

## Questions for citizen consultation - World Wide Views on Climate and Energy 2015

*Unless otherwise specified then you are only required to choose one option for each question*

### 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?
  - a. Very concerned
  - b. Moderately concerned
  - c. Not concerned
  - d. Don't know / Do not wish to answer
  
2. For you, measures to fight climate change:
  - a. Are mostly a threat to our quality of life
  - b. Are mostly an opportunity to improve our quality of life
  - c. Will not impact our quality of life
  - d. Don't know / Do not wish to answer
  
3. What do you think should be the focus of global efforts in the coming decades?
  - a. The focus should primarily be on adaptation
  - b. The focus should primarily be on mitigation
  - c. The focus should equally be on adaptation and mitigation
  - d. Focus should be neither on adaptation nor mitigation
  - e. Don't know / Do not wish to answer
  
4. In your opinion, have the outcomes of the UN climate negotiations since 1992 done enough to tackle climate change?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
  - c. Don't know / Do not wish to answer
  
5. How urgently should the world react to tackle climate change?
  - a. The world should decide in Paris to do whatever it takes to limit temperatures exceeding 2 degrees Celsius warming
  - b. The world should take ambitious action, but not whatever it takes
  - c. The world should opt for a goal that will not substantially change the present scheme of things
  - d. Don't know / Do not wish to answer
  
6. In your opinion, who should primarily be responsible for tackling climate change?  
*Select up to 2 choices*
  - a. It is primarily a global responsibility (Through an international climate agreement or treaty)
  - b. It is primarily the responsibility of citizens and civil society initiatives
  - c. It is primarily the responsibility of national governments

- d. It is primarily the responsibility of local authorities
- e. It is primarily the responsibility of businesses and the private sector
- f. Don't know / Do not wish to answer

## **2. Tools to tackle climate change**

This theme addresses different tools to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

1. Would you support a carbon tax?
  - a. Yes, for all countries
  - b. Yes, for all countries but with gradually increasing costs in countries that do not reduce their emissions
  - c. Yes, graduated according to the level of development
  - d. No I would not support such a tax
  - e. Don't know / Do not wish to answer
  
2. Which of the following approaches do you prefer for making large-scale cuts in greenhouse gas emissions?  
*Select up to 2 choices*
  - a. Support for research and development of low carbon technology, for example research into effective car batteries
  - b. Carbon pricing, for example through taxes on carbon emissions, or emissions trading schemes
  - c. Cutting fossil fuel subsidies
  - d. Subsidisation for low-carbon energy, such as wind, solar power, marine energies, geothermal energy
  - e. Legislation of new standards, for example to improve the energy efficiency of cars or buildings and appliances
  - f. New socio-economic institutions and practices, such as investment in public transportation systems or consumption of locally produced food
  - g. No large-scale cuts should be made
  - h. Don't know / Do not wish to answer
  
3. In order to deal with climate change what do you think will be most effective?
  - a. Solutions implemented globally
  - b. Solutions implemented at national level
  - c. Solutions implemented at local/subnational level
  - d. Don't know / Do not wish to answer
  
4. Which of the following instruments do you find relevant in relation to reducing the level of greenhouse gas emission  
*Select up to 2 choices*
  - a. Education programs on climate change for the broader public
  - b. Use of solutions developed by traditional and indigenous knowledge
  - c. Initiatives for fostering more gender equality

- d. Other UN initiatives, conventions and programs
  - e. Protection of tropical forests
  - f. None of these instruments are relevant
  - g. Don't know / Do not wish to answer
5. How should the world deal with exploration for new fossil fuel reserves?
- a. Stop exploration for all fossil fuel reserves
  - b. Stop only the exploration for coal
  - c. The world should continue to explore
  - d. Don't know / Do not wish to answer

### **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?
  - a. I knew almost nothing
  - b. I knew very little
  - c. I knew some
  - d. I knew a lot
  - e. I was already an expert on the subject
  - f. Don't know / Do not wish to answer
2. How familiar do you feel now?
  - a. I know almost nothing
  - b. I know very little
  - c. I know some
  - d. I know a lot
  - e. I am an expert on the subject
  - f. Don't know / Do not wish to answer
3. How do you feel that your country is dealing with climate change?
  - a. Climate change is a national priority and it should be
  - b. Climate change is a national priority but it should not be
  - c. Climate change is not a national priority but it should be
  - d. Climate change is not a national priority and it should not be
  - e. Don't know / Do not wish to answer
4. Should your country take measure to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions?
  - a. Yes, even if many other countries do not take measures
  - b. Yes, but only if many other countries take measures
  - c. No, we should not intervene in this matter
  - d. Don't know / Do not wish to answer

5. Should a Paris agreement include a global long-term goal for zero emissions at the end of this century?
  - a. Yes, and it should be legally binding for all countries
  - b. Yes, but it should only be legally binding for developed and emerging nations
  - c. Yes, but it should be voluntary for all nations
  - d. No
  - e. Don't know / Do not wish to answer

#### **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?
  - a. Historical emissions
  - b. Current or anticipated emissions
  - c. Current or future economic capabilities
  - d. Countries should not have to make national contributions
  - e. Don't know / Do not wish to answer
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)?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
  - c. Don't know / Do not wish to answer
3. Should private sector contributions count as part of the offers to climate finance from developed countries?
  - a. Yes, about half or more
  - b. yes, but only a small part
  - c. No
  - d. Don't know / Do not wish to answer
4. Should all developing countries be treated as one group, as presently, or should richer developing countries have to do more?
  - a. All developing countries should be treated the same way
  - b. Richer developing countries should have the same responsibilities as developed nations
  - c. 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
  - d. Don't know / Do not wish to answer
5. Should only high-income countries contribute to the Green Climate Fund?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No, richer developing countries should also contribute

- c. Don't know / Do not wish to answer
6. Should the efforts of developing countries depend on funding from developed countries?
    - a. Yes, completely
    - b. Yes, partly
    - c. No
    - d. Don't know / Do not wish to answer
  7. Should local authorities, including cities, have access to funding from the Green Climate Fund?
    - a. Yes
    - b. No, only national governments
    - c. Don't know / Do not wish to answer
  8. Which of the following options should a Paris agreement include to address loss and damage associated with the impacts of climate change?
    - a. A global fund should be established that could pay for such damages
    - b. We should help countries implement plans to reduce such damages
    - c. We should create new institutional arrangements, such as an international climate court to settle damage claims
    - d. Countries should take private insurance coverage
    - e. Private insurance should play that role, and it should be left to anyone (individual, corporation, public body) to be insured or not
    - f. We shouldn't change a thing
    - g. Don't know / Do not wish to answer

## **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?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
  - c. Don't know / Do not wish to answer
2. Should a UN level body have the authority to make reviews that assess the sufficiency and fairness of countries climate action?
  - a. Yes, for individual countries
  - b. Yes, but only for global combined efforts
  - c. No
  - d. Don't know / Do not wish to answer
3. Do you think that countries should have the right to inspect each other's reporting of mitigation and adaptation efforts?

- a. Any country should have a right to inspect others
  - b. Yes, but only donor countries should be allowed to inspect receiving countries
  - c. No, should be voluntary for all nations
  - d. Don't know / Do not wish to answer
4. Should a Paris agreement include national short-term goals?
- a. Yes, and it should be legally binding for all countries
  - b. Yes, but they should only be legally binding for developed nations
  - c. No, it should be voluntary for each nation
  - d. Don't know / Do not wish to answer
5. Should countries publish an annual report on their emissions, and report on progress towards meeting their pledge for climate action?
- a. Yes, all countries should report their emissions and report on the progress of their contribution
  - b. Only developed countries should be obliged to report annually and publicly
  - c. Don't know / Do not wish to answer

## **6. Evaluation questions**

1. Were the briefing materials and videos balanced and informative?
- a. Yes, very
  - b. Yes
  - c. No
  - d. Not at all
  - e. Don't know / Do not wish to answer
2. Were different and opposing views presented and discussed at your table?
- a. Yes, very
  - b. Yes
  - c. No
  - d. Not at all
  - e. Don't know / Do not wish to answer
3. Are you generally satisfied with the organisation of the WWViews process in your country?
- a. Yes, very
  - b. Yes
  - c. No
  - d. Not at all
  - e. Don't know / Do not wish to answer
4. Do you believe that the WWViews results will be used in a meaningful way for political decision making in relation to COP21?
- a. Yes, very
  - b. Yes

- c. No
- d. Not at all
- e. Don't know / Do not wish to answer

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

- a. Yes, very
- b. Yes
- c. No
- d. Not at all
- e. Don't know / Do not wish to answer