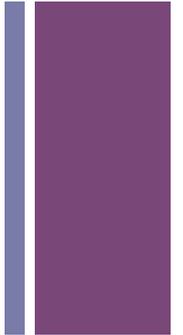


# Bridging the Democracy Gap

World Wide Views on Climate and Energy



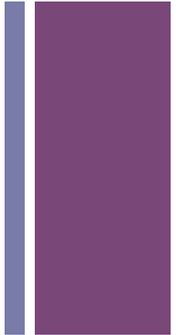
# Overview



- WWViews origins, rationale and organization
- Challenges: who participates?
- Themes for C&E
- Policy connections
- ECAST



# WWViews: Three Global Consultations

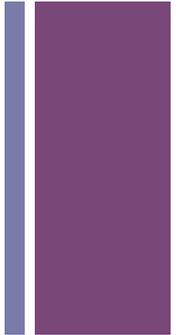


- **World Wide Views on Global Warming**
  - September 26, 2009
  - 44 sites in 38 countries
  - UNFCCC – Copenhagen climate summit
  
- **World Wide Views on Biodiversity**
  - September 15, 2012
  - ~34 sites in 25 countries
  - CBD – Hyderabad biodiversity summit
  
- **WWViews on Climate and Energy**
  - June 6, 2015, UNFCCC Paris Climate Summit





# Why Deliberation (climate change example)



- Urgent human challenges are increasingly global in both their reach and governance
- Private enterprise has the greatest agency in these issues but lacks incentive and capacity to deal with them
- Interstate system is the primary tool for managing global issues for the common good
- Meagre outcomes at Copenhagen add to evidence of its limited capacity
- The informed and considered views of ordinary citizens are unique, yet virtually absent from global governance
- Meagre accomplishments of WWViews can easily be explained by its small scale and infancy – but things have changed



# WWViews Design Criteria

- Cheap and easy
- Clear link to policy-making
- Both global and national
- Clear and comparable results
- Informed citizens
- Deliberation
- Qualitative and quantitative

# WORLD WIDE VIEWS ON Global Warming





TABLE #10

1. [Illegible]
2. [Illegible]
3. [Illegible]
4. [Illegible]
5. [Illegible]
6. [Illegible]
7. [Illegible]
8. [Illegible]
9. [Illegible]
10. [Illegible]



***Deliberations in Arizona, USA***



***Deliberations in China***



***Participants in Tokyo, Japan***



***Deliberations in the Maldives***



***German Museum of Natural History***

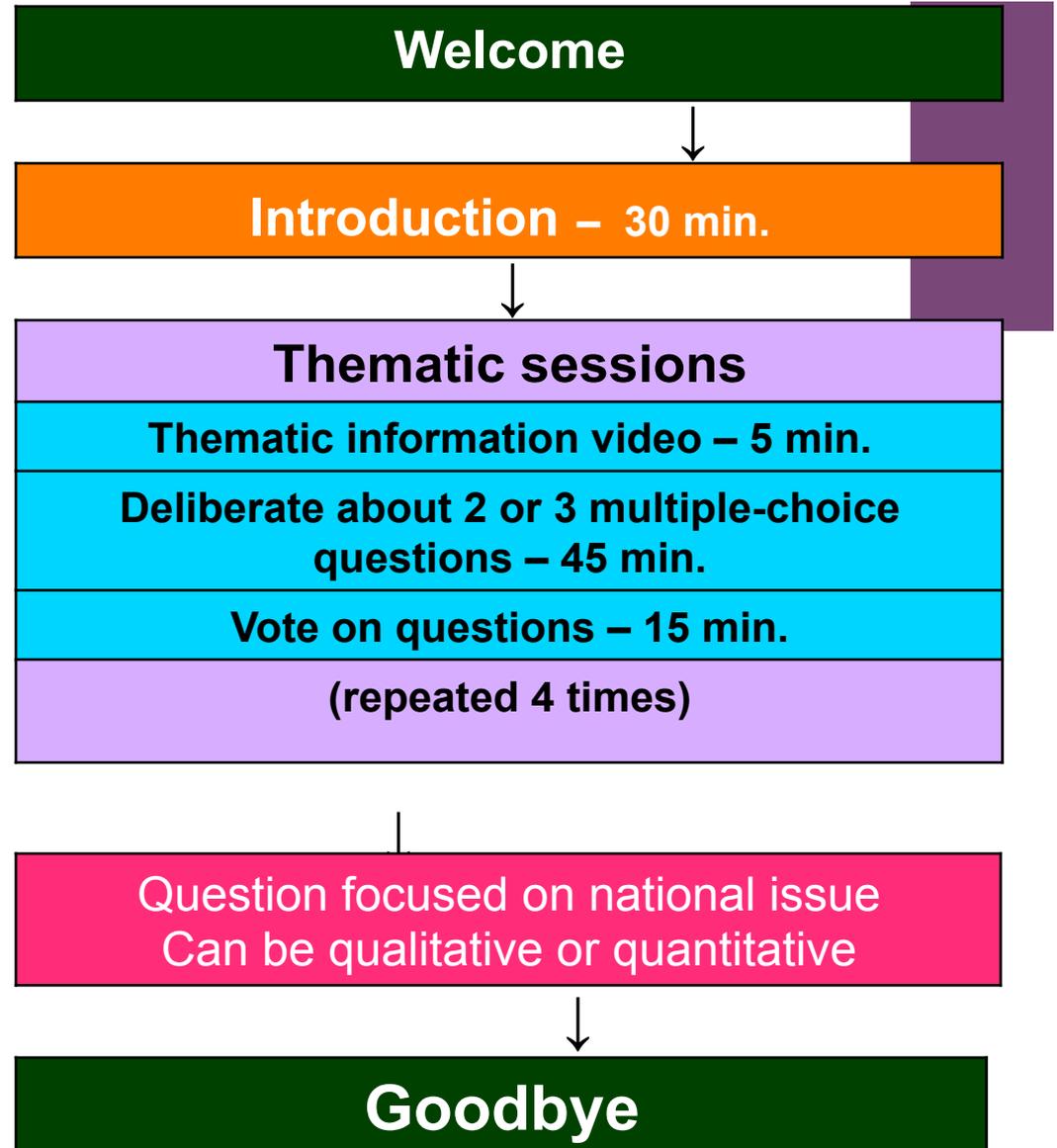


## + Palestinian Territory

Organizers provided husbands and fathers with alternative on site activities so that women could participate



The flow of each  
WWViews  
national meeting



# + Should we heed the results?

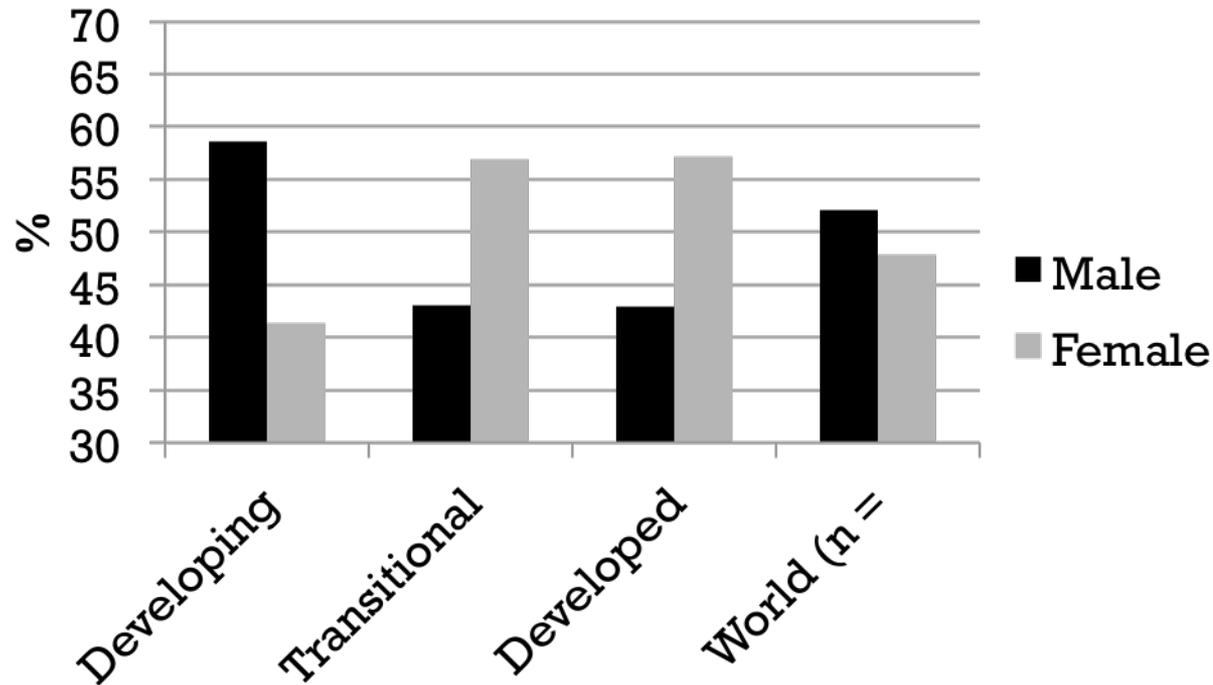
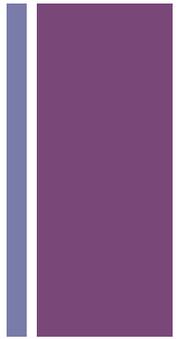
- Not an opinion poll
- Method based on interaction of different views
- Building new tools for democracy in a global society
- Where else is there informed discussion among citizens on important policy issues?





# The Complexity of Representation on a Global Scale: Gender

## World Wide Views on Biodiversity (2012)



\*\*Most data presented for this talk from Goldschmidt, Tomblin and

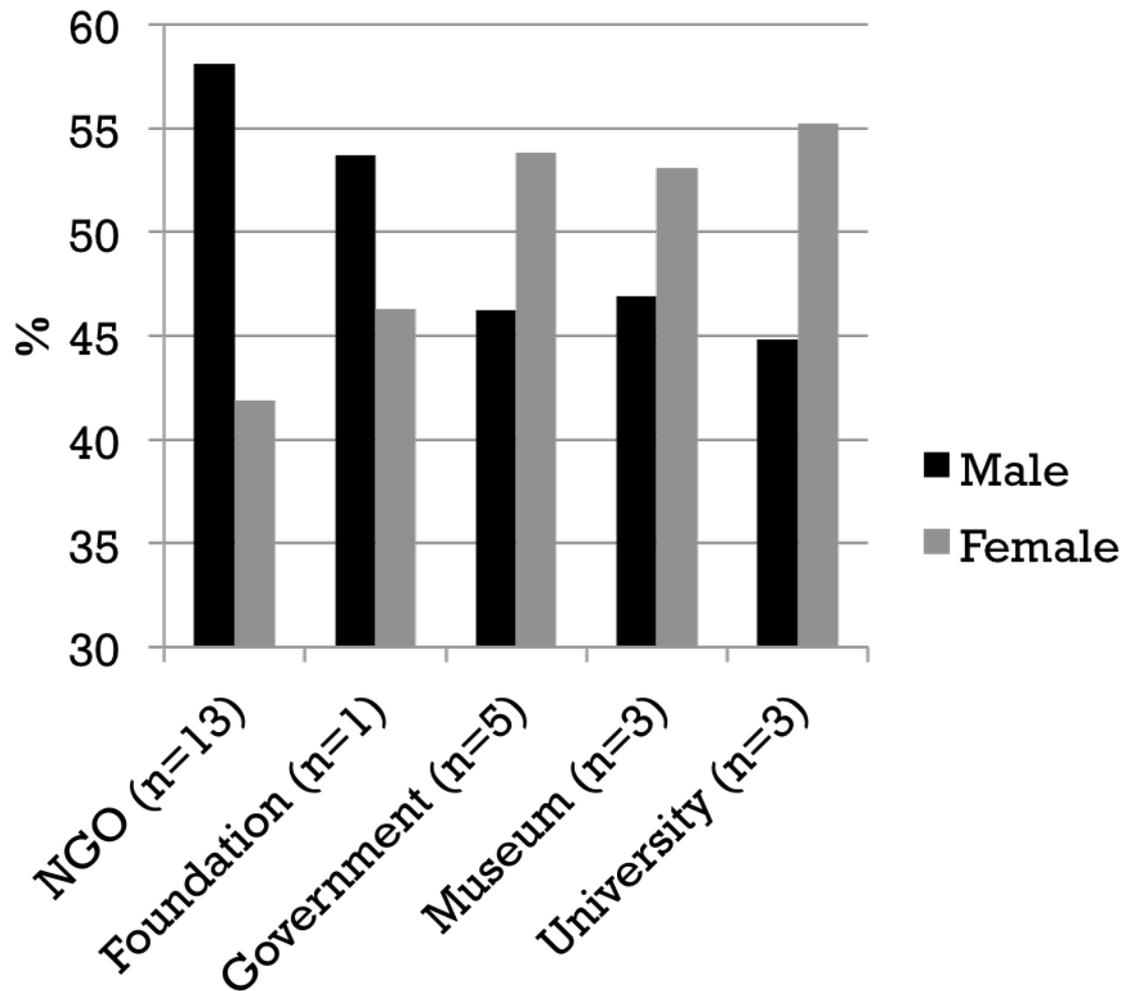
+

This actually matters.... Women and Men see things differently. For WWViews on Climate Change (2009) and Biodiversity (2012) – Women had a tendency to statistically agree more than men with the following statements (T-test,  $p < 0.01$ ):

- Climate change already has a negative effect on my everyday life
- We have to accept significantly reduced income and comfort if we want to avoid serious climate problems
- International agreements on CO<sub>2</sub> reductions will finally pave the way to combat global warming
- The loss of biodiversity already has a negative impact on my everyday life
- Biodiversity loss will certainly reduce quality of life for my children

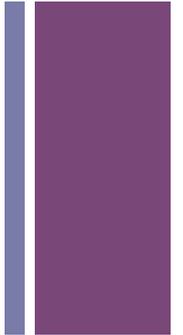
Note: Women also tend to embrace the deliberative process more than men

## + Average sex ratios by primary organizational type of recruitment for World Wide Views on Biodiversity





# Developing World Context: NGOs and Women



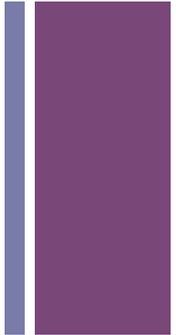
Large proportion of NGOs had environmental focus (40.1% women)

Governance oriented NGOs fared a little better (44.5% women)

NGOs partnered with government even better (St. Lucia – 64%, Philippines 52.9%)



# Recruitment Strategies that Worked in Developing Nations



**Targeted Recruitment (NGOs):** (Palestine, M=52.9/F=47.1 and Philippines, M=47.1/F=52.9)

**Social Media:** Internet = 51.8% female, n=7 sites; No Internet = 41.9% female, n=5 sites (Note: In developed context, over-reliance on social media may lead to over representation of females)

**Partnerships:** NGO + Government, NGO + University (or other combinations)

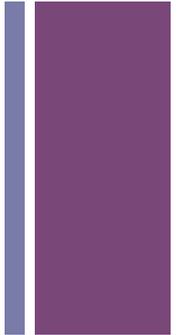


# Developed World – Does the Topic Matter?

Event	% Females
WWViews Climate Change (n=11)	49.7%
WWViews Biodiversity (n=6)	55.3%
Informing NASA's Asteroid Initiative (U.S. only)	49.2%

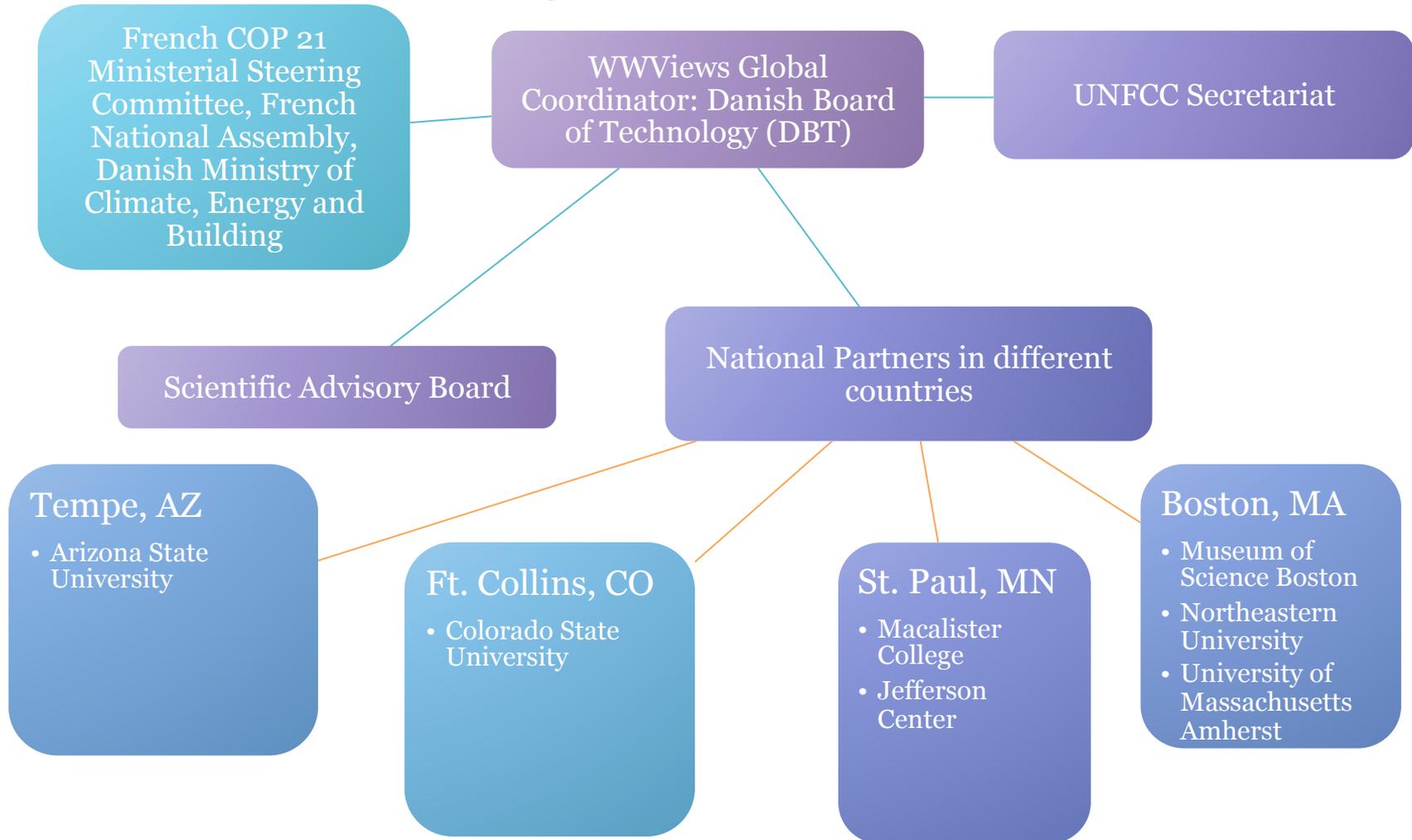


# Themes



- Goal - Urgency - Importance – Risk
- Commitments / Contributions
- Tools to get there
- Fairness
- Reporting – Accountability
- Evaluation questions

# Global Project Governance at a Glance





*Welcome*



*Information videos*



*Deliberation in groups*



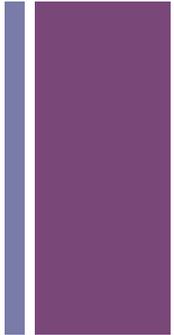
*Voting after sessions*



*New deliberations*



*The many votes are instantly reported and available for comparisons*



WORLD WIDE VIEWS ON

# Biodiversity



[The Project](#) [About](#) [The Method](#) [Partners](#) [Results](#) [Publications](#) [FAQ](#) [Press](#) [Contact](#) [Newsletter](#)

To print this page properly, remember to enable background colors and pictures in the page setup of your print settings

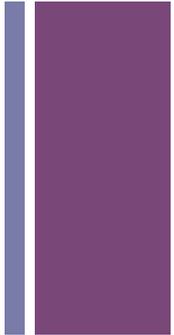
[Further information on the results](#)

WWViews meeting in

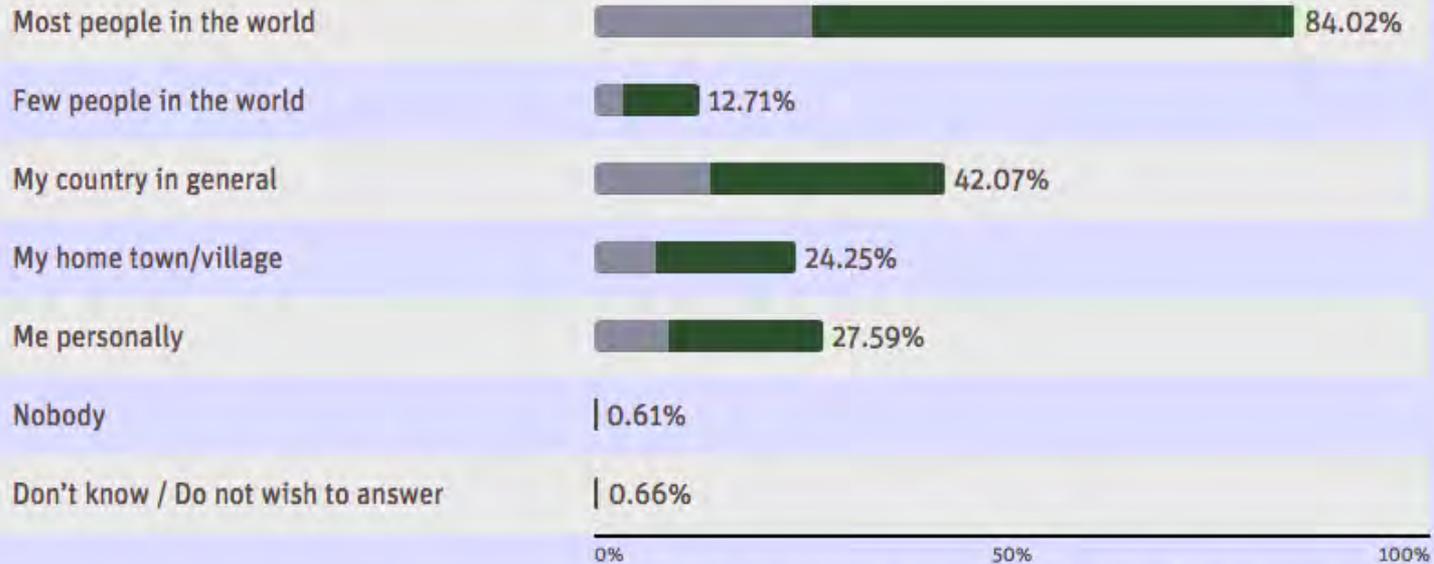
Or

Select

Select language



### Who do you think is seriously affected by biodiversity loss today?



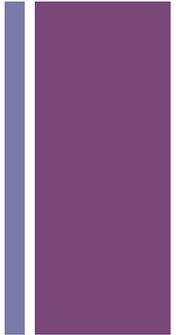
The percentage amount shown in the graphs for each answer reflects how many participants chose this answer. Note that the total amount of all answers can be higher than 100%, since participants could choose more than one answer option.

World Wide Views on Biodiversity:

The whole world: Youths (16-24 years): 843 Adults (25+ years): 2144 Total: 2987



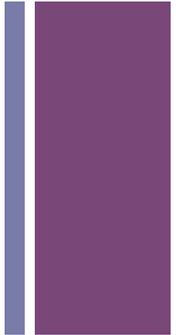
# Goal - Urgency - Importance – Risk



- Should my country contribute to mitigation? [y/n]
- Should my country contribute to mitigation also if many other countries refuse to do so?
- Should least developed countries make plans for mitigation regardless of the willingness of developed countries to meet their financial commitments to these countries? [y/n]
- According to you is climate change the biggest threat to civilization compared to population growth, armed conflicts, global inequality and the like? [y/n]
- What is most important for you?
  - To maintain or increase your standard of living? [ ]
  - To get climate change under control so that future generations can sustain civilization? [ ]
- According to you is adaptation more urgent than mitigation?
- Should COP21 prioritize political actions on long-term goals (after 2020) rather than political actions on short-term goals? (2015 - 2020)? [y/n]
- Unchecked climate change is set to increase a range of threats to civilization such as extreme storms, drought, floods, forest fires, loss of biodiversity, availability of water and food and more. How concerned are you about these impacts?



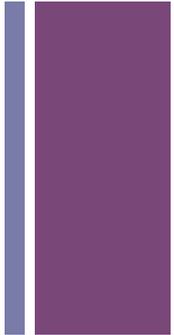
# Commitments / Contributions



- Do you think your country is doing enough? [y/n]
- How should the commitments made by my country depend on commitments made by those countries with the same level of income as mine? [less – same – more]
- Should commitments of adaptation and mitigation
  - Be national (NDCs)
  - Respond to a global responsibility?
  - Should NDCs be mandatory? [y/n]
- Should the most important contribution from your country come from
  - Enforced legislation? [ ]
  - Market forces? [ ]
  - Civil society? [ ]
- Should the least developed countries reduce their GHG emissions and share a new development trajectory for all countries based on other sources of energy? [y/n]



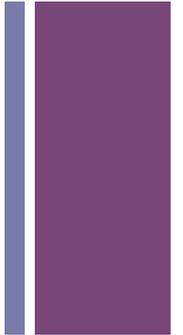
# Tools to get there



- In order to deal with climate change what would you prefer?
  - A collective, but slow, approach? [ ]
  - A unilateral policy more efficient? [ ]
- Do you think traditional and indigenous knowledge has an important role to play in combatting climate change and its adverse effects? [y/n]
- Should COP21 rethink its procedures concerning consensus and  $\frac{3}{4}$  votes when facing urgent matters? [y/n]
- Would you vote for a mechanism (for example a tax on fossil fuel) that will increase the costs of carbonized solutions and goods and reduce the cost of decarbonized solutions and goods?
  - a. Applying equal to all Parties? [y/n]
  - b. Graduated according to level of development? [y/n]
- Should effort to find and exploit new fossil fuel reserves be stopped? [y/n]
- How should we address loss and damage associated with the impacts of climate change? (tick one box)
  - We should establish a compensatory regime. [ ]
  - We should develop early warning systems and risk management. [ ]
  - We should create new institutional arrangements. [ ]
  - We shouldn't change a thing. [ ]



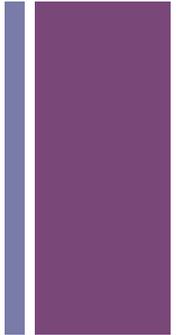
# Fairness



- Do you think your country is doing enough? [y/n]
- How should the commitments made by my country depend on commitments made by those countries with the same level of income as mine? [less – same – more]
- Should commitments of adaptation and mitigation
  - Be national (NDCs)
  - Respond to a global responsibility?
- Should NDCs be mandatory? [y/n]
- Should the most important contribution from your country come from
  - Enforced legislation? [ ]
  - Market forces? [ ]
  - Civil society? [ ]
- Should the least developed countries reduce their GHG emissions and share a new development trajectory for all countries based on other sources of energy? [y/n]

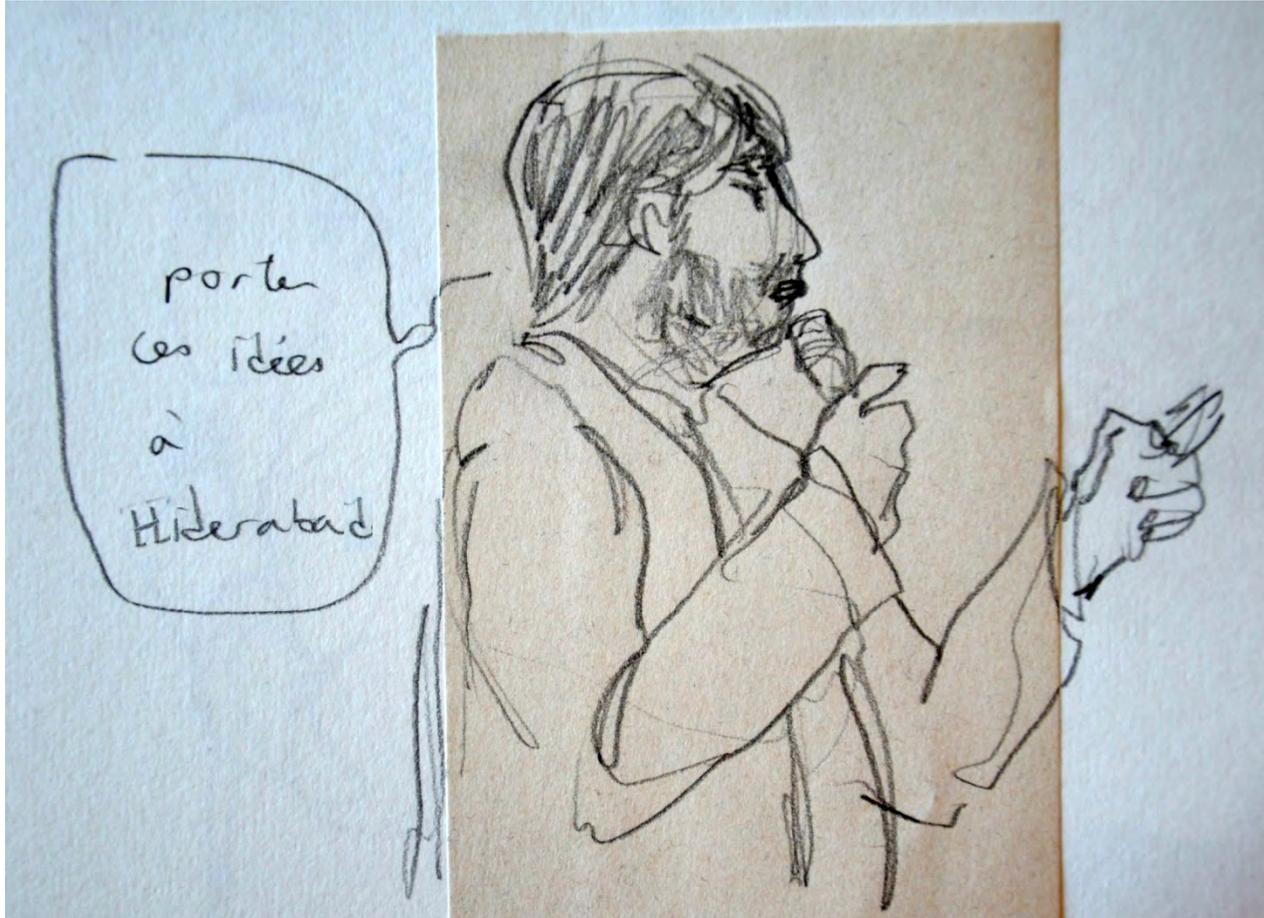


# Reporting – Accountability



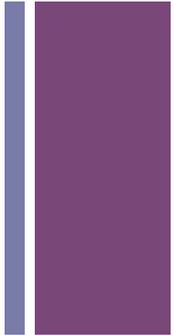
- Do you agree with this sentence: “Mitigation commitments should at least be updated by the Parties every 5 years.” [y/n]
- Should other countries (for example donor countries) have the right to inspect another country’s reporting of its mitigation/adaptation efforts? [y/n]
- Should the international world be allowed to punish countries which do not meet their obligations? [y/n]
- How should we act towards States whose activities damage environment of other States?
- Should they pay for loss and damage? [y/n]
- Should we underscore their results in their pursuit of GHG emission? [y/n]

# + The context of pTA

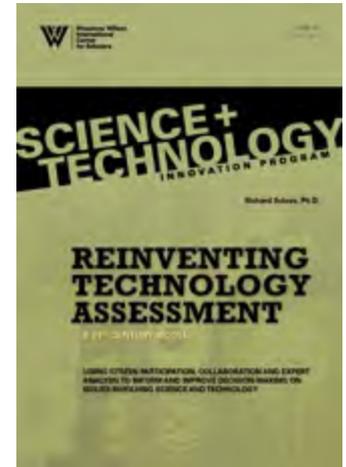
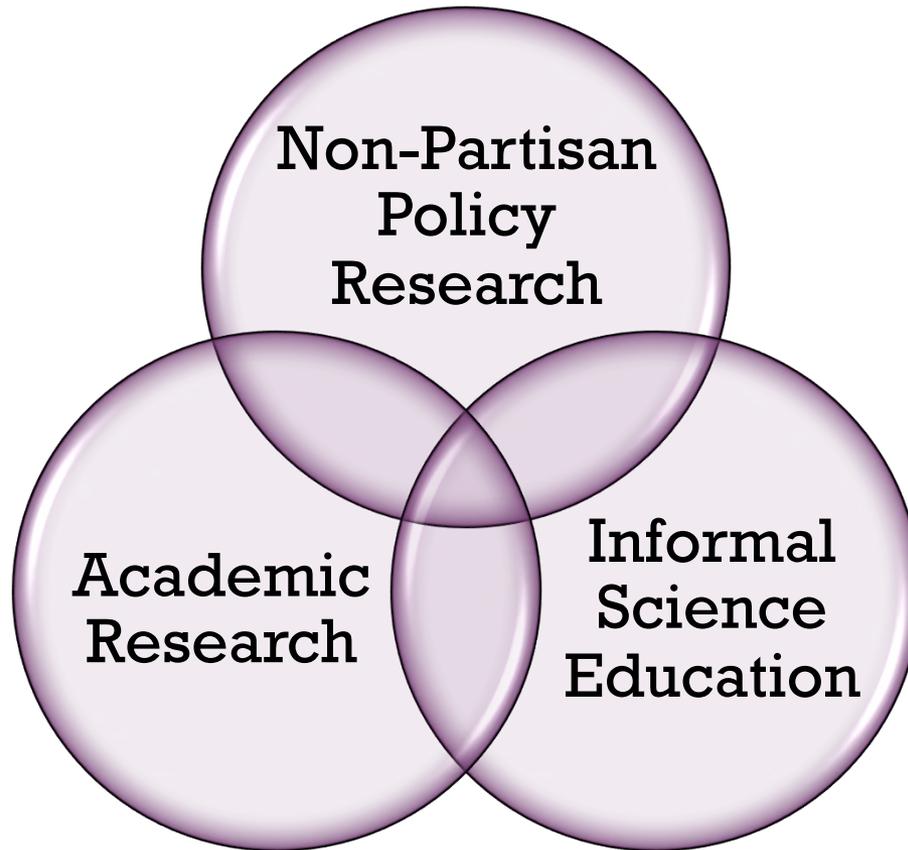




# Expert and Citizen Assessment of Science and Technology (ECAST)

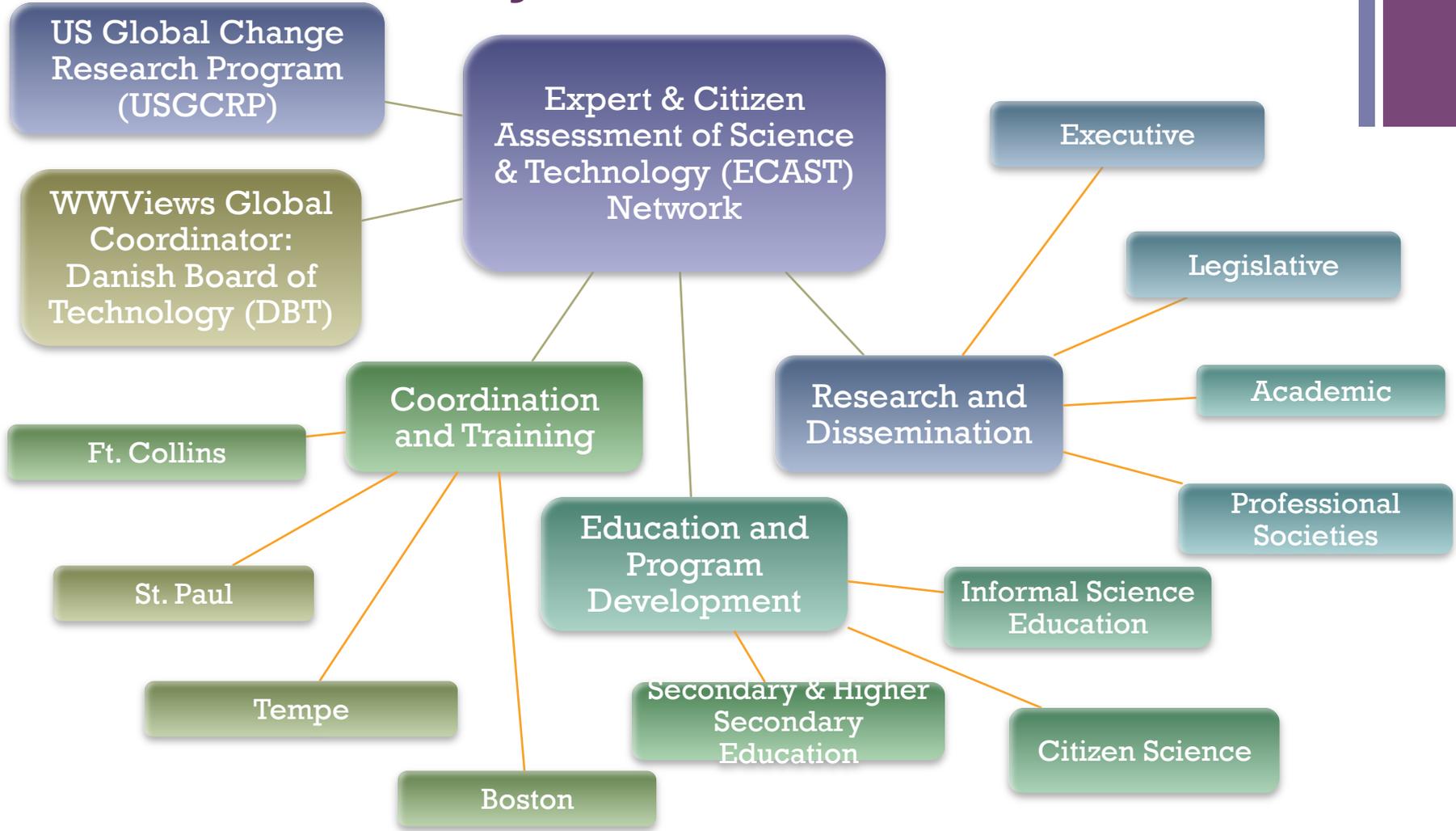
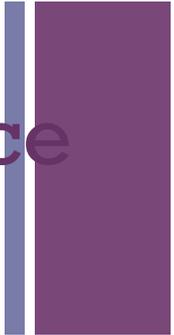


- Consortium for Science, Policy and Outcomes (CSPO) at ASU
- Loka Institute
- Museum of Science, Boston
- SciStarter, Science Cheerleaders
- Science, Technology and Innovation Program at Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars





# National Project Governance at a Glance





# Project Milestones: Pre Deliberation

