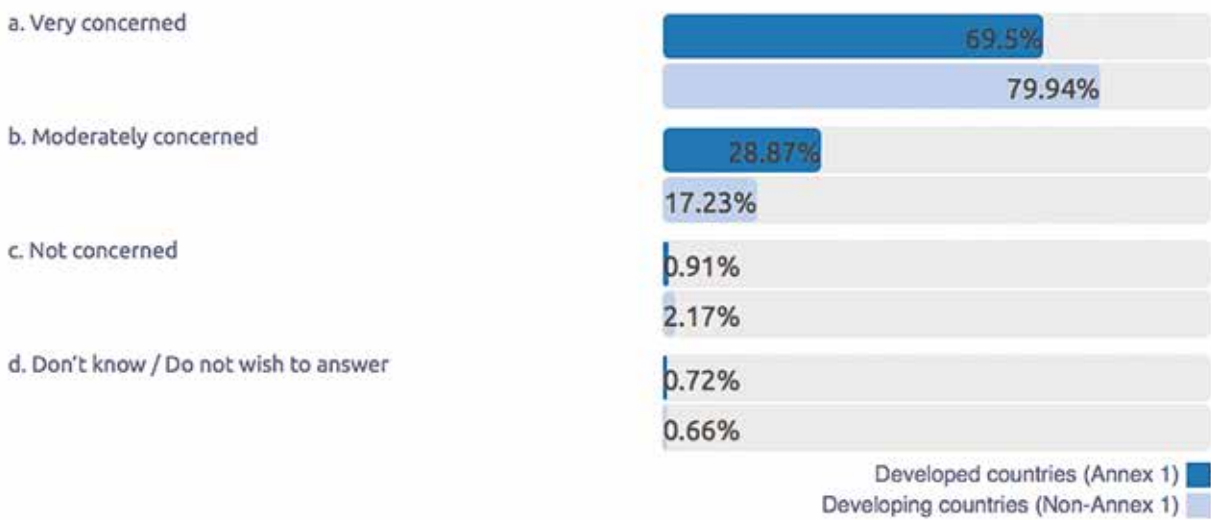
The WWViews results show a clear worldwide support by citizens for their politicians to take ambitious action against climate change. Although citizens have a clear preference for making a global agreement on climate change, they also support action in their own countries, irrespective of whether steps are taken globally or in other countries. This is consistent with the view among participants that tackling climate change is an opportunity rather than a threat. The clear message to policy makers is that failure to make a global agreement will not be accepted as an excuse for inaction at the national level.

The strong support for taking action also reflects the high level of concern citizens have for the effects of climate change. Based on a similar question that was asked in 2009, it is reasonable to conclude that the proportion of citizens who are “very concerned” has increased over the past six years.

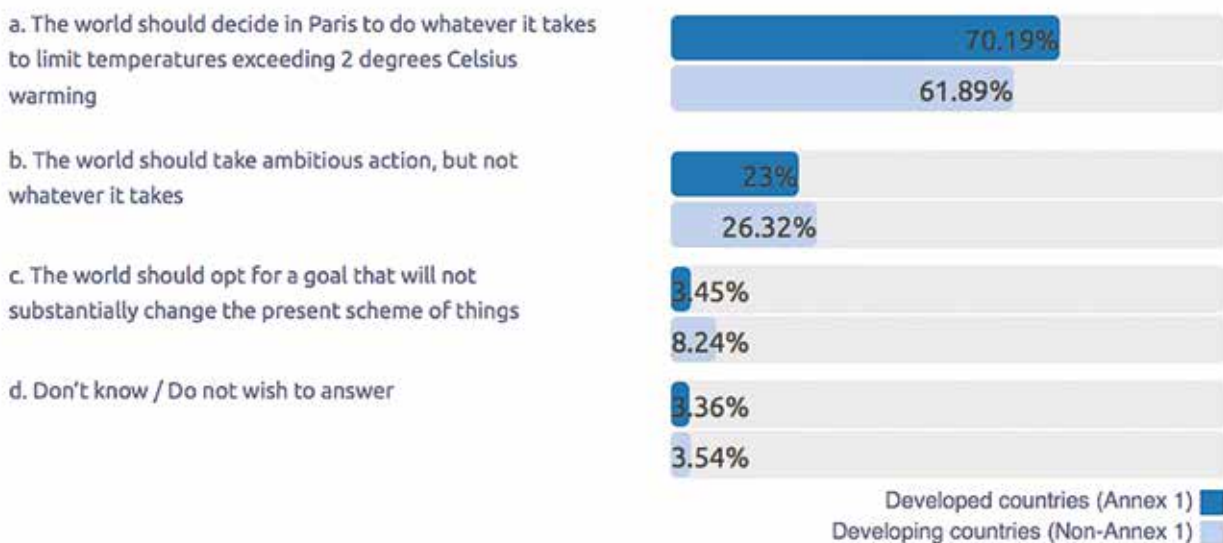
While responses do not differ much among participants from different countries, it is nonetheless interesting to see that citizens from developing countries are more concerned than citizens from developed countries, but also less supportive of doing whatever it takes to limit the temperature increase.



### 1. How concerned are you about the impacts of climate change?



### 5. How urgently should the world react to tackle climate change?





# 2) Citizens want zero emissions by the end of the century

And many want to stop the exploration of fossil fuels.

### OBSERVATIONS

- 97% of WWViews participants want a Paris agreement to include a long-term goal for zero emissions at the end of this century. Two-thirds of participants want this goal to be legally binding for all countries. 17% think it should be legally binding only for developed and emerging nations.
- 45% of participants worldwide are in favor of stopping exploration for all new fossil fuel reserves. An additional 17% support stopping exploration for coal only, meaning that 62% are in favor of stopping the exploration for coal. 23% think that exploration of fossil fuels should continue.

### ASSESSMENT

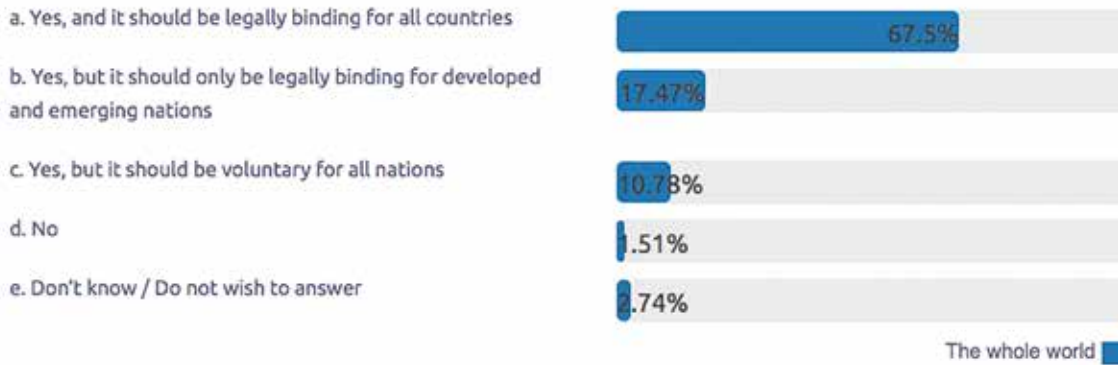
Policy makers have a clear public mandate to act towards securing a deal in Paris that includes a long-term goal for zero emissions by 2100. The fact that a clear majority of participants want this goal to be legally binding further strengthens the mandate.

It is interesting to compare the support for a long-term goal with participants' views on the exploration for fossil fuels, which is one of the main keys to reaching the long-term goal. Considering the consequences of making a decision to stop the exploration for fossil fuels, the support for doing so is significant. Although a plurality of participants from some of the countries with substantial oil, coal, and gas reserves (Russia and Iran) prefer to continue exploring, in other resource rich countries (China, USA, India, Indonesia, Canada, South Africa, UK (Scotland), Germany, Nigeria and Kuwait) the relative majority favors stopping the exploration for all fossil fuels.

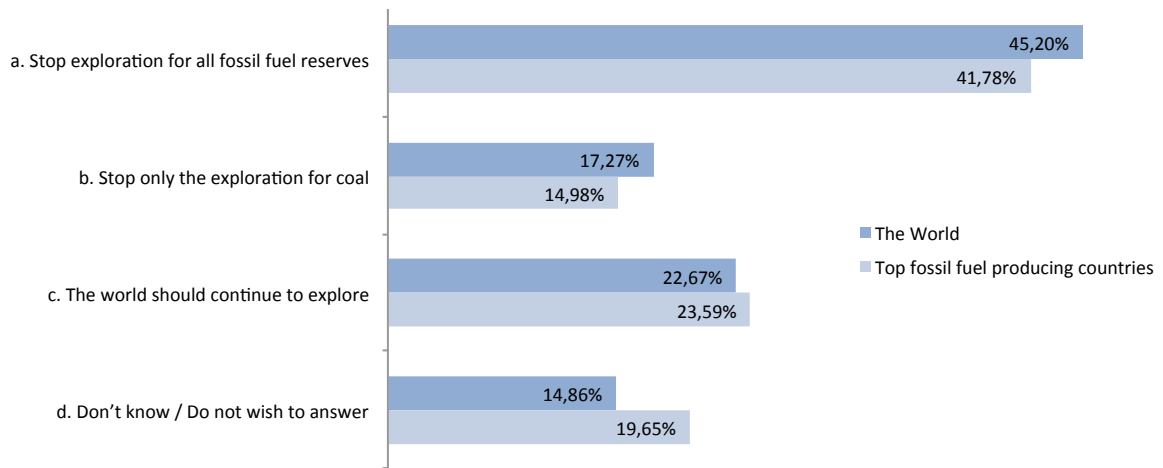
Nonetheless, with less than majority support for stopping all exploration in most countries, and 15% (the highest percentage of all questions) stating that they do not know or do not wish to answer, more consideration of this issue will be important in the immediate future if the path toward the long term goal of zero emissions is to become clearer.



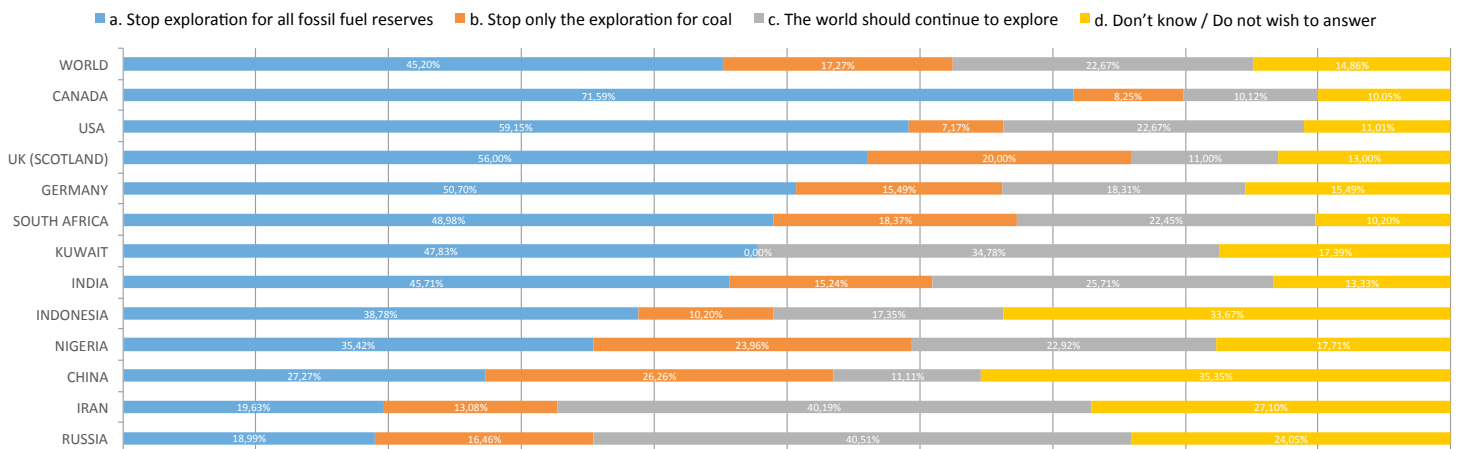
**5. Should a Paris agreement include a global long-term goal for zero emissions at the end of this century?**



**5. How should the world deal with exploration for new fossil fuel reserves?**



**2.5. HOW SHOULD THE WORLD DEAL WITH EXPLORATION FOR NEW FOSSIL FUEL RESERVES?**





### 3) The COP21 Paris Agreement needs to open a credible path to limit global warming to no more than 2 degrees

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Commitments should be legally binding, and progress should be transparent and subject to control.

#### OBSERVATION

- 63% of the citizens worldwide think that the world should decide in Paris to do whatever it takes to limit temperature increase to less than 2 degrees Celsius by 2100.
- 71% of participants worldwide think the Paris Agreement should include legally binding, national short-term goals for all countries. Another 14% think that such goals should be legally binding for developed nations only. Similarly, 68% think that a long-term goal of zero emissions at the end of this century should be legally binding for all countries, and another 17% that it should be legally binding for developed and emerging nations only.
- Regarding the flexibility of climate commitments and their accountability, 92% of participants feel countries should agree in Paris to update their climate action commitments every 5 years, and 90% think that countries should publish an annual report on their emissions and report on progress towards meeting their pledge for climate actions. 61% express that a UN level body should have the authority to make reviews that assess the sufficiency and fairness of individual countries' climate action, and 50% think that any country should have the right to inspect another's reporting of mitigation and adaptation efforts, while another 28% think that only donor countries should have the right to inspect receiving countries.

#### ASSESSMENT

Although the results show several differences between countries, these are less significant than the general trend worldwide: Citizens express strong support for limiting global warming to less than 2 degrees Celsius by 2100 compared to preindustrial times as agreed by the international community in Copenhagen in 2009.

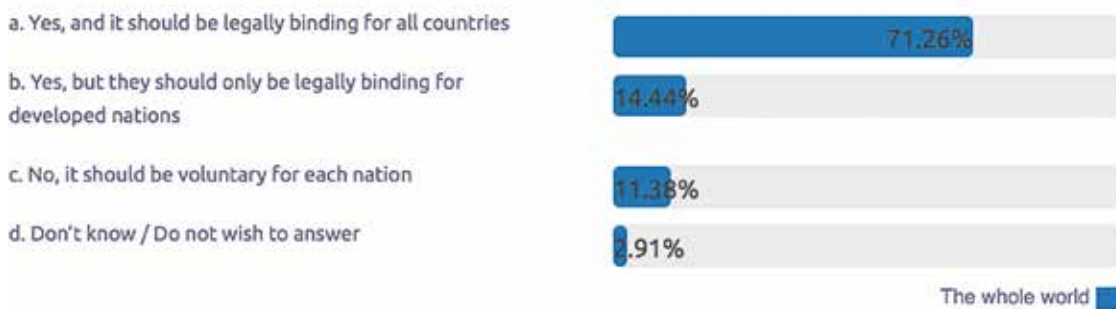
The strong support for both short- and long-term goals, that are legally binding, show that citizens want to make sure that commitments made are also being met. The even stronger support for countries to update their climate commitments every 5 years and submit yearly progress reports also shows that citizens want to hold their politicians accountable for promises made. Although not as strong, citizens' support for giving countries the right to inspect each other further strengthens their demand for transparency on countries' implementation of climate plans with many calling for the UN to take the lead in making sure these plans are fair and sufficient. Consequently, citizens are calling for the UN to have greater authority.

It is therefore reasonable to conclude that citizens broadly support the key design features under discussion at the UN that could help strengthen the level of ambition of the agreement and maximize its ability to steer the world towards a 2 degrees Celsius pathway.

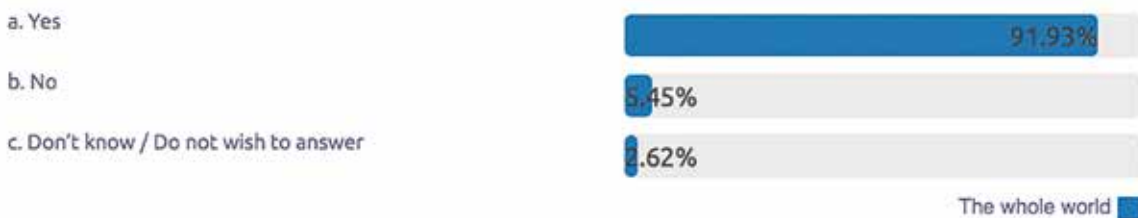




**4. Should a Paris agreement include national short-term goals?**



**1. Do you agree that countries should agree in Paris to update their climate action commitments every 5 years?**



**3. Do you think that countries should have the right to inspect each other's reporting of mitigation and adaptation efforts?**





## 4) Climate change is an opportunity to improve life quality

Measures to fight climate change are seen as an opportunity rather than a threat.

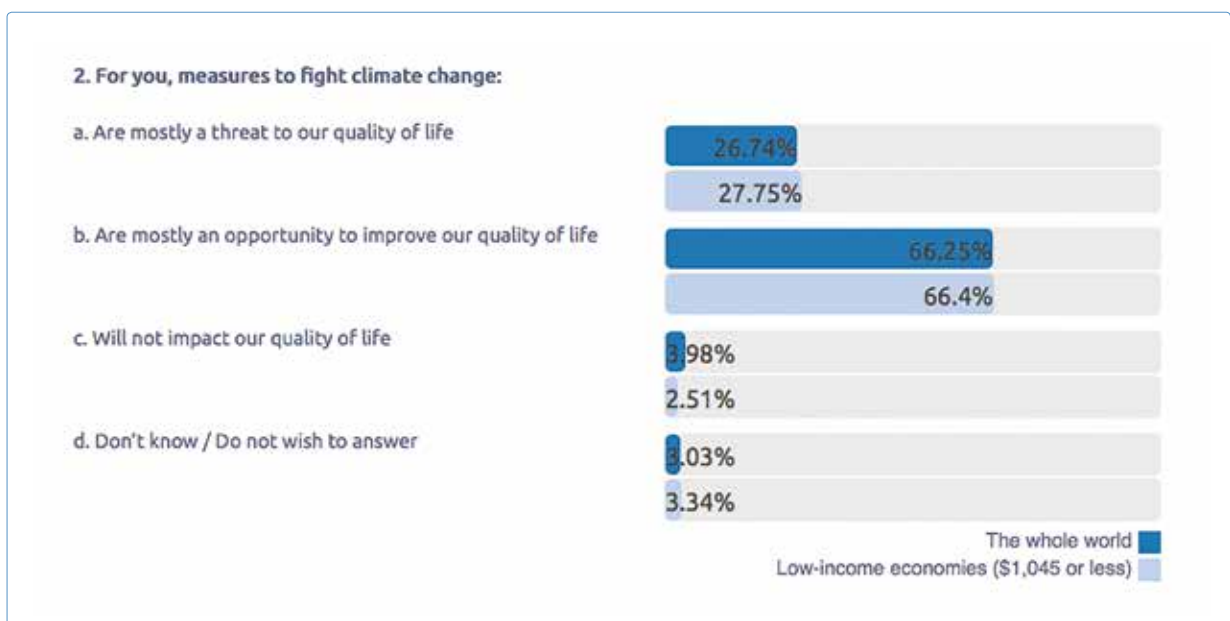
### OBSERVATIONS

- 66% of WWViews participants see measures to fight climate change mostly as an opportunity to improve their quality of life.
- 27% of citizens consider such measures to be mostly a threat to their quality of life.
- There is little variation in the results between regional and income groups.

### ASSESSMENT

The WWViews results reflect that the global majority of citizens envisage measures to tackle climate change as an opportunity to improve the quality of life - whether it is to pursue a trajectory of low emissions for mitigation efforts or to enhance adaptation actions. This is a significant and somewhat surprising finding, as tools to tackle climate change have been framed as a burden rather than an opportunity in many media and policy discussions to date. On the other hand, some have argued for framing such measures as an opportunity. The WWViews results show that citizens are more convinced by such arguments and support this way of framing discussions on how to tackle climate change. For lower income countries, it is often argued that mitigation action may harm economic growth, and, therefore, slow progress on poverty eradication, health care and other development challenges. It is therefore noteworthy that participants from low-income economies responded in the same way as participants from the rest of the world.

This sends a strong signal to politicians regardless of their country's income bracket to focus on potential synergies between enhanced life quality and actions towards climate change solutions.





# 5) Introduce carbon taxes and invest in renewable energy

Citizens also wish to support the research and development of low-carbon technology.

### OBSERVATIONS

- 88% of participants globally support a dynamic and flexible carbon tax system to some degree whether it is according to the level of development or emissions.
- When asked to pick two approaches for making large-scale cuts in greenhouse gas emissions, participants worldwide prefer to subsidize renewable energy (56%) or to support the development of low-carbon technology (46%).

*Since participants could choose two answer options for this question, percentages can add up to as much as 200.*

### ASSESSMENT

The results show a clear and widespread support for a carbon tax system of some sort, with most citizens favoring a system in which costs will increase gradually for countries that do not reduce their emissions. Differences between support from citizens from different country groups (such as LDC's and OPEC countries) and from the rest of the world are small and insignificant. Only 1 out of 10 participants worldwide does not support a carbon tax system, sending an unequivocal message to policy makers on citizens' readiness to support a move towards carbon taxation.

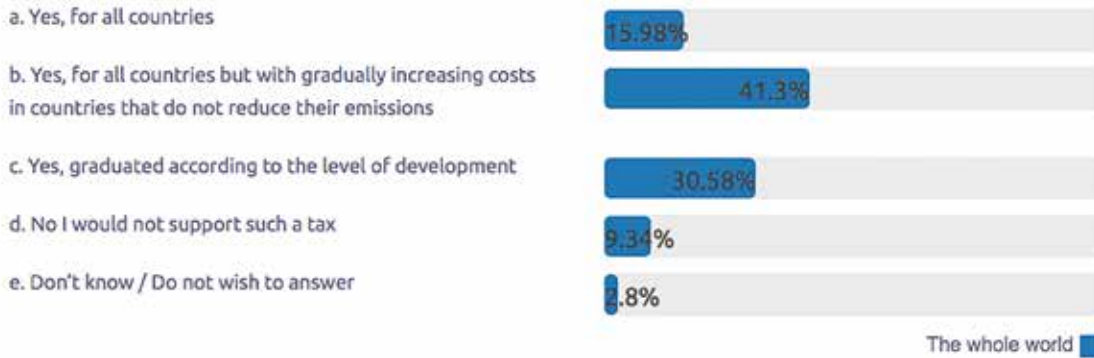
In contrast to the clear support for carbon taxation, carbon pricing does not rank high (21%) when participants are asked to select their preferred approaches for making large-scale cuts in greenhouse gas emissions. The fact that citizens prefer to subsidize renewable energy and to support the research and development of low-carbon technology indicates a widespread support for the implementation of existing and new technologies in order to cut emissions and bring forward an energy transition.

In general, citizens prefer incentives and subsidies as a mechanism for making large-scale cuts in greenhouse gas emissions. In spite of this, the results still show that they acknowledge, and are aware of, the wide array of solutions needed, including mechanisms such as taxation and carbon pricing, if large-scale cuts are to be made feasible.



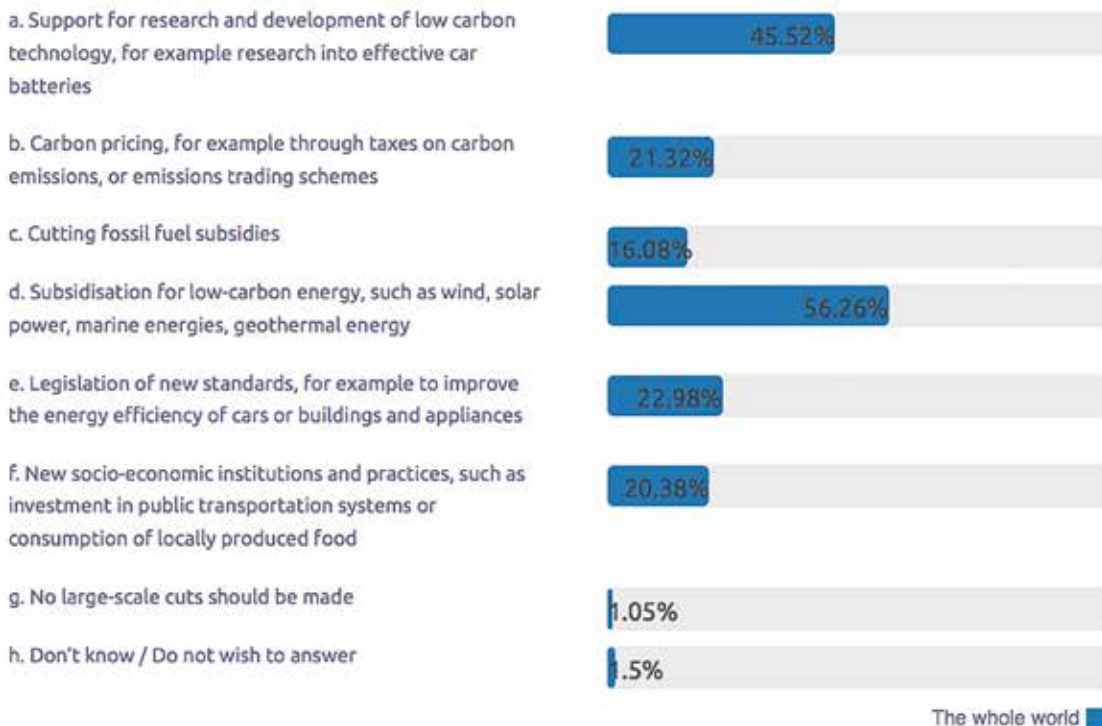


## 1. Would you support a carbon tax?



## 2. Which of the following approaches do you prefer for making large-scale cuts in greenhouse gas emissions?

Note that the total amount of all answers can be higher than 100%, since participants could choose two answer options for this question.





## 6) The ‘North-South’ gap is closing

Citizens from developed and developing countries mostly agree on how to deal with climate change.

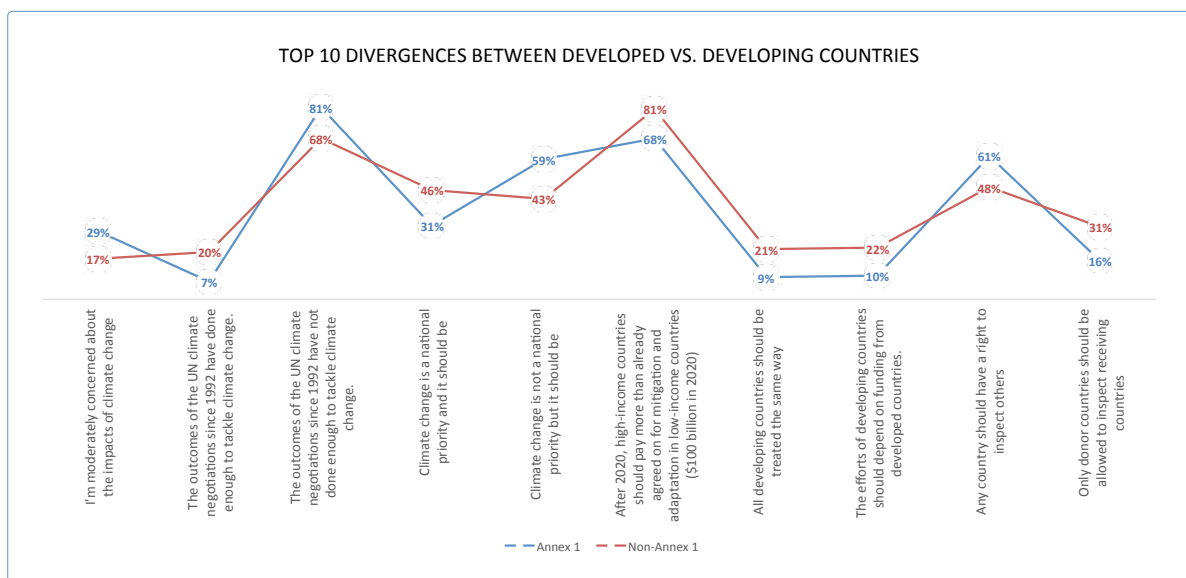
### OBSERVATIONS

- The differences between responses from participants from developed and developing countries are generally small (an average of 4,2 percentage points). They are most prominent in questions concerning finance and the level of efforts put into mitigation actions, where citizens from developing countries are approximately 10 percentage points more supportive of policies placing a greater responsibility on developed countries. The same pattern can be seen when comparing responses from EU participants with African ones, and responses from citizens of high-income economies with those of low-income economies.

### ASSESSMENT

The high degree of convergence between the views of citizens in developed and developing countries is quite remarkable. Citizens from North and South generally share their assessment of the nature of the challenge posed by climate change and their views on how to deal with it. This sends a strong signal to policy makers and negotiators to focus more on shared interests and less on what is perceived to be special and national interests.

Despite the strong convergence, attention should be paid to the small differences when it comes to the level of responsibility, which is a key issue in the negotiations. While citizens agree that responsibilities should be differentiated, they diverge on the degree to which these responsibilities should be differentiated. This indicates a small but real difference in opinion between North and South in what is fair and what is not. Considering the differences in living conditions, what may be most remarkable is the small magnitude of these differences.





## 7) Countries should assume responsibilities based on their respective capabilities and emission levels

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Distinguishing between Annex-1 (developed) and non-Annex 1 (developing) countries is seen as less relevant.

### OBSERVATIONS

- 55% of participants worldwide think that richer developing countries 'should be treated as a third group, with bigger responsibilities than the poorest, least developed countries, but smaller responsibilities than developed nations'. 23% even call for richer developing countries to assume the same responsibilities as developed nations. Interestingly, participants from countries that are classified as non-Annex 1 in the climate change convention but are also high-income or upper-middle-income economies are generally in agreement with participants from the rest of the world.
- 71% of participants worldwide see current or future emissions and economic capabilities as the best basis for setting such ambitions. Citizens from developed and developing countries almost agree on this, with developing countries favoring economic capabilities at a slightly higher rate than developed country citizens. Globally, only 21% of citizens favor using historical emissions as the basis for setting the ambition of national climate contributions with a few countries such as Uganda, Iran, Brazil, Cape Verde and Mozambique ranking historical emissions as the top choice.

### ASSESSMENT

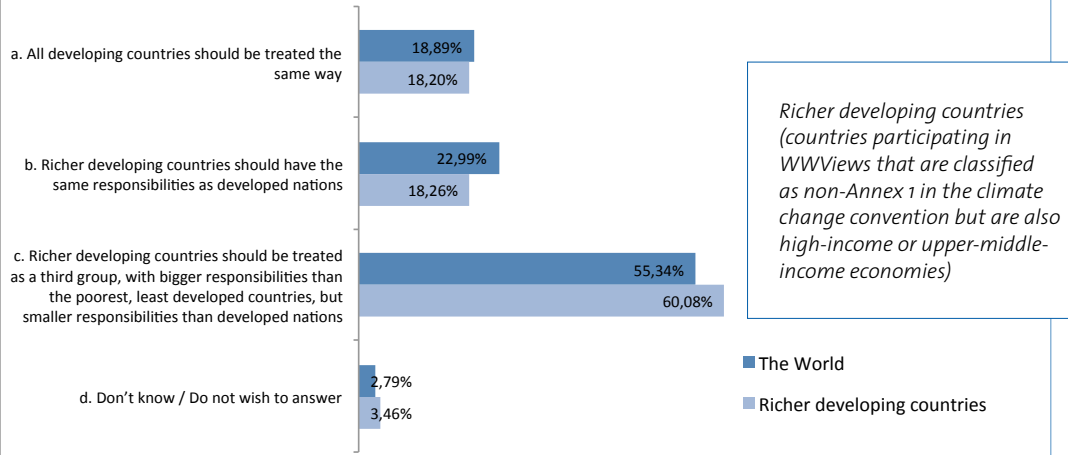
Overall, there is little citizen support for treating all developing countries in the same way. This reflects the general trend seen in recent climate negotiations to de-emphasize defined groupings and instead consider the capabilities of individual nations. WWViews results show that citizens no longer see the defined lines between North and South; developed and developing countries as relevant country categorizations. They wish to see countries step up efforts gradually as they become more wealthy and

capable, rather than being stagnant in the Annex-1 and non-Annex 1 categories. The fact that citizens from countries most likely to be affected by such a change in policy support it equally as much as the global average, sends a strong signal to policy makers from those countries in particular. It also echoes results from WWViews on Global Warming in 2009, where participants from growing economies voted in favor of introducing targets for emission reductions for their countries, even though such targets were not on the negotiation table.

The overall strong support worldwide for letting current or future emissions and economic capabilities set the ambition of national climate contributions also confirms the call for moving away from defined groupings towards a more diversified approach. One of the key discussions underlying both former and current negotiations is the question of whether or not it is fair for developed countries to ask emerging economies to reduce emissions, considering that burning fossil fuels has historically been key to reaching current living standards. It is therefore interesting that citizens see historical emissions as the least relevant basis for setting the ambition of national climate contributions, compared to using current or future emissions and economic capabilities as the basis for setting such ambitions. Although differences of opinion exist among developed and developing countries, they are not as big, nor as significant as the overall majority support for current and future emissions and capabilities as the basis for determining the fairness of national climate commitments being set.

These results send a strong signal to decision makers from all nations when considering the relevant basis for setting the ambition for their respective national climate contribution under a new, global agreement.

4. Should all developing countries be treated as one group, as presently, or should richer developing countries have to do more?



RICHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN WWVIEWS ON CLIMATE AND ENERGY

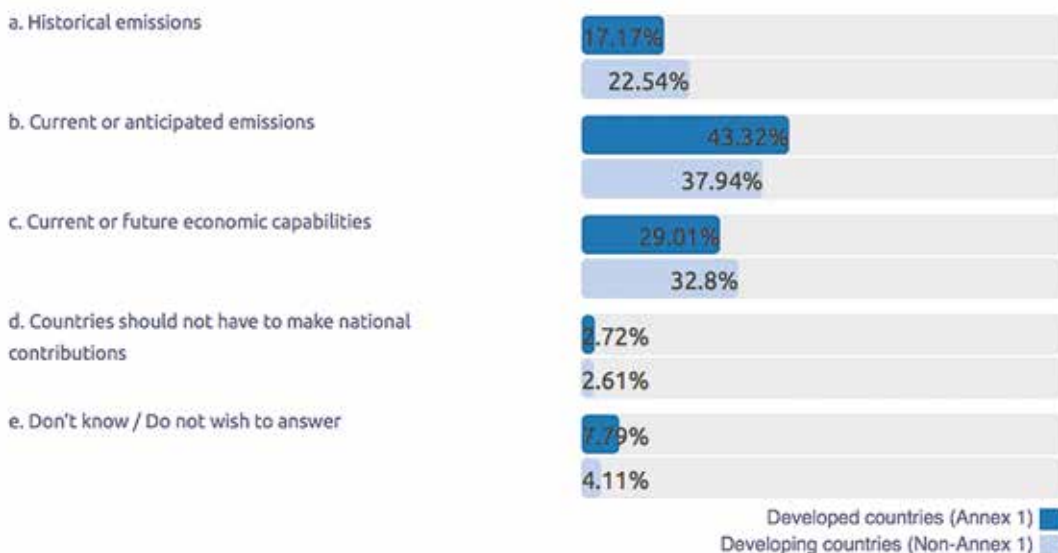
UPPER-MIDDLE-INCOME ECONOMIES

- Argentina
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Brazil
- China
- Costa Rica
- Dominican Republic
- Fiji
- Gabon
- Grenada
- Iran
- Malaysia
- Mauritius
- Saint Lucia
- Seychelles
- South Africa
- Tunisia

HIGH-INCOME ECONOMIES

- Bahamas
- Barbados
- Chile
- Kuwait
- South Korea

1. What would be the best basis for setting the ambition of national climate contributions?





## 8) All countries must take action to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions

Even if others do not.

### OBSERVATIONS

- 79% of participants want their countries to take measures to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, even if others do not. 17% want their countries to do so only if many other countries take measures.
- Participants from Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are less supportive (68%) than the global average for taking independent action irrespective of other countries, whereas participants from Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) are more supportive (86%) than the global average.
- Participants from most of the countries with the highest emissions were more in favor of seeing their countries take action regardless of others than the global average, such as United States (95%), India (84), Russia (80%), Brazil (95%), Japan (85%), Germany (87%), South Korea (81%), and Canada (94%); with the exception of China (57%).

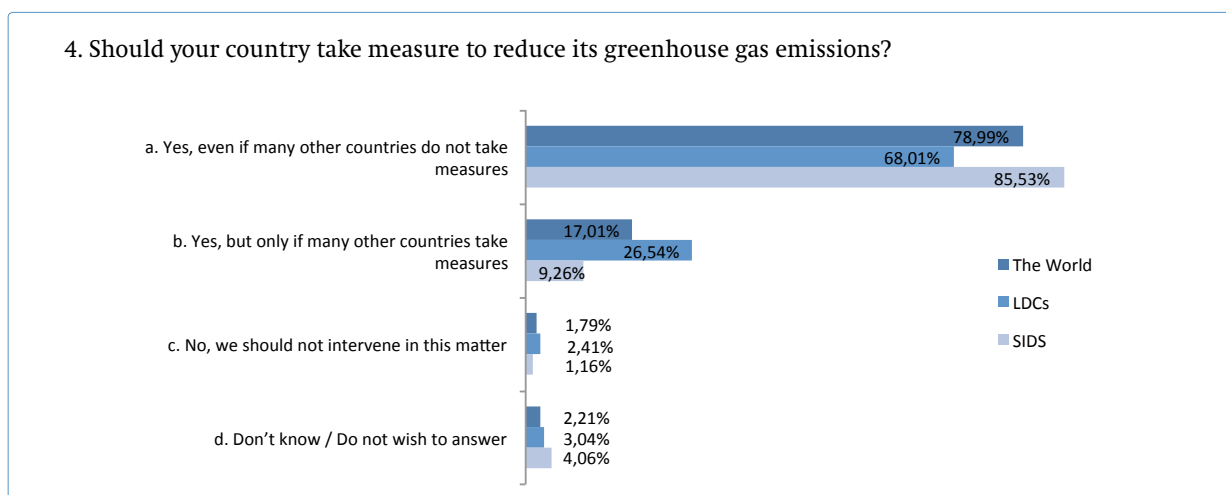
### ASSESSMENT

Overall there is a strong support worldwide for taking national measures to cut GHG emissions in each country regardless of the action from other countries. The fact that

participants from SIDS are more supportive of acting regardless of others may well be explained by the fact that climate change has disproportionately greater impact on the security, environment and socio-economic development of SIDS. The smaller support from participants from LDCs for acting regardless of other countries may be explained by a lack of financial and technical resources to curb the GHG emissions. Nevertheless, 68% want their countries take action even if other do not.

This strong support worldwide for taking action regardless of others' actions corresponds well with the high level of concern citizens have about the effects of climate change, the urgency with which they think it should be addressed, and with their view that tackling climate change is an opportunity rather than a threat. Although they do wish to see a global agreement, they nonetheless want their countries to act regardless of commitments made by others. It can be implied that citizens are less concerned with making others take actions and more concerned with doing so themselves.

Negotiators and politicians would be ill advised to put too much emphasis on letting their own commitments depend on others' as citizens are likely to judge them by their own.







# 9) The private sector should contribute significantly to climate finance

But citizens may prefer to see other societal actors in charge of deciding on how to tackle climate change

### OBSERVATIONS

- 54% of participants worldwide would like to see half or more of climate finance offers from developed countries covered by the private sector. 32% think that private sector contributions should only count for a small part of such offers.
- Only 11% of WWViews participants think that businesses and the private sector should be the primary actor responsible for tackling climate change. Instead, citizens think that climate change is mainly a global responsibility and/or the responsibility of citizens and civil society initiatives and of national governments.

### ASSESSMENT

Although the WWViews information material explained the risks that allowing the private sector to play a greater role in contributing to climate finance could reduce the contribution from public expenditures and leadership, most citizens still favor letting private sector contributions account for at least half or more of the total contribution. There may be several

explanations for this, but it seems fair to interpret this result as a clear indication that citizens wish to see the private sector contribute substantially to climate finance.

Although the results indicate that citizens do not expect the private sector to be the primary party responsible for tackling climate change, they still wish to see the private sector play a prominent role.

Another interpretation may be that although citizens want the private sector to help finance solutions needed, they do not think they should be much involved in making decisions on what those solutions might be.

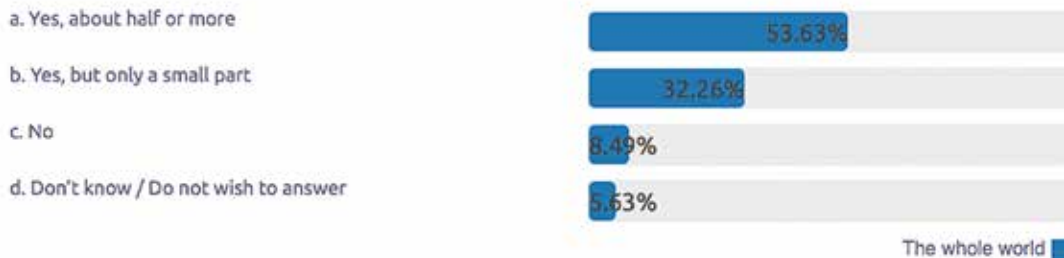
Thus, it is worthwhile to consider whether public perception is at odds with that of many policy makers and business leaders who wish to see the private sector play a much more active role in developing and implementing solutions for tackling climate change.

Regardless, there seems to be a need for a continued dialogue among policy makers, business leaders and citizens in order to clarify the kind of role the private sector should have in future efforts for tackling climate change.



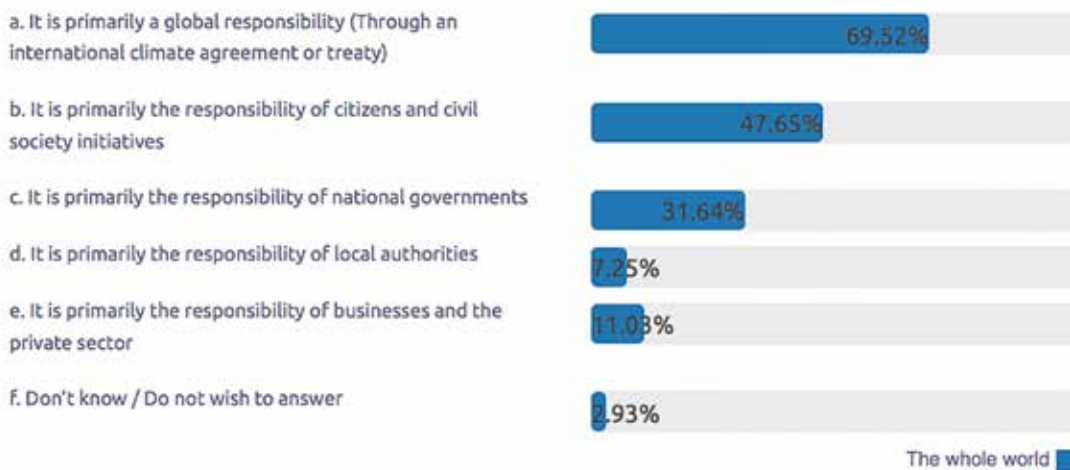


### 3. Should private sector contributions count as part of the offers to climate finance from developed countries?



### 6. In your opinion, who should primarily be responsible for tackling climate change?

Note that the total amount of all answers can be higher than 100%, since participants could choose two answer option for this question.



SENEGAL



SAINT LUCIA



TOGO



# 10) High-income countries should scale up their climate finance commitments

And pay more for mitigation and adaptation in low-income countries than the already agreed \$100 billion annually from 2020.

### OBSERVATIONS

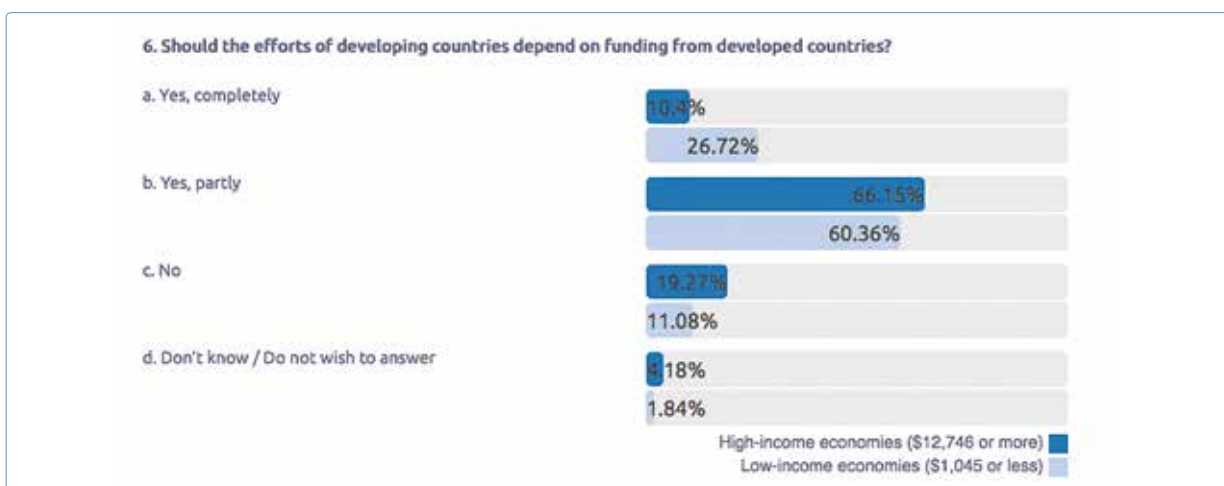
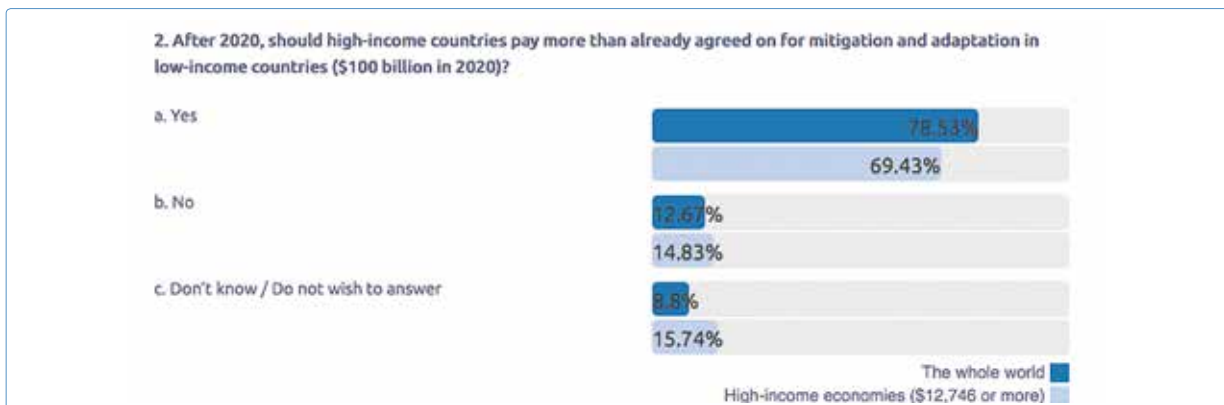
- 79% of all WWViews participants call for high-income countries to scale up climate financial commitments. 69% of participants from high-income countries agree while 15% do not.
- 82% of participants worldwide think that developing countries' efforts should depend on funding from developed countries, either partly (63%) or completely (19%). Participants from low-income economies support this view more strongly with 27% saying that their efforts should depend completely on such funding.

### ASSESSMENT

The clear majority of the citizens around the world say that high-income countries should pay more than already

agreed on for mitigation and adaptation in low-income countries (\$100 billion per year from 2020). Although smaller than the world average, support from citizens from high income countries is remarkably high. Combined with the fact that the majority of citizens worldwide think that efforts of developing countries should depend partly on funding from developed countries, it is clear that citizens find it highly important that high-income countries pay more than already agreed on.

Citizens want greater commitments from the COP21 negotiations, which are more concerned with clarifying how to honor the promises made in Copenhagen (COP 15) and Cancun (COP 16), than with making new and scaled up promises. It is clear that citizens worldwide will expect that a Paris Agreement should at least clarify how promises already made will be met. It is also clear, that such promises are no longer sufficient and that new ones are expected.





# 11) Citizens want to take an active part in reducing greenhouse gas emissions

They see their own role as critical

### OBSERVATIONS

- 48% of WWViews participants worldwide think that it is primarily the responsibility of citizens and civil society initiatives to tackle climate change. They rate the global responsibility (through an international climate agreement or treaty) highest at 70%, and national and local authority responsibility lower at 32% and 7% respectively.

*Since participants could choose two answer options for this question, percentages can add up to as much as 200.*

- 71% think that the outcomes of UN climate negotiations since 1992 have not done enough to tackle climate change.
- 78% of WWViews participants consider education programs on climate change for the broader public to be one of the most relevant instruments to aid in reducing the level of greenhouse gas emissions.

*Since participants could choose two answer options for this question, percentages can add up to as much as 200.*

### ASSESSMENT

While clearly recognizing the tackling of climate change as a predominantly global responsibility, it is quite interesting to see that citizens rate the responsibility of citizens and civil society initiatives second – ahead of national and local authorities. Thus, citizens show a strong preference for taking action themselves, which corresponds with the high concern shown on climate change and their view that the outcomes of UN negotiations since 1992 have not done enough to tackle climate change. This reaffirms the same sentiment expressed in World Wide Views on Global Warming (2009), when citizens were asked at the end of the deliberation to submit a recommendation to policy makers, and nearly 40% focused their recommendations on actions that would help citizens reduce their carbon footprint.

The strong support for education programs is a clear signal that citizens want to be part of an informed and active citizenry, which can play an active role in tackling climate change and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

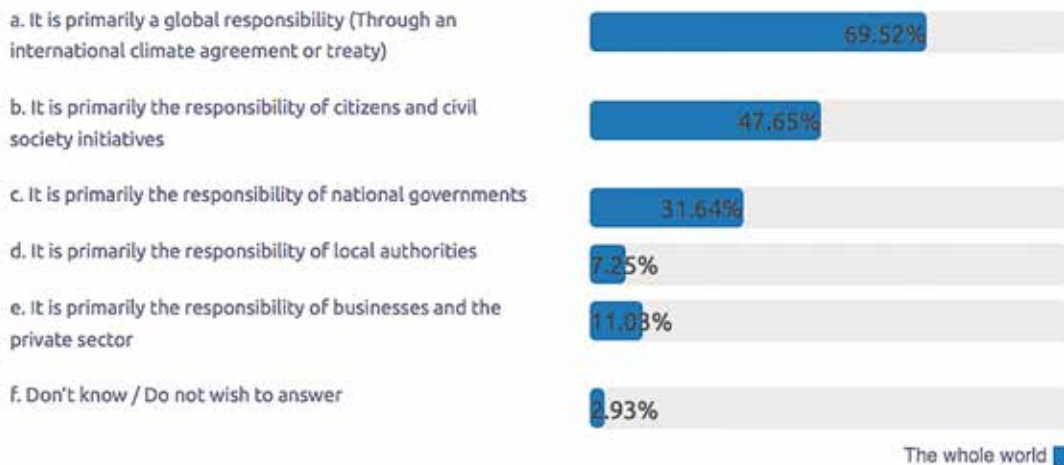
The citizens' views challenge policy makers to design policies and governance processes that include citizens as actors in the energy transition they are calling for.





## 6. In your opinion, who should primarily be responsible for tackling climate change?

Note that the total amount of all answers can be higher than 100%, since participants could choose two answer option for this question.





# 12) Citizens expect to take part in deciding on climate policies

They believe they have a role to play in the UN climate negotiations and they have great confidence in the WWViews method

### OBSERVATIONS

- 83% of participants believe that WWViews results will be used in a meaningful way for political decision making in relation to COP21 and 97% think that similar processes should be arranged in the future.

*“June 6 was a great day for taking democratic action on climate. It was not a day without a future impact; it was not an end but a beginning (...). This major citizen consultation is therefore a direct contribution to the mobilization that will help us take decisions at the end of the year, that are commensurate with the climate emergency but also with the incredible opportunities that the decarbonization of our economies and our societies provides”.*

Ms. Ségolène Royal, French Minister of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy (MEDDE).

### ASSESSMENT

The strong support for arranging deliberative processes like WWViews in the future and the belief that it has a meaningful role to play in the COP21 decision making process, clearly indicates that citizens want to take part in deciding what policies should be put in place in order to address climate change. They want their views to be heard and see themselves as participants in the decision making process, rather than subjects of decisions made by others. This is consistent with results from WWViews on Global Warming (2009) and WWViews on Biodiversity (2012), in which the WWViews method was also clearly seen as an important tool for including citizens in the UN negotiations.

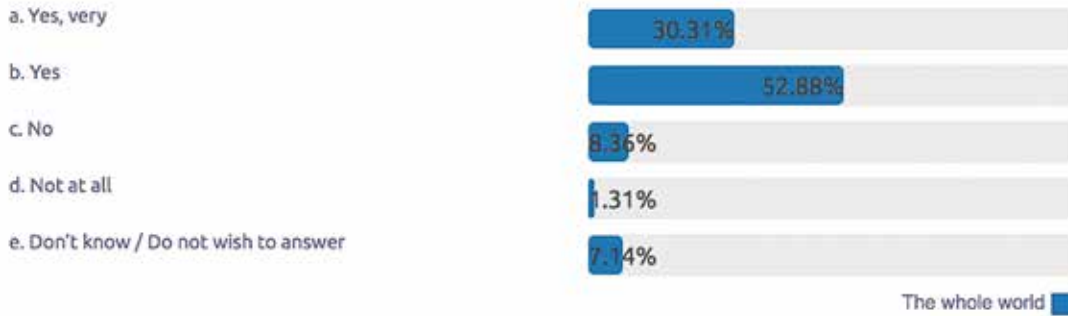
Politicians and other decision makers would be well advised to take this into consideration in future climate negotiations and to pay due attention to Article 6 (now called Action for Climate Empowerment, ACE) of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. With this Article, parties to the convention commit themselves to promoting “public participation in addressing climate change and its effects and developing adequate responses”. Citizens clearly expect such participation to take place.



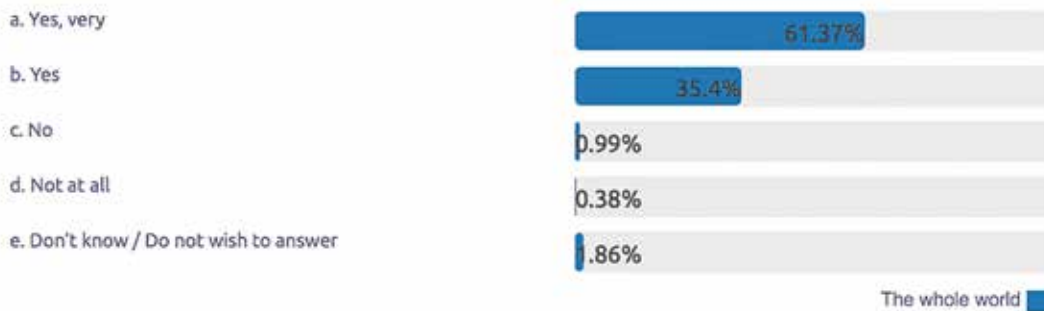


## CHAPTER 4: CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

4. Do you believe that the WWViews results will be used in a meaningful way for political decision making in relation to COP21?



5. Should global dialogue processes like WWViews be arranged in the future on different and/or similar issues?





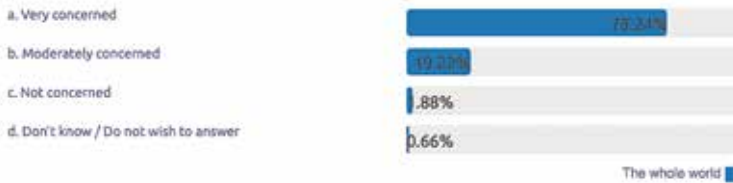
### World results

The percentages given here and on the results page at climateandenergy.wvviews.org are calculated in the following way: Where more than one meeting has taken place in a country, equal weight is given to the results from each meeting, regardless of the number of participants when calculating the country percentages. The same principle applies to group categories, such as regions, developed/developing countries and the world total: the votes from each country are given equal weight when calculating the average percentages. At the online results page, comparisons can be made between different WWViews meetings, countries, regions and other groupings. The total number of votes is listed for each answering option. In total, there were 9378 participants (4724 female and 4654 male).

### 1. Importance of tackling climate change

This theme covers the present situation and how important people assess actions on climate change and the need to shift to a low carbon economy.

#### 1. How concerned are you about the impacts of climate change?



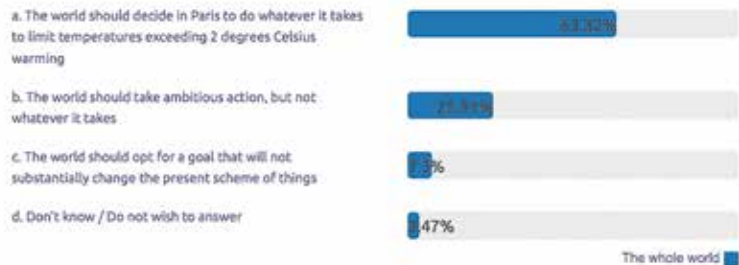
#### 4. In your opinion, have the outcomes of the UN climate negotiations since 1992 done enough to tackle climate change?



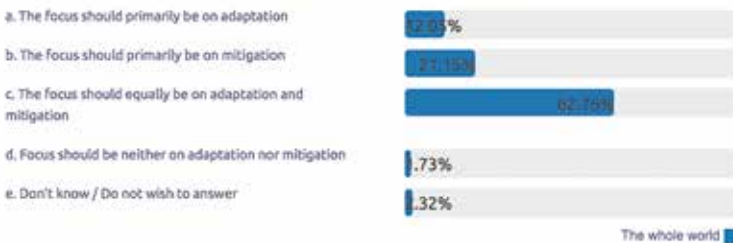
#### 2. For you, measures to fight climate change:



#### 5. How urgently should the world react to tackle climate change?

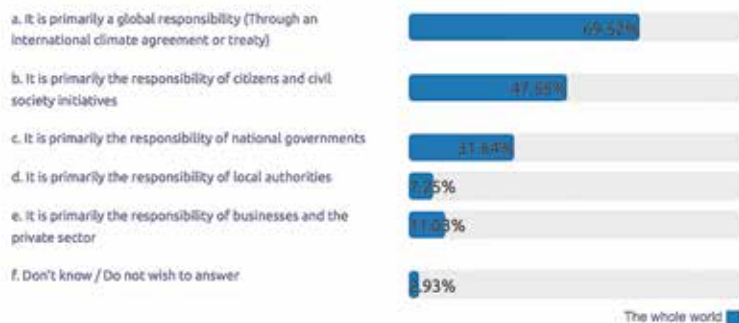


#### 3. What do you think should be the focus of global efforts in the coming decades?



#### 6. In your opinion, who should primarily be responsible for tackling climate change?

Note that the total amount of all answers can be higher than 100%, since participants could choose two answer option for this question.







SRI LANKA



SPAIN

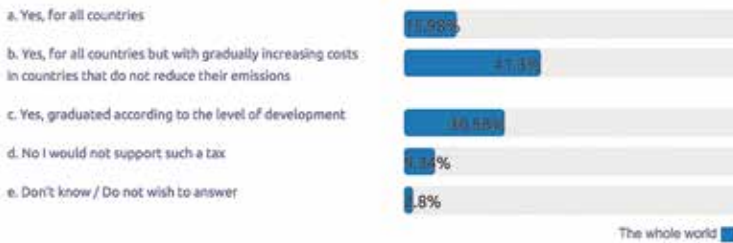


FRANCE - RHÔNE-ALPES

## 2. Tools to tackle climate change

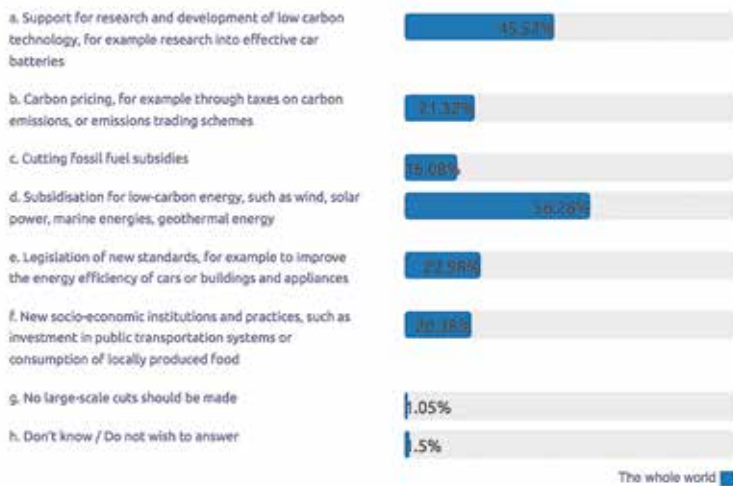
This theme addresses different tools to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

### 1. Would you support a carbon tax?

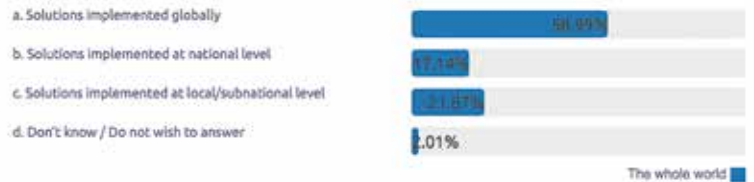


### 2. Which of the following approaches do you prefer for making large-scale cuts in greenhouse gas emissions?

Note that the total amount of all answers can be higher than 100%, since participants could choose two answer option for this question.

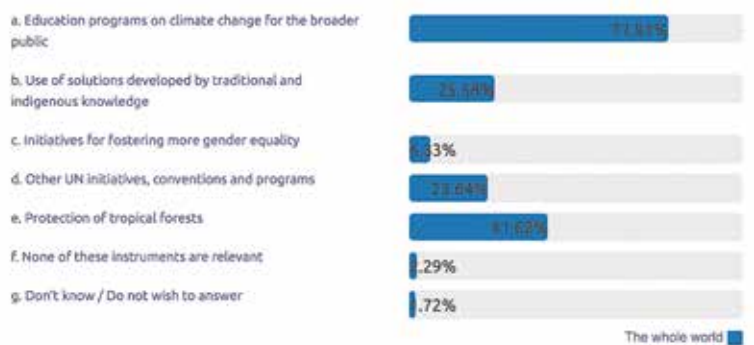


### 3. In order to deal with climate change what do you think will be most effective?

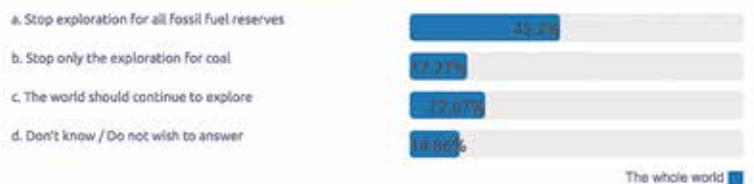


### 4. Which of the following instruments do you find relevant in relation to reducing the level of greenhouse gas emission

Note that the total amount of all answers can be higher than 100%, since participants could choose two answer option for this question.



### 5. How should the world deal with exploration for new fossil fuel reserves?





RWANDA



VIETNAM

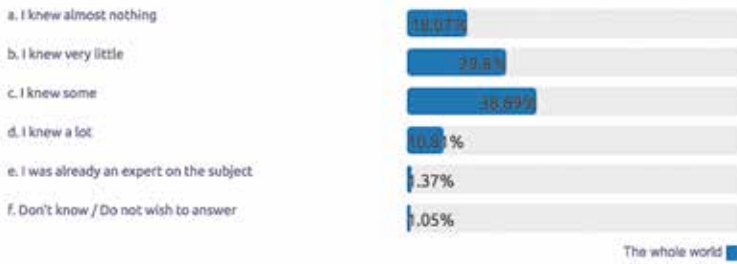


MYANMAR

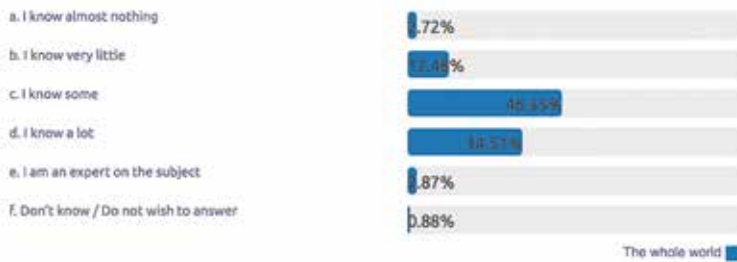
### 3. UN negotiations and national commitments

This theme contains issues regarding whether the national climate contributions should be mandatory and whether commitments of adaptation and mitigation be national or respond to a global responsibility.

#### 1. To what extent did you feel familiar with the process of making an international climate agreement, before joining World Wide Views?



#### 2. How familiar do you feel now?



#### 3. How do you feel that your country is dealing with climate change?



#### 4. Should your country take measure to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions?



#### 5. Should a Paris agreement include a global long-term goal for zero emissions at the end of this century?





SEYCHELLES



MAURITIUS

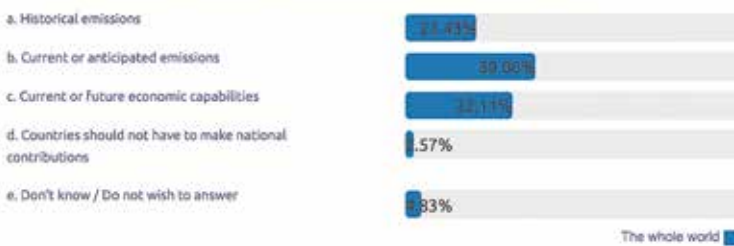


BRAZIL

## 4. Fairness and distribution of efforts

This theme addresses the common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities among different countries.

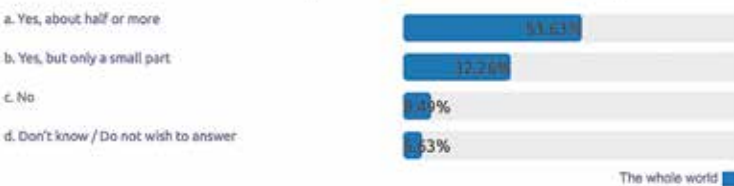
### 1. What would be the best basis for setting the ambition of national climate contributions?



### 2. After 2020, should high-income countries pay more than already agreed on for mitigation and adaptation in low-income countries (\$100 billion in 2020)?



### 3. Should private sector contributions count as part of the offers to climate finance from developed countries?



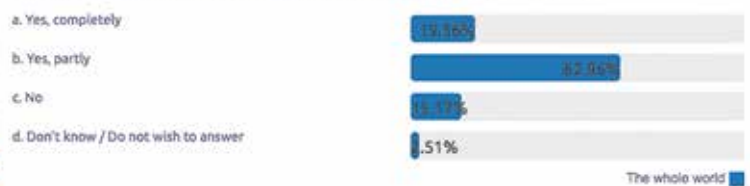
### 4. Should all developing countries be treated as one group, as presently, or should richer developing countries have to do more?



### 5. Should only high-income countries contribute to the Green Climate Fund?



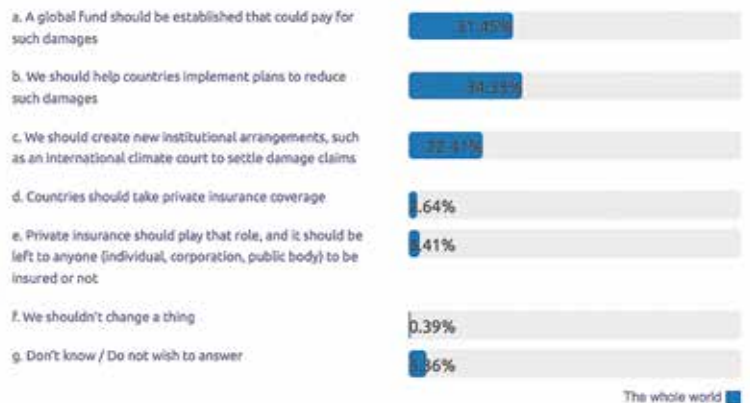
### 6. Should the efforts of developing countries depend on funding from developed countries?



### 7. Should local authorities, including cities, have access to funding from the Green Climate Fund?



### 8. Which of the following options should a Paris agreement include to address loss and damage associated with the impacts of climate change?





FRANCE – GRENOBLE



FRANCE - NORD-PAS DE CALAIS

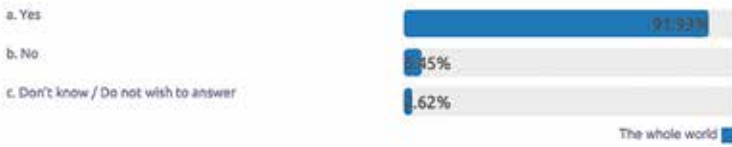


CHINESE TAIPEI - TAIPEI

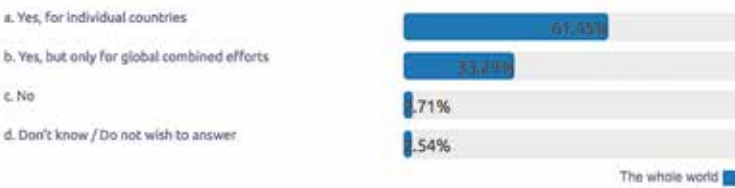
## 5. Making and keeping climate promises

This theme addresses the challenge of transparency, reporting of progress and preparing and implementing plans and actions.

### 1. Do you agree that countries should agree in Paris to update their climate action commitments every 5 years?



### 2. Should a UN level body have the authority to make reviews that assess the sufficiency and fairness of countries climate action?



### 3. Do you think that countries should have the right to inspect each other's reporting of mitigation and adaptation efforts?



### 4. Should a Paris agreement include national short-term goals?

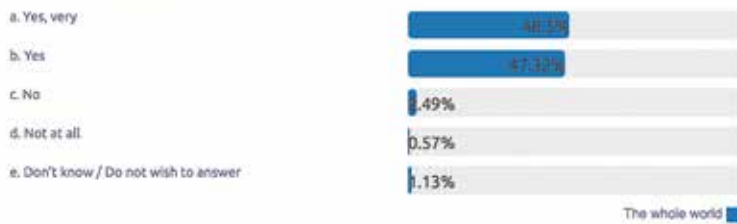


### 5. Should countries publish an annual report on their emissions, and report on progress towards meeting their pledge for climate action?

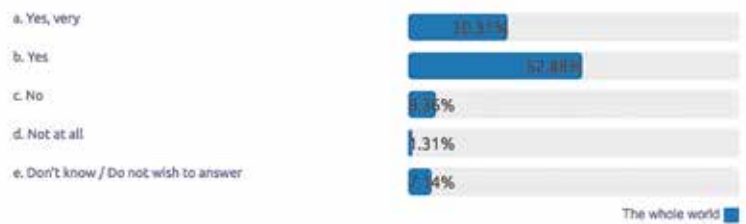


## 6. Evaluation questions

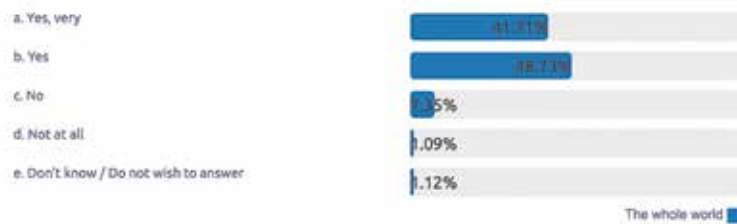
### 1. Were the briefing materials and videos balanced and informative?



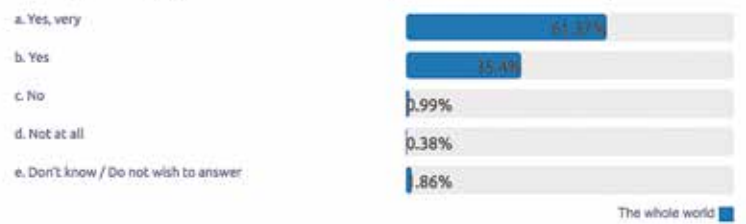
### 4. Do you believe that the WWViews results will be used in a meaningful way for political decision making in relation to COP21?



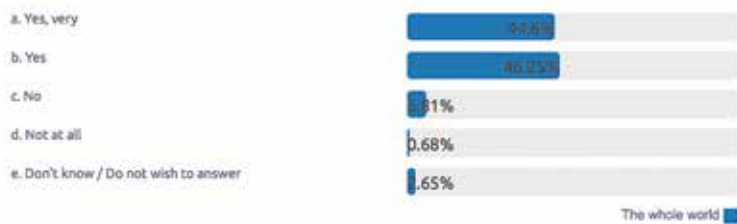
### 2. Were different and opposing views presented and discussed at your table?



### 5. Should global dialogue processes like WWViews be arranged in the future on different and/or similar issues?



### 3. Are you generally satisfied with the organisation of the WWViews process in your country?





## NATIONAL AND REGIONAL WWVIEWS PARTNERS

WWViews is structured as a global alliance of institutions, including public councils, parliamentary technology assessment institutions, civil society organizations and universities. The 106 national and regional Partners from the WWViews Alliance in 76 countries facilitated 97 deliberations June 6, 2015.

### **Afghanistan**

Groupe Énergies Renouvelables, Environnement et Solidarités - GERES

### **Argentina**

Red Argentina de Municipios frente al Cambio Climático

### **Bahamas**

Caribbean Youth Environment Network - CYEN Bahamas

### **Bangladesh**

University of Dhaka

### **Barbados**

Caribbean Youth Environment Network - CYEN Barbados

### **Benin**

Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement

### **Bosnia-Herzegovina**

Social Innovation Incubator "Munja" (OIA)

### **Brazil**

Instituto Brasileiro da Diversidade - IBD

### **Burkina Faso**

Corade

### **Burundi**

Action Volontaire pour la Lutte Contre les Changements Climatiques et les Effets Negatifs du Soufre du Diesel - AVOCHACLISD

### **Cameroon**

Action pour un Développement Équitable, Intégré et Durable - ADEID

### **Canada, Toronto**

University of Waterloo and Balsillie School of International Affairs

### **Canada, Montréal**

Office de consultation publique de Montréal

### **Cape Verde**

Association pour la Défense de l'Environnement et le Développement

### **Chad**

Université de N'Djamena

### **Chile**

ONG Adapt-Chile

### **China**

Global Village of Beijing; Friends of Nature

### **Comoros**

French School Henri Matisse

### **Costa Rica**

Costa Rica Limpia

### **Denmark**

The Danish Board of Technology

### **Dominican Republic**

Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo (Funglode)

### **DR Congo**

CODED; Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement; Actions Communautaires pour le Développement Intégral, RCP-Network

### **Ethiopia**

Ethiopian Youth Climate Coalition (EYCC)

### **Fiji**

The University of Fiji

### **France**

(French regions and 1 metropole)  
Aquitaine  
Auvergne  
Basse-Normandie  
Centre-Val de Loire  
Franche-Comté  
Grenoble Métropole  
Guadeloupe  
Haute-Normandie  
Ile-de-France

### **La Réunion**

Nord-Pas de Calais  
Poitou-Charentes  
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur  
Rhône-Alpes

### **Gabon**

AGNU

### **Gambia**

Young Volunteers for the Environment-The Gambia

### **Georgia**

Geo-Eco Alliance

### **Germany**

Nexus

### **Ghana**

Community and Family Aid Foundation

### **Greece**

Medical School of National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

### **Grenada**

Caribbean Youth Environment Network - CYEN Grenada

### **Guatemala**

Centro Mesoamericano de Estudios sobre Tecnología Apropriada - Cemat

### **Guyana**

Caribbean Youth Environment Network - CYEN Guyana

### **Haiti**

Caribbean Youth Environment Network - CYEN Haiti

### **India**

The Energy and Resources Institute - TERI

### **Indonesia**

Peduli Konservasi Alam Indonesia - PEKA Indonesia Foundation

### **Iran**

Eghtesad Online News Agency



## NATIONAL AND REGIONAL WWVIEWS PARTNERS

### Italy

Region Abruzzo  
Region Toscana

### Japan

Japan Science and Technology  
Agency

### Kenya

National Environment Trust Fund

### Kuwait

Kuwait Scientific Center

### Madagascar

Région Vakinankaratra  
Région Atsinanana

### Malaysia

Malaysian Nature Society

### Mali

Association Malienne d'Eveil au  
Développement Durable - AMEDD

### Mauritania

ONG BiodiverCités; Association  
des Maires et parlementaires du  
Gorgol - AMPG

### Mauritius

Plateforme Citoyenne

### Morocco

Association des Enseignants des  
Sciences de la Vie et de la Terre -  
AESVT MAROC

### Mozambique

Arquitectos Sin Fronteras España  
- Grupo Mozambique

### Myanmar

Green Lotus

### Nepal

ForestAction Nepal

### Niger

Réseau de la Jeunesse Nigérienne  
sur les Changements Climatiques

### Nigeria

Obafemi Awolowo University  
Campus

### Pakistan

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Institute

### Palestinian Territory

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Jerusalem (ARIJ)

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Perú

### Philippines

SeameoInnotech

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Universidade de Lisboa

### Romania

Colectiva Reciproca

### Russia

Russian Socio Ecological Union  
Climate Secretariat

### Rwanda

Nile Basin Discourse Forum

### Saint Lucia

Saint Lucia National Trust

### Senegal

Université Gaston Berger

### Seychelles

Environment Education Section,  
Ministry of Environment, Energy &  
Climate Change

### South Africa

OneWorld Sustainable Investments

### South Korea

The Catholic University of Korea

### Spain

"la Caixa" Foundation; Asociación  
Española de Comunicación  
Científica

### Sri Lanka

Munasinghe Institute for  
Development

### Chinese Taipei

National Taiwan University  
organized 3 debates

### Togo

Jeunes Volontaires pour  
l'Environnement

### Tunisia

Monastir Regional Council

### Turkey

Turkish Foundation for Combating  
Soil Erosion - TEMA

### Uganda

Choice Africa

### UK - Scotland

Keep Scotland Beautiful -Eco-  
Schools Scotland

### USA, Saint-Paul, Minnesota

Jefferson Center

### USA, Fort Collins, Colorado

Colorado State University

### USA, Boston, Massachusetts

Museum of Science Boston

### USA, Phoenix, Arizona

Arizona State University

### USA, Research Partners

Expert and Citizen Assessment of  
Science and Technology (ECAST)  
The Loka Institute

### Vietnam

Urban-Rural Solutions Co

### Zambia

Talent Africa

### Zimbabwe

Young Volunteers for the  
Environment – Zimbabwe

ASIA

AFRICA

NORTH AMERICA

SOUTH AMERICA

EUROPE



World Wide Views on Climate and Energy involved 10,000 citizens coming from 76 countries spanning five continents. The citizens gathered in their respective nations to deliberate about the core issues at stake in the December, 2015 UN negotiations on climate change and energy transition. They received balanced information about climate change and energy transition, discussed with fellow citizens, and expressed their own views. They did so in daylong meetings on June 6, 2015.



VISIT [CLIMATEANDENERGY.WWVIEWS.ORG](http://CLIMATEANDENERGY.WWVIEWS.ORG) FOR:

- Contact information for partners
- Information about the coordinators
  - Information videos for citizens
  - Information booklet for citizens
    - Media packages
- Photos and videos from WWViews meetings
  - Results in full
  - Synthesis of the WWViews Results
- Additional information about WWViews

WORLD WIDE VIEWS ON CLIMATE AND ENERGY WAS MADE POSSIBLE THANKS TO THE GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS:

