



The Caribbean's Outlook: Findings from the Worldwide Views on Climate & Energy

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Climate Change, Natural Disasters & Vulnerability in the Caribbean Workshop

Saint Lucia – August 26, 2015

- ➤ Global participatory initiative held in 75 countries on June 6th
- > 7 Caribbean Countries
- > 2 Eastern Caribbean Countries
- > 10,000 Participants





The Saint Lucia National Trust (SLNT):

- > membership based organization;
- established in 1975;
- to conserve the natural and cultural heritage of Saint Lucia;
- > site conservation & management, advocacy, citizen participatory events, etc.
- >www.slunatrust.org



> The Caribbean Youth Environment

- Network (CYEN) Established November, 1993 is a non-profit organization dedicated to improving the quality of life of Caribbean youth by facilitating their personal development and promoting their full involvement in all matters pertaining to the environment and sustainable development.
- The organization has eighteen chapters across the region. It promotes education and training, Caribbean integration and community empowerment as tools to develop an ethic amongst young people that assists in the conservation and protection of natural resources within the wider Caribbean.

Main objectives:

- To give citizens an opportunity to learn more about climate & energy issues;
- To share their views with fellow citizens at the day long consultation and
- ➤ To pass on citizens' views to policymakers heading to COP21 in December.

World Wide Views on Climate

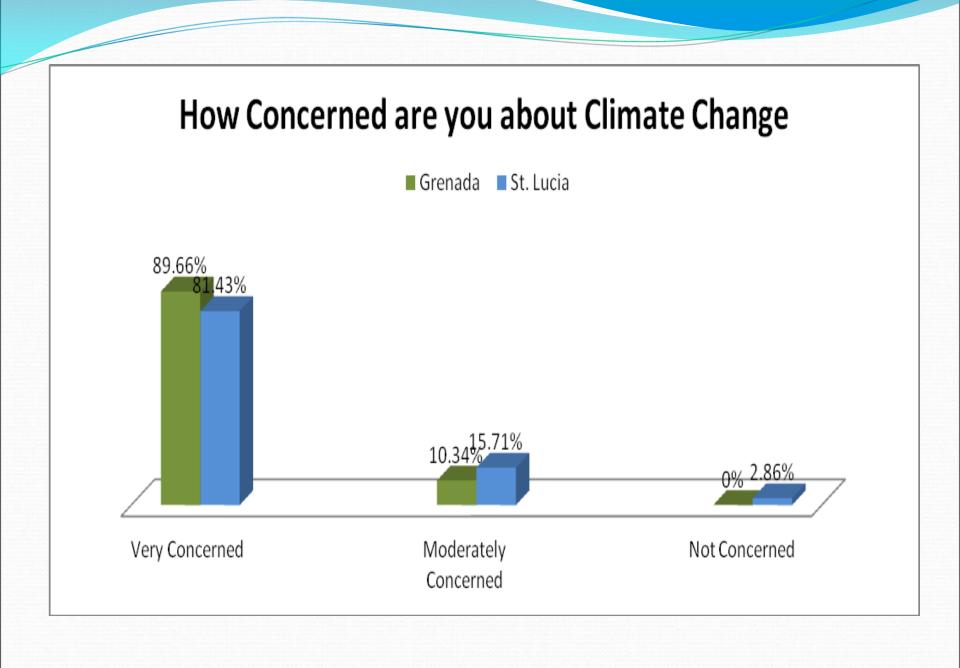
& Energy

The five thematic sessions explored:

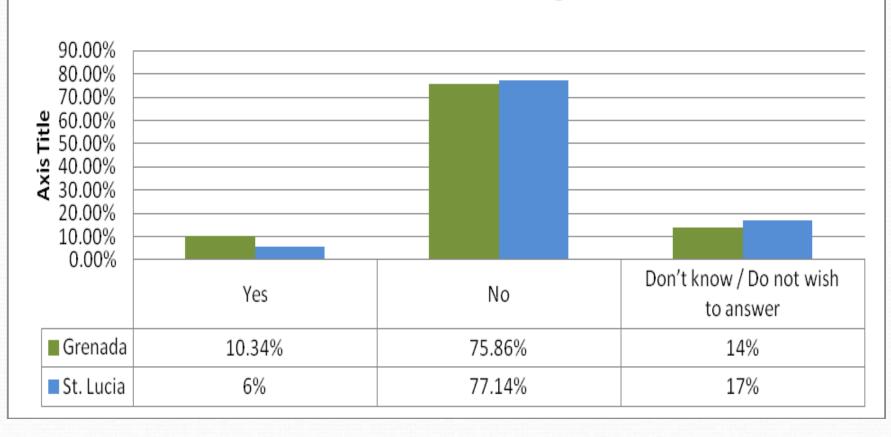
- The importance of tackling climate change;
- Tools to tackle climate change;
- UN negotiations and national commitments;
- > Fairness and distribution of efforts &
- > Making and keeping climate promises.

Thematic Area One Importance of tackling climate change

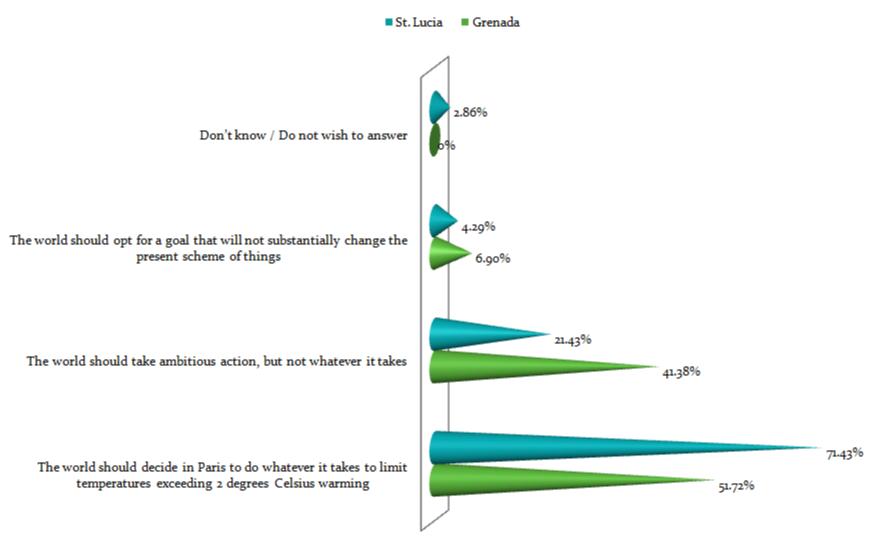
This theme covers the present situation and how important people assess actions on climate change and the need to shift to a low carbon economy.



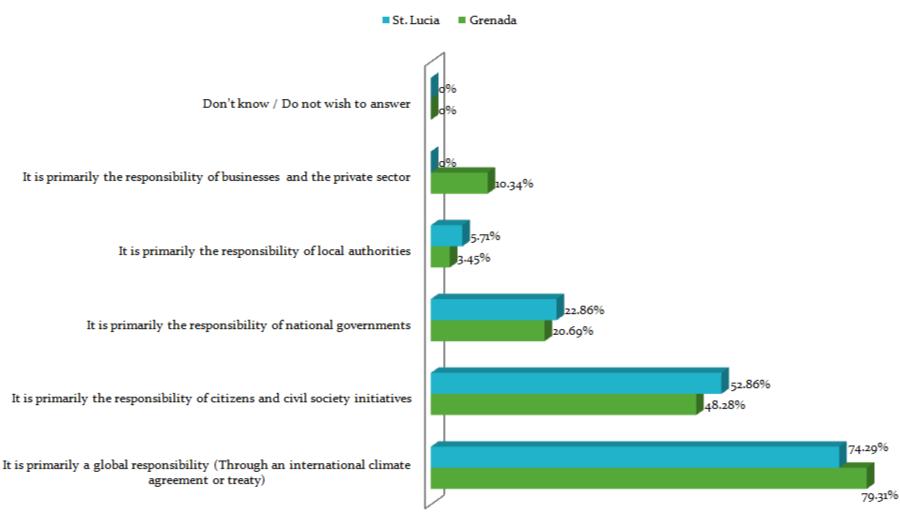
In your opinion, have the outcomes of the UN climate negotiations since 1992 done enough to tackle climate change?



How urgently should the world react to tackle climate change?



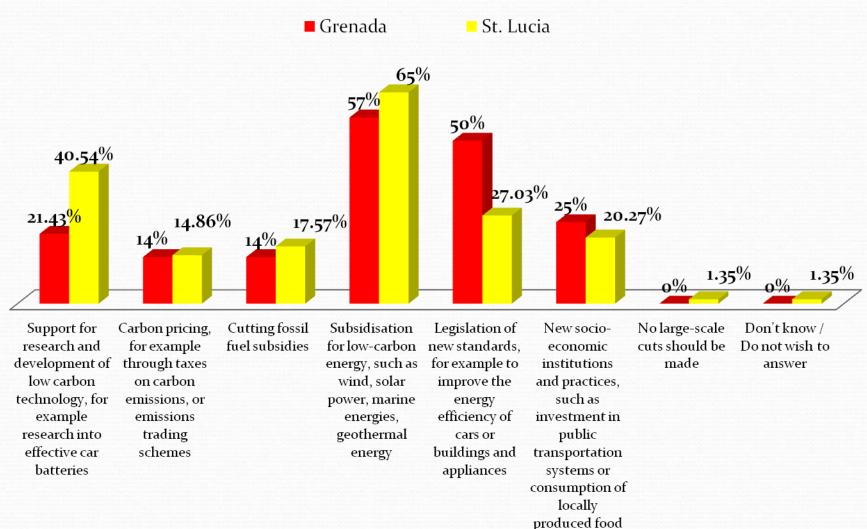
In your opinion, who should primarily be responsible for tackling climate change?



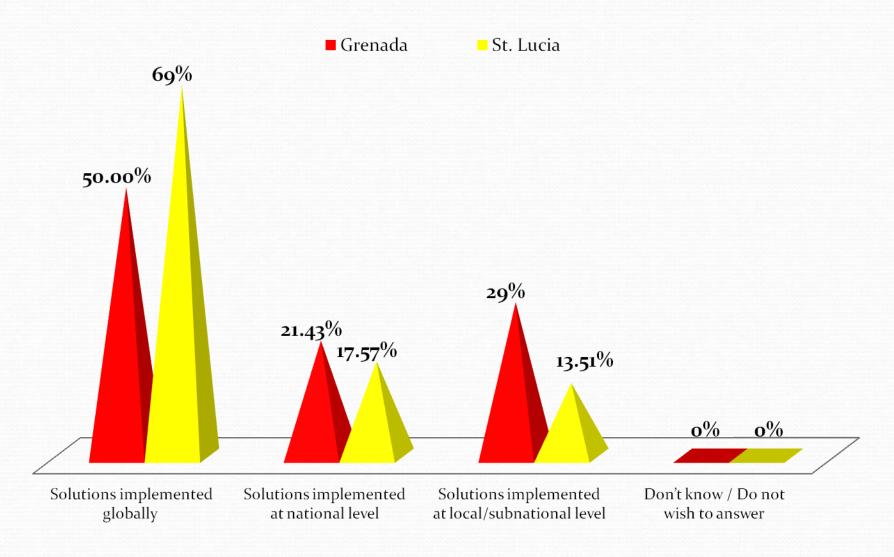
Thematic Area Two
Tools to tackle climate change

This theme addresses different tools to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

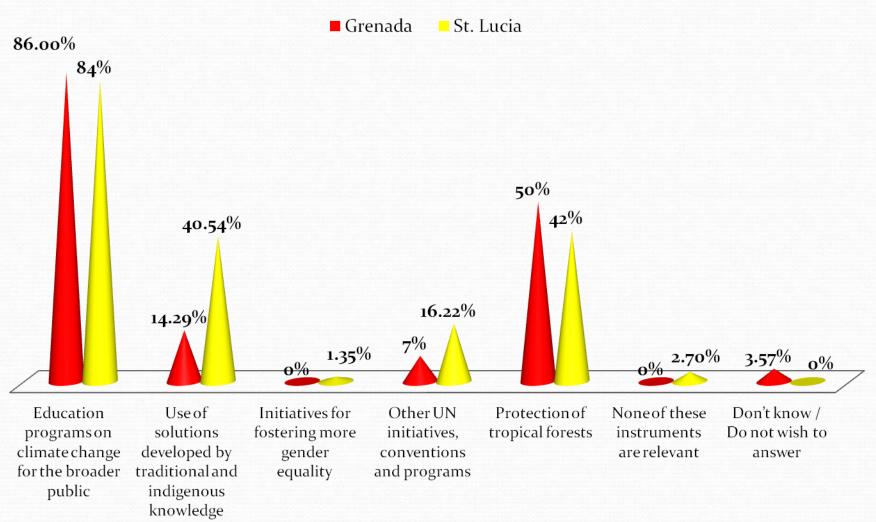
Which of the following approaches do you prefer for making largescale cuts in greenhouse gas emissions?



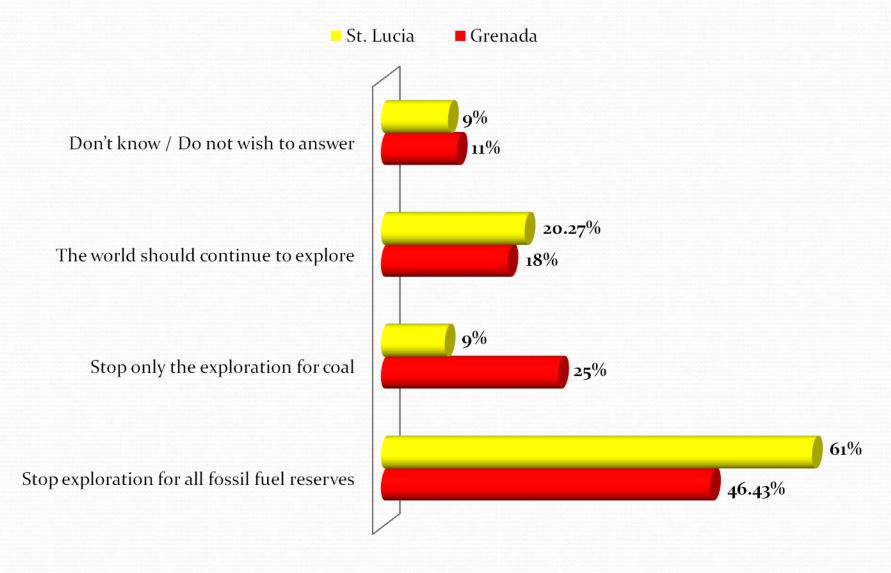
In order to deal with climate change what do you think will be most effective?



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



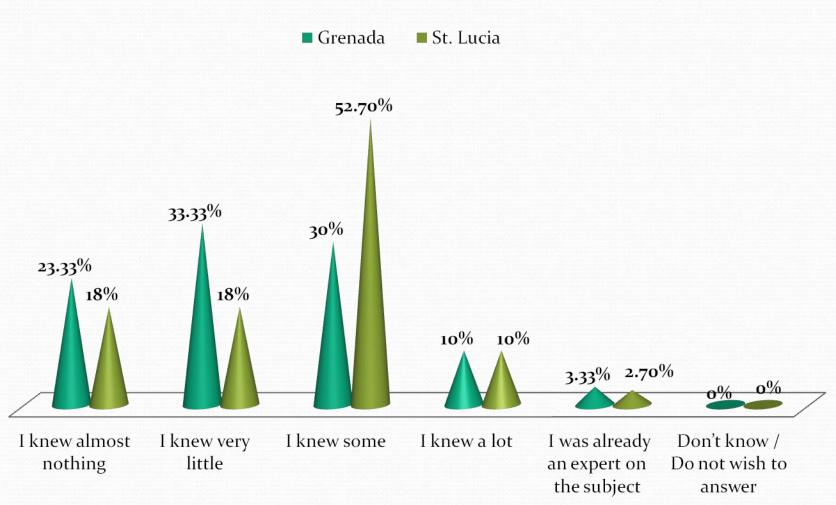
How should the world deal with exploration for new fossil fuel reserves?



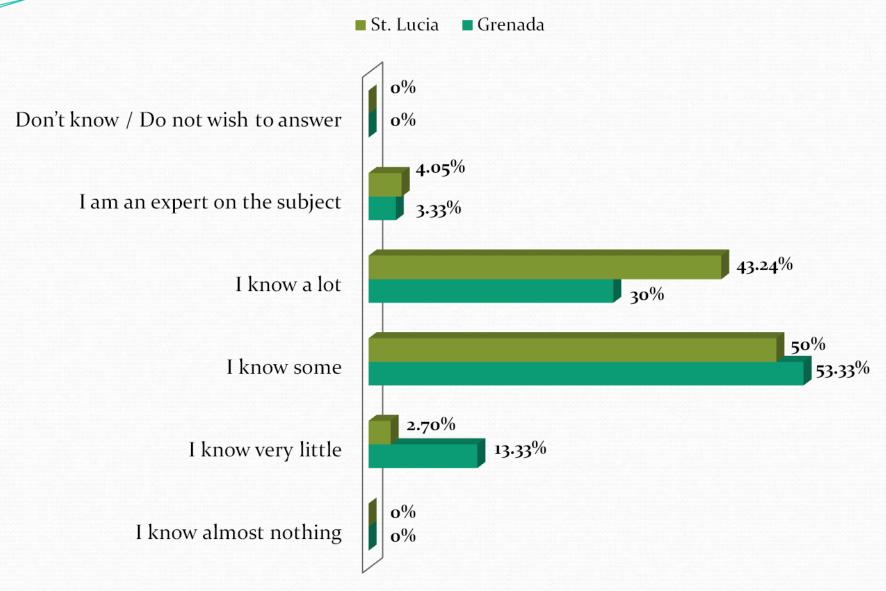
Thematic Area Three UN negotiations and national commitments

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.

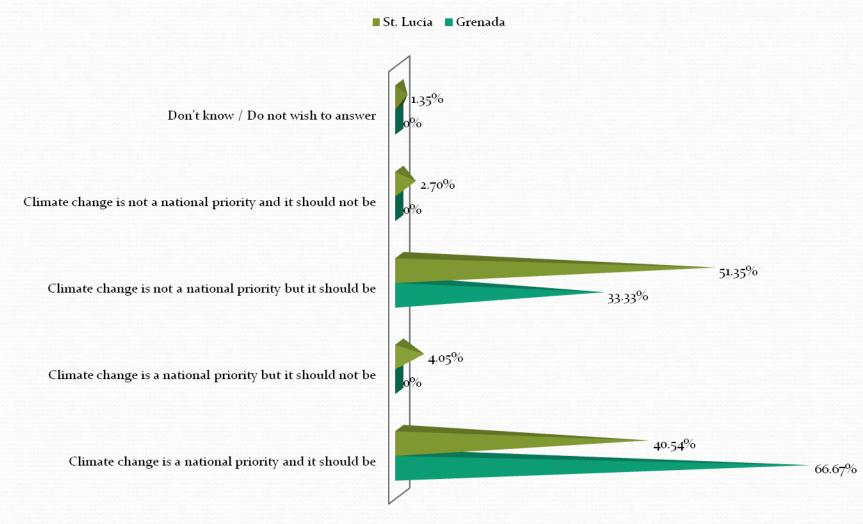
To what extent did you feel familiar with the process of making an international climate agreement, before joining World Wide Views?



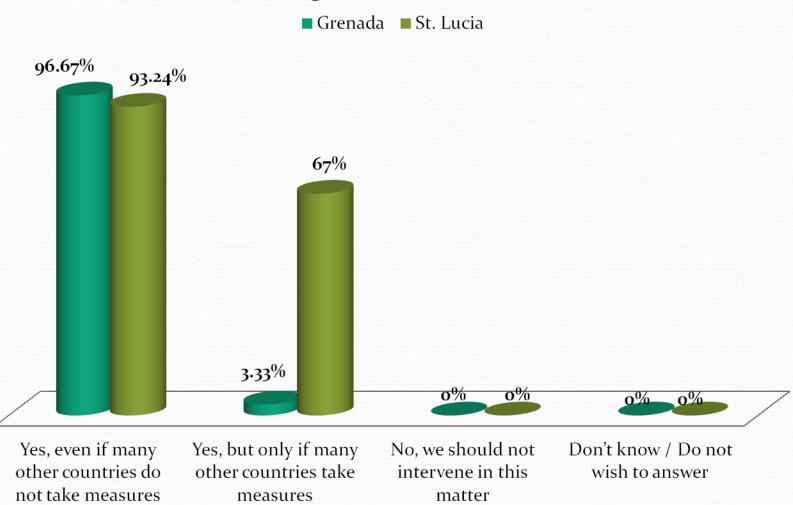
How familiar do you feel now?



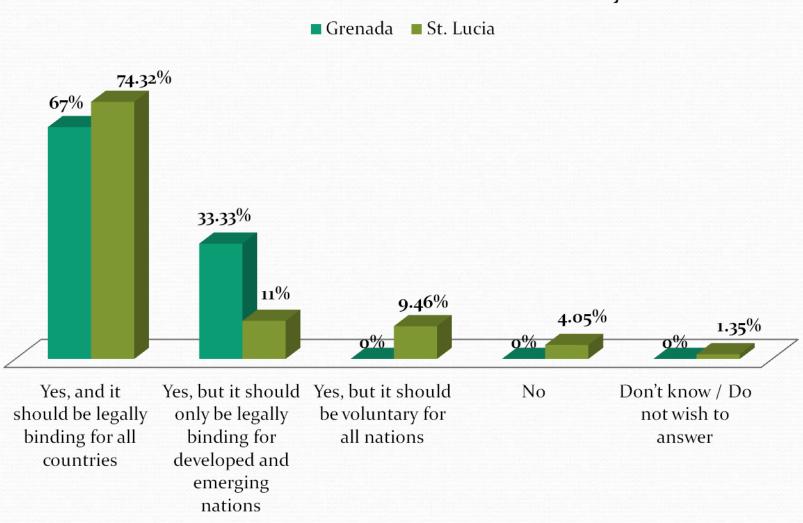
How do you feel that your country is dealing with climate change?



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



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

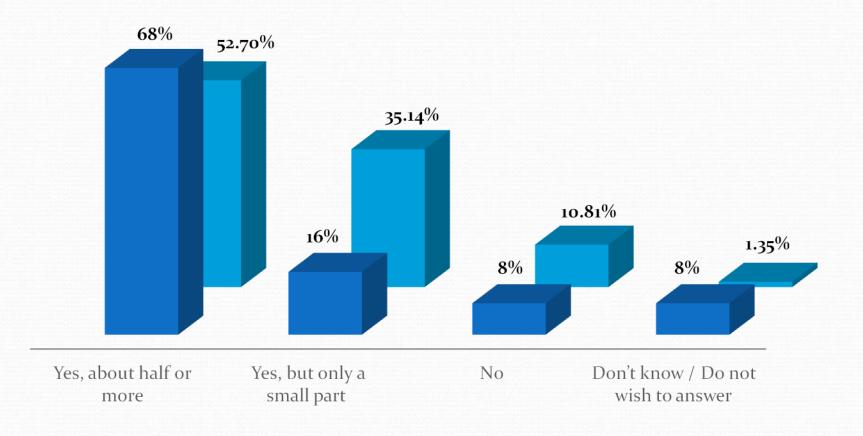


Thematic Area Four Fairness and distribution of efforts

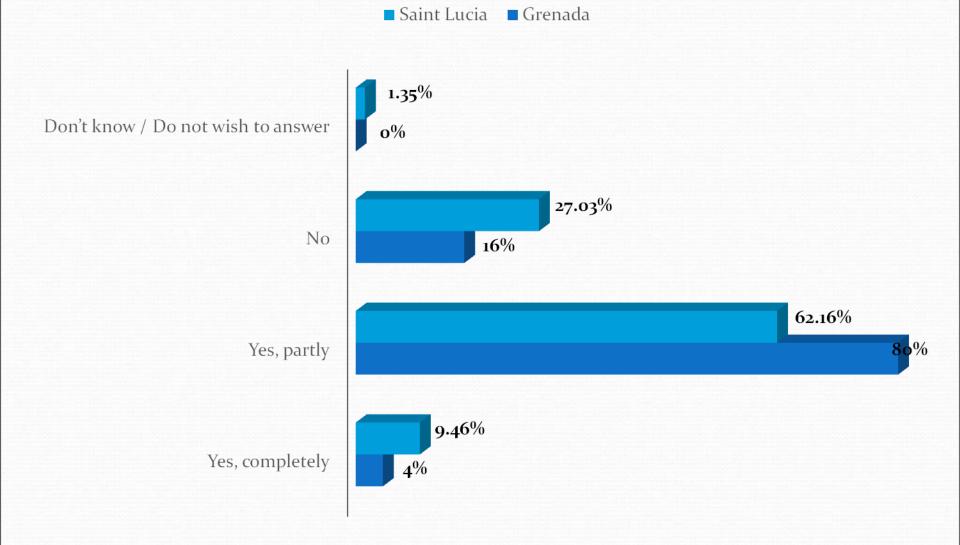
This theme addresses the common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities among different countries.

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

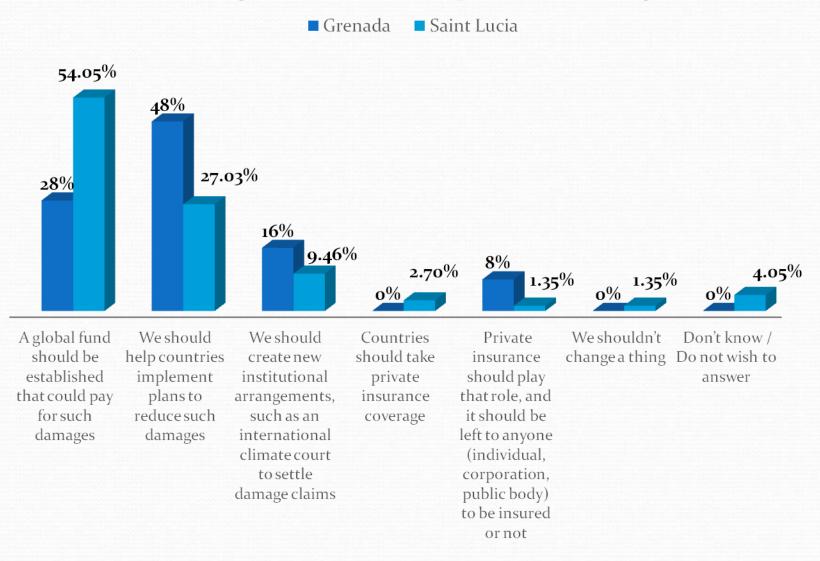
■ Grenada ■ Saint Lucia



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



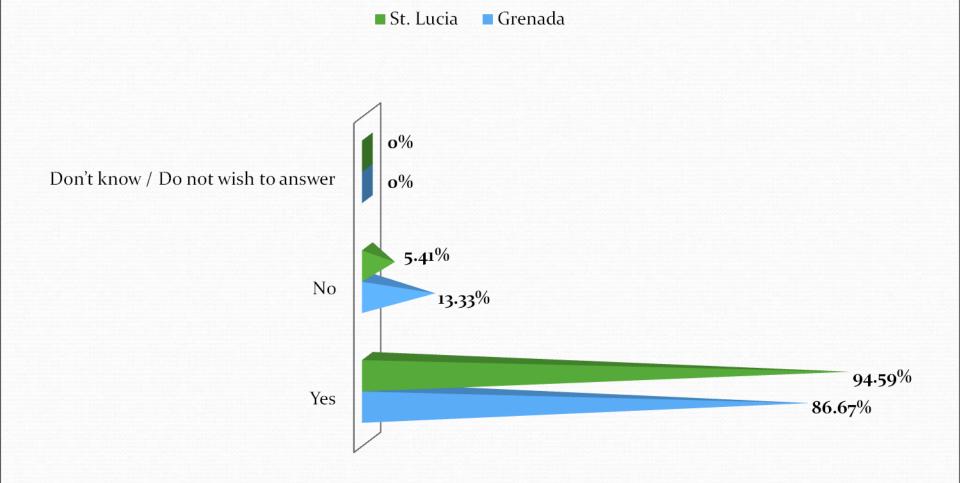
Which of the following options should a Paris agreement include to address loss and damage associated with the impacts of climate change?



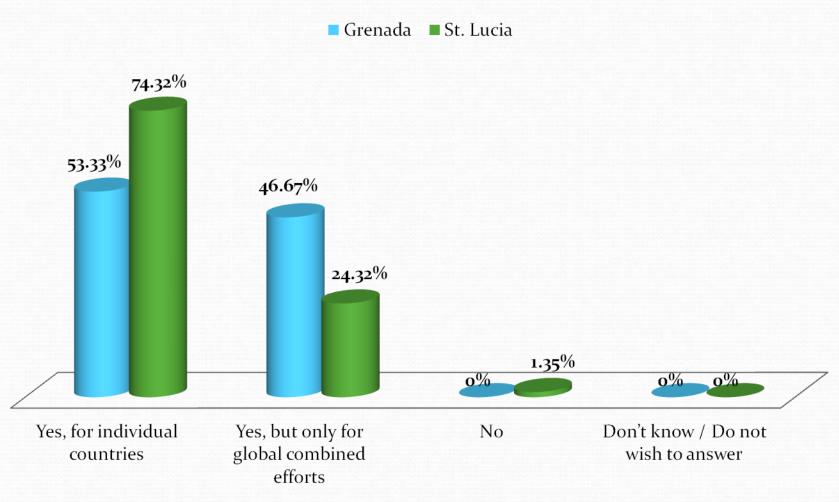
Thematic Area Five Making and keeping climate promises

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

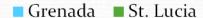
Do you agree that countries should agree in Paris to update their climate action commitments every 5 years?

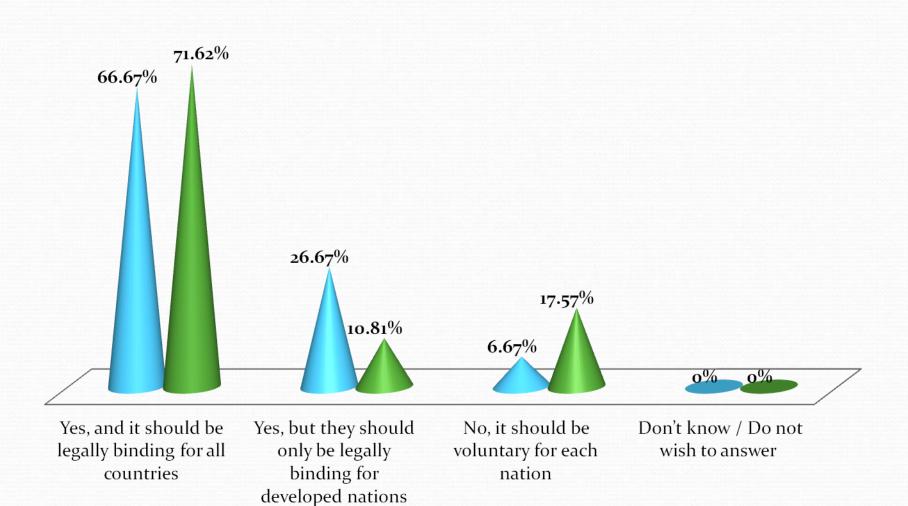


Should a UN level body have the authority to make reviews that assess the sufficiency and fairness of countries climate action?

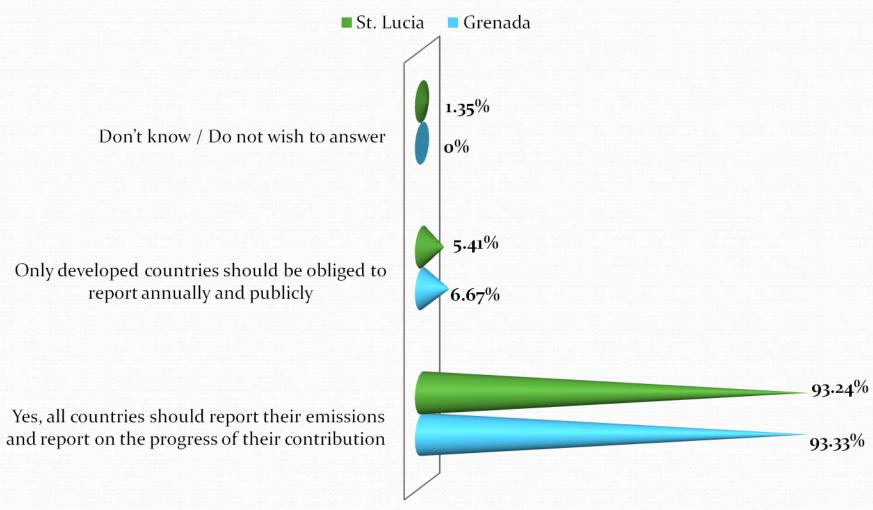


Should a Paris agreement include national short-term goals?





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



Next Steps

Saint Lucia	Grenada
Contribute to the Results Report – June 24-25	Develop a report of the results from the WWV's process
Draft a Communiqué to the authorities on the major findings from the WWViews consultation	Disseminate the information to NGO's and other environmental stakeholders. Submit report to the Minister for the Environment.
Organize a Results Report Event	Present the report to cabinet and encourage government to accept and consider the results in preparations COP21 in Paris, December, 2015
Disseminate Results Report to WWViews Citizens	Partner with the media to ensure widespread dissemination

Saint Lucia

Grenada





World Wide Views on Climate & Energy THANK YOU!

The results for all countries can be accessed at:

http://climateandenergy.wwviews.org/results/