

AMERICA  
PERU

EUROPE  
ITALY

AFRICA  
MALI

OCEANIA  
FIJI

ASIE  
NEPAL



WORLD WIDE VIEWS ON

# Climate and Energy



## World Wide Views

10 000 citizens, 97 debates in 76 countries



Tackling climate change is not only an issue to be addressed by governments, negotiators, large communities and companies, but above all one that concerns citizens, all citizens. It is essential for global citizens to take part in Paris COP21 negotiations and have their voice be heard at a global level. This agreement requires their input.

Citizens at every level need to be involved if the most effective agreement possible is to be reached in Paris.



It is therefore important to give them a place to speak. Four independent organizations are behind this project\*: the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Danish Board of Technology Foundation (DK), Missions Publiques (FR) and the National Commission for Public Debate (CNDP), an independent French administrative authority.

The aim was not to conduct a survey or a poll, but rather to gather the opinions of informed citizens. In every country, 100 citizens representing their population (gender, age, socio-professional category) attended a daylong event on 6 June 2015. With background documents and five educational videos, groups of six to eight citizens worked on the five Paris COP21 themes and then answered 30 questions. These local debates were also organized by non-governmental organizations: universities, communities, associations, and the like.

These debates were held in 30 African countries, 15 American countries, 18 Asian/Oceanian countries and 13 European countries, including 13 islands.

It is important to note that debates were able to be organized in Afghanistan, Mali, Bangladesh, Burundi and even Nepal, despite the devastating recent events.

**What was most striking was the extraordinary enthusiasm of the citizens who participated in this major debate.**

The citizens' views may be surprising due to their insight, their vision and their ambition.

Very concerned, critically thinking, impatient and proactive citizens.

\* The World Wide Views on Climate and Energy was created and conducted by the Danish Board of Technology Foundation (tekno@tekno.dk), Missions Publiques (yves.mathieu@missionspubliques.com), and the National Commission for Public Debate (christian.leyrit@debatpublic.fr), in collaboration with partners of the World Wide Views Alliance.

# Countries participating in World Wide Views on Climate and Energy



**76 countries**  
**97 debates**

- |                           |  |                                |                             |                                |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. AFGHANISTAN            | 17. CHINA (PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF) INCLUDING TAIPEI<br>4 DEBATES | 30. GHANA                      | 45. MALAYSIA                | 62. SAINT LUCIA                |
| 2. ARGENTINA              | 18. COMOROS  | 31. GREECE                     | 46. MALI                    | 63. SENEGAL                    |
| 3. BAHAMAS                | 19. CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF)                             | 32. GRENADA                    | 47. MOROCCO                 | 64. SEYCHELLES                 |
| 4. BANGLADESH             | 20. COSTA RICA   | 33. GUATEMALA                  | 48. MAURITIUS               | 65. SOUTH AFRICA               |
| 5. BARBADOS               | 21. DENMARK  | 34. GUYANA                     | 49. MAURITANIA              | 66. SPAIN                      |
| 6. BENIN                  | 22. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC   | 35. HAITI                      | 50. MOZAMBIQUE              | 67. SRI LANKA                  |
| 7. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA | 23. ETHIOPIA   | 36. INDIA                      | 51. NEPAL                   | 68. TOGO                       |
| 8. BRAZIL                 | 24. FIJI   | 37. INDONESIA                  | 52. NIGER                   | 69. TUNISIA                    |
| 9. BURKINA FASO           | 25. FRANCE<br>13 DEBATES                                       | 38. IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF) | 53. NIGERIA                 | 70. TURKEY                     |
| 10. BURMA                 | 26. GABON  | 39. ITALY<br>2 DEBATES         | 54. PAKISTAN                | 71. UGANDA                     |
| 11. BURUNDI               | 27. GAMBIA   | 40. JAPAN                      | 55. PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES | 72. UNITED KINGDOM             |
| 12. CAMEROON              | 28. GERMANY  | 41. KENYA                      | 56. PERU                    | 73. UNITED STATES<br>4 DEBATES |
| 13. CANADA<br>2 DEBATES   | 29. GEORGIA  | 42. KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)        | 57. PHILIPPINES             | 74. VIETNAM                    |
| 14. CAPE VERDE            |  | 43. KUWAIT                     | 58. PORTUGAL                | 75. ZAMBIA                     |
| 15. CHAD                  |  | 44. MADAGASCAR<br>2 DEBATES    | 59. ROMANIA                 | 76. ZIMBABWE                   |
| 16. CHILE                 |  |                                | 60. RUSSIA                  |                                |
|                           |  |                                | 61. RWANDA                  |                                |

# 1. Importance of tackling climate change

1. **78% of global citizens feel very concerned about the impacts of climate change.** They are 82% in Africa (90% in Morocco) and 87% on islands (98% in the Philippines). Citizens in Japan (44%) and Russia (49%) are the least concerned. The number of very concerned citizens has significantly increased in recent years.
2. **Two out of three citizens think that measures to tackle climate change are an opportunity to improve our quality of life.** These figures are much higher in certain emerging countries, especially India and Brazil and in Latin America. In numerous countries, governments are reluctant to take strong measures considering that citizens are not ready. This event is a place where citizens can refute this.

**78%** of global citizens feel very concerned about climate change.

**66%** of citizens think that measures to tackle climate change are an opportunity to improve our quality of life.

**63%** of citizens consider that whatever it takes must be done in Paris to keep warming below 2°C.



KENYA



BRAZIL



PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES



NIGER



PORTUGAL



PAKISTAN



SOUTH KOREA

3. According to 71% of citizens, the outcomes of United Nations climate negotiations held since 1992 have not done enough. The most critical citizens are European (80%), North American (89%), Indian (80%) and Brazilian (93%).
4. **63% of citizens consider that whatever it takes must be done in Paris to keep global warming below 2°C.** Europeans (74%) are the most proactive. Chinese citizens are lagging considerably behind (27%).
5. 70% of citizens consider that tackling climate change is primarily a global responsibility and 48% that it is primarily a responsibility of citizens.

# 2. Tools to tackle climate change

1. Overall, 88% of citizens are in favour of a carbon tax, the highest number being in Senegal (98%); the majority of them think it should be applied to all countries, but with higher costs for countries that are not reducing their emissions. The most hostile citizens are from the United States, Russia and China.
2. According to citizens, the most popular tool to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are education programs for the broader public: 78% (which was virtually constant in all the countries).
3. 45% of citizens would like to see all fossil fuel exploration stopped. Surprisingly, 34% of citizens from petroleum exporting countries agree with this measure.

For all the results by country and group of countries along with videos visit

[climateandenergy.wvviews.org](http://climateandenergy.wvviews.org)

 WWViews  World Wide Views on Climate and Energy

**79%** of citizens consider that their country should take measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, even if many other countries do not take measures.

**68%** of citizens consider that a Paris agreement should include a global long-term goal to reach zero greenhouse gas emissions at the end of the century.

**71%** of citizens consider that a Paris agreement should include national short-term goals that are legally binding for all countries.

**90%** of global citizens believe that all countries should publish an annual report on emissions and progress.

## 4. Fairness and distribution of efforts

1. The best basis for setting the ambition of national climate contributions are current or anticipated emissions (39%) before historical (past) emissions.
2. 79% of citizens think that high-income countries should pay more, than already agreed on, for mitigation and adaptation in low-income countries (\$100 billion) (96% in Senegal).
3. A very large majority (86%) considers that private sector contributions should count as part of offers to climate finance.
4. Over half of citizens (56%) are in favour of the creation of a third category of countries, richer developing countries with more responsibilities.



SANTA LUCIA



VIETNAM



CHINA



MOZAMBIQUE



TURKEY



UNITED STATES



SENEGAL

## 3. United Nations negotiations and national commitments

1. The assessment of the way each country is tackling climate change is particularly revealing:
  - 44% of global citizens (only 25% in France) believe that climate change is a national priority and it should be;
  - 46% of global citizens (65% in France, 84% in Brazil and 76% in the United States) believe that climate change is not a national priority but it should be.
2. Another absolutely remarkable result: **79% of citizens consider that their country should take measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, even if many other countries do not take measures. 95% of them are from the United States and Brazil.**
3. **68% of global citizens (90% in Peru and 80% in Germany) think that a Paris agreement should include a global long-term goal to reach zero greenhouse gas emissions at the end of the century that is legally binding for all countries; developing and developed countries being at the same level.**

5. 82% of citizens consider that the efforts of developing countries should depend on funding from developed countries (completely or partly).
6. 76% of citizens (and 89% in Bangladesh) consider that local authorities, including cities, should have access to funding from the Green Climate Fund.

## 5. Making and keeping climate promises

1. 50% of citizens ask that countries have the right to inspect each other's reporting of adaptation and mitigation efforts (66% of Russians and 35% of Indians).
2. An agreement in Paris should include national short-term goals that are legally binding for all countries (71%).
3. 90% of global citizens believe that all countries should publish an annual report on their emissions and progress made.



**83%** of citizens consider that this debate will be useful or very useful in the COP21 negotiations.

**91%** of citizens were satisfied overall with the organization of this event.

**97%** ask that similar processes be used to deal with other or similar issues.

These very convincing results should be communicated to all global leaders for the Paris Conference to be successful.

*“There are no extraordinary nor ordinary citizens. [...] We are all affected by climate change in the same way. Depending on where we live, we are affected to varying degrees. But none of us are immune to the impacts; certainly not now and even less so in the future.”*

**Christiana FIGUERES**  
Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

*“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 mobilisation 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.”*

**Ségolène ROYAL**  
Minister of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy

*“During the debate, every individual became a global citizen [...]. Our vulnerability is an opportunity. Climate change has helped us realize both our differences and our interdependence. The passion of the debates is proof of that; only communication and sharing our views can allow us to understand ourselves and others better, and bring us together. Governments can use this as an example to perpetuate our common heritage that can give our world a soul. Global citizens are ready to do that.”*

**Stéphane ROZÈS**  
President of CAP, teacher at Sciences Po and HEC

*“Strong commitments to tackle climate change for the 2020-2030 period will need to be taken at the Paris Conference in December. Beyond making public decisions, their successful implementation is going to depend on the effective acts of economic stakeholders, local governments and citizens. The World Wide Views consultation showcases the clear desire of populations*

*from different countries for decisions to be taken and applied. It also reveals a raised awareness that is now the same in developed and developing countries.”*

**Pierre RADANNE**  
President of the association 4D

*“[Tackling climate change] is not a challenge for any one group alone; it is a challenge for the entire world. It is the entire world that must be represented.”*

**Larry RAGLAND**  
Participant of the World Wide Views on Climate and Energy in Massachusetts in the United States.

*“It was a unique opportunity for me to come here and be sure that my voice would be heard at an international level. I have the feeling that I could maybe have an impact on the decisions that will be taken.”*

**Aishwarya SINGH**  
Participant in the World Wide Views on Climate and Energy from Nepal

This event received critical support from President François Hollande and from the French Government. Ségolène Royal, Minister of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, showed her commitment by providing financial support to 61 countries. Laurent Fabius, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Development, mobilised French Embassies to identify local organizers and to deliver the financial support of the Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy.

This operation also benefited from the support of Claude Bartolone, President of the French National Assembly, 13 French regions coordinated by the Association of French regions (Aquitaine, Auvergne, Basse-Normandie, Centre-Val-de-Loire, Franche-Comté, Guadeloupe, Haute-Normandie, Ile-de-France, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, Poitou-Charentes, Provence-Alpes-Côte-d'Azur, La Réunion, Rhône-Alpes), the ENGIE Group, the KR Foundation (Denmark), the German Federal Environment Agency, the Fondation de France, the European Space Agency, the Socialist and Europe Ecology “The Greens” of the French Senate, the Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment, Grenoble-Alpes Metropole and the City of Paris.