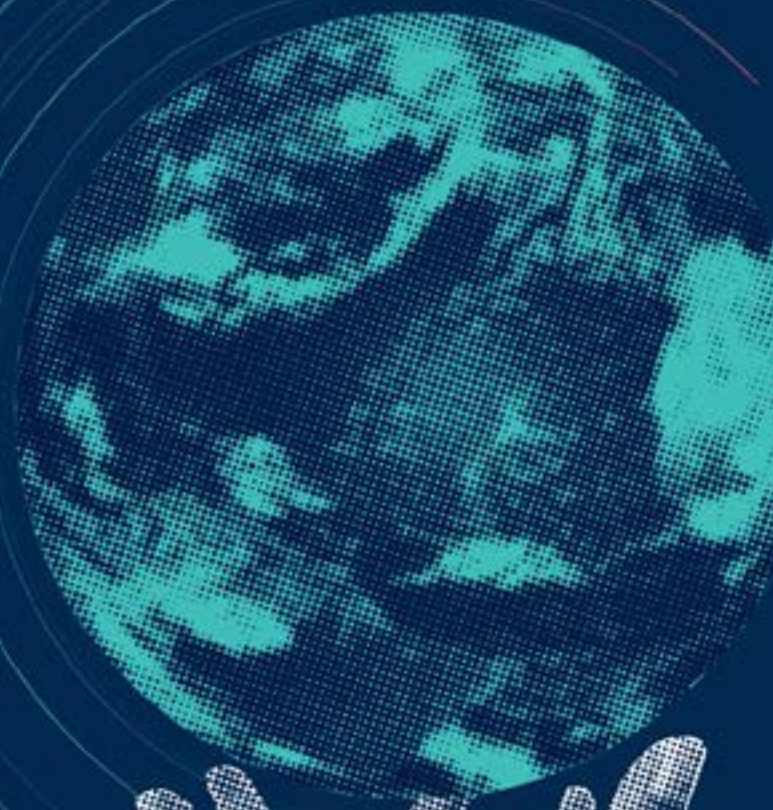UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

UNDP

PEOPLES' CLIMATE VOTE 2024

Results

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP is the leading United Nations organisation fighting to end the injustice of poverty, inequality, and climate change. Working with our broad network of experts and partners in 170 countries, we help nations to build integrated, lasting solutions for people and planet. Learn more at undp.org or follow @UNDP.

On climate change, UNDP has the largest portfolio in the UN system and works with over 140 countries around the world. Through its Climate Promise, UNDP supports 120 countries to enhance their climate change pledges – Nationally Determined Contributions or NDCs – under the Paris Agreement. Learn more at climatepromise.undp.org and follow at @UNDPClimate.

University of Oxford Department of Sociology

Oxford Sociology is at the forefront of ground-breaking empirical research which spans the full spectrum of the social world. We apply a diverse range of rigorous methods to real-world issues in order to address the most pressing societal challenges of our times. Our commitment to collaborative research ensures that our researchers have the freedom to transcend disciplinary boundaries, foster international partnerships, and explore innovative research. Some of the themes that our researchers are currently working on include social inequality, demography, political sociology, gender and the family, cybercrime and justice, computational social science and the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Disclaimers

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Acknowledgements

" The Peoples' Climate Vote is loud and clear. Global citizens want their leaders to transcend their differences, to act now and to act boldly to fight the climate crisis.

The survey results – unprecedented in their coverage – reveal a level of consensus that is truly astonishing. We urge leaders and policymakers to take note, especially as countries develop their next round of climate action pledges – or 'nationally determined contributions' under the Paris Agreement. This is an issue that almost everyone, everywhere, can agree on. **"**

Achim Steiner

Administrator, United Nations
Development Programme

75% OF PEOPLE IN AFGHANISTAN WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

75% OF PEOPLE IN ALGERIA WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

74% OF PEOPLE IN AUSTRALIA WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

83% OF PEOPLE IN ARGENTINA WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

86% OF PEOPLE IN BANGLADESH WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

97% OF PEOPLE IN BENIN WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

88% OF PEOPLE IN BHUTAN WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

85% OF PEOPLE IN BRAZIL WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

95% OF PEOPLE IN BURKINA FASO WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

91% OF PEOPLE IN CAMBODIA WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

66% OF PEOPLE IN CANADA WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

73% OF PEOPLE IN CHINA WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

86% OF PEOPLE IN COLOMBIA WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

64% OF PEOPLE IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

93% OF PEOPLE IN ECUADOR WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

85% OF PEOPLE IN EGYPT WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

78% OF PEOPLE IN EL SALVADOR WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

97% OF PEOPLE IN ETHIOPIA WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

78% OF PEOPLE IN FIJI WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

80% OF PEOPLE IN FRANCE WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

67% OF PEOPLE IN GERMANY WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

80% OF PEOPLE IN GHANA WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

84% OF PEOPLE IN GUATEMALA WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

96% OF PEOPLE IN HAITI WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

84% OF PEOPLE IN HONDURAS WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

77% OF PEOPLE IN INDIA WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

86% OF PEOPLE IN INDONESIA WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

80% OF PEOPLE GLOBALLY WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS
THE PEOPLE HAVE SPOKEN

88% OF PEOPLE IN IRAN WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

96% OF PEOPLE IN IRAQ WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

93% OF PEOPLE IN ITALY WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

74% OF PEOPLE IN JAPAN WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

88% OF PEOPLE IN KENYA WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

81% OF PEOPLE IN KYRGYSTAN WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

95% OF PEOPLE IN LAO PDR WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

85% OF PEOPLE IN MADAGASCAR WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

88% OF PEOPLE IN MEXICO WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

80% OF PEOPLE IN MOROCCO WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

92% OF PEOPLE IN MOZAMBIQUE WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

85% OF PEOPLE IN MYANMAR WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

96% OF PEOPLE IN NEPAL WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

86% OF PEOPLE IN NICARAGUA WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

96% OF PEOPLE IN NIGER WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

85% OF PEOPLE IN NIGERIA WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

97% OF PEOPLE IN PAKISTAN WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

89% OF PEOPLE IN PARAGUAY WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

86% OF PEOPLE IN PERU WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

74% OF PEOPLE IN PHILIPPINES WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

88% OF PEOPLE IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

72% OF PEOPLE IN ROMANIA WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

66% OF PEOPLE IN RUSSIA WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

74% OF PEOPLE IN SAMOA WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

79% OF PEOPLE IN SAUDI ARABIA WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

77% OF PEOPLE IN SOUTH AFRICA WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

86% OF PEOPLE IN SPAIN WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

97% OF PEOPLE IN SRI LANKA WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

82% OF PEOPLE IN SUDAN WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

97% OF PEOPLE IN TANZANIA WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

86% OF PEOPLE IN THE COMOROS WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

81% OF PEOPLE IN THE DRC WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

75% OF PEOPLE IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

84% OF PEOPLE IN THE UK WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

66% OF PEOPLE IN THE USA WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

85% OF PEOPLE IN TUNISIA WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

90% OF PEOPLE IN UGANDA WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

85% OF PEOPLE IN ZIMBABWE WANT STRONGER CLIMATE ACTION FROM THEIR LEADERS

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PEOPLES' CLIMATE VOTE 2024

Executive Summary

The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 is the world's largest standalone public opinion survey on climate change and the second edition of the Peoples' Climate Vote global survey.

Over 73,000 people were surveyed in 77 countries, representing 87 percent of the world's population, across eight months. This makes the second edition of the survey larger and more inclusive than the first edition in 2021, which covered 50 countries and 17 languages. Randomized telephone polling meant anyone with a mobile phone in any of the countries surveyed had the chance to take part.

The publication of the Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 comes at a crucial time for domestic and international climate strategies and action, capturing how people are experiencing the impacts of the climate crisis and how they want world leaders to respond.

In the last year, leading scientific bodies have warned that climate change is accelerating faster than expected. Meanwhile, global greenhouse gas (GHG) emission levels continue to rise and international tensions and conflicts are likewise on the increase. Many countries endured some of the worst extreme weather events to date – from the worst recorded wildfire season in Canada's history that covered the east coast of Northern America in smoke for weeks, to devastating floods from Storm Daniel in Greece, Bulgaria, Türkiye and Libya, to Cyclone Freddy, and the longest-lasting tropical cyclone ever recorded that battered Mozambique and Madagascar. Every continent was impacted by extreme weather events in 2023, and vulnerable populations suffered particularly devastating consequences of these impacts, many of which are still recovering.

With more than half of the world's population potentially voting in 2024, understanding how citizens are thinking about climate change is more important than ever.

The survey's results can help decision-makers navigate this challenging context, and beyond, as governments begin to update their climate action plans (Nationally Determined Contributions, or NDCs) for submission in 2025 – which also marks the 10th anniversary of the Paris Agreement. Ahead of the UNFCCC climate conference, COP30, in 2025, countries will use NDCs to outline and communicate their pathways for climate action in line with the Paris Agreement. At COP29

in November 2024, governments will gather to discuss raising climate ambition, new climate finance commitments, and support needed to define and achieve updated NDCs.

The Peoples' Climate Vote was launched by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to connect people with policymakers.

Its purpose is to provide leaders with reliable information on what millions of people around the world think and feel about the climate emergency and actions they want world leaders to take.

The survey, conducted by GeoPoll on behalf of UNDP, was then collated and processed by analysts at the University of Oxford, who weighted the data to create representative estimates of public opinion. With such a large sample size, and rich socio-demographic information, the country-level estimates quoted above have margins of error no larger than + or - 3 percentage points. The margin of error for SIDS and some regions is + or -1, and even lower for big regions and global estimates.

The major findings of The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 are presented in four sections: The **Peoples' Perspective** shares findings on the lived experience of climate change, such as how climate change impacts people's daily lives. The **Peoples' Stocktake** shows how people perceive climate action already being undertaken. The third section, **Peoples' Priorities**, highlights what climate action people want their countries to take. The final section, **Peoples' Call for Collaboration**, outlines how people want countries to work together on climate.

The Peoples' Perspective

- **People are increasingly worried about climate change**. Against a backdrop of record-breaking heat and climate impacts, a majority of people globally, and in 80 percent of the countries surveyed, are becoming more worried about climate change. The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found over half (53 percent) of people globally said they were more worried about climate change than they were last year – compared with 15 percent of people who said that they were less worried.

  › There was a mounting concern about climate change in Least Developed Countries (LDCs), where six in ten (59 percent) people said they were more worried about climate change than they were last year. This is compared to half (50 percent) of people in G20 countries.

  › The countries where the most people were becoming more worried about climate change were Fiji (80 percent), Afghanistan (78 percent), Mexico and Türkiye (77 percent), while the country where the most people were becoming less worried about climate change was Saudi Arabia (53 percent).

  › Women were more likely than men to be increasingly worried about climate change over the last year (55 percent of women compared to 51 percent of men). Across all the regions of the world, women in Latin America and the Caribbean were most likely to say they have become more worried about climate change.

  › The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that older generations have become more worried about climate change. A majority of all age groups reported that they have become increasingly worried about climate change.

- **Climate change is on people's minds.** Over half (56 percent) of people globally said they have thought about climate change daily or weekly. Only around one in ten (11 percent) people said they never thought about climate change

  › The regions where the highest proportion of people were thinking about climate change daily were Arab States (47 percent), Latin America and the Caribbean (44 percent) and Sub-Saharan Africa (40 percent).

  › People in Uganda (62 percent), Sudan (61 percent) and El Salvador (56 percent) thought about climate change daily the most, while people in Jordan*[1] (27 percent), Saudi Arabia (26 percent) and the United States (24 percent) were most likely to never think about climate change.

  › Women were more likely to think about climate change daily or weekly, compared to men. Globally, 57 percent of women said they thought about climate change at least weekly, compared to 55 percent of men. However, within 25 countries, there was a gender gap of more than 5 percentage points, the largest being in Türkiye, at 17 percentage points, with 69 percent of women saying they thought about climate change daily or weekly, compared with 52 percent of men.

  › In one-third (29 percent) of countries surveyed, majorities of people over the age of 60 were more likely to think about climate change either daily or at least weekly than younger generations.

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1   Countries marked with a single asterisk (*) had too few responses from certain socio-demographic groups to meet the very high-quality sample criteria. Estimates for these countries may be slightly less reliable and associated with a slightly larger margin of error than for others. See methodology for more details.

- **Big life decisions are impacted by climate change as extreme weather events continue to increase around the world.** For over two-thirds of the world's population (69 percent), these experiences have impacted people's big decisions, such as where to live or work and what to buy.

  › This figure was notably higher in LDCs (74 percent) where climate impacts on big decisions tended to be greater, including around nine in ten people in Afghanistan (91 percent) and Niger (88 percent).

  › Similarly, climate-vulnerable Small Island Developing States (SIDS) were the most likely regional or economic grouping to say their big decisions were being affected by climate change (80 percent).

- **Extreme weather is becoming worse for most.** Globally, nearly half (43 percent) of people said extreme weather events were worse than usual, compared with the previous year.

  › A significantly higher percentage of people in SIDS felt that extreme weather events were worse than the previous year compared to the global population overall, at 53 percent.

  › Countries where people were most likely to report that extreme weather events were worse than usual this year were Algeria (74 percent), Spain (73 percent) and Türkiye (72 percent).

  › Analysis of the Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 reveals that those who experienced worse than usual extreme weather were more likely to think about climate change at least weekly (by 19 percentage points), had increased their worry about it more over the past year (by 37 percentage points) and factored it into big decisions (by 20 percentage points).

The Peoples' Stocktake

- **People are mixed on how their country is doing on climate.** Across the world, approximately half (49 percent) of people said they thought their countries were doing well, compared with a quarter (25 percent) who said they were doing badly.

  › The countries where people were most positive about their countries' efforts were Saudi Arabia (81 percent), Bhutan (80 percent) and Ethiopia (78 percent), while the countries most likely to say their country was doing badly were Haiti (73 percent), Brazil (60 percent), Iran and Spain (55 percent).

  › Women tended to be less satisfied with their country's efforts on climate change. The gap was greatest in France (12 percentage points), Kenya (11 percentage points), China (10 percentage points) and Ethiopia and Russia (9 percentage points).

- **People are unconvinced by big businesses' climate efforts.** Just over one in three people (39 percent) globally said they think big businesses are doing well on addressing climate change.

  › Within countries, people's approval of businesses' actions to address climate change varies significantly – from 9 percent of people in Greece* to 57 percent of people in China and Saudi Arabia. Countries in Asia and the Pacific had the highest level of approval of businesses' efforts to address climate change, at nearly half of people (48 percent).

  › However, just 14 percent of people globally said big businesses have had the biggest impact addressing climate change, compared with governments and other actors.

- **People said the government is most impactful in addressing climate change.** In 89 percent of countries surveyed, more people said their government has had the biggest impact addressing climate change than any other group, averaging 43 percent of people globally.

  › Around the world, people also acknowledged the impactful role of other groups in addressing climate change, such as big businesses (14 percent), the United Nations (13 percent) and campaigners and activists (12 percent).

  › Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia and the Pacific were the most likely regions to say their governments had been the most impactful, at 48 percent each. People in Indonesia (75 percent), Tanzania (68 percent) and Cambodia (64 percent) were the most likely to say their government has had the biggest impact on climate change. Meanwhile, people in France and Haiti (14 percent) and Italy (9 percent) were the least likely to say so.

The Peoples' Priorities

- **Majorities want their countries to strengthen climate commitments.** Globally, four in every five people (80 percent) called for their country to strengthen its commitments to address climate change.

  › People in more climate vulnerable regions and LDCs overwhelmingly called for stronger commitments to climate action. Nine in ten (89 percent) of people in LDCs said they wanted their country to strengthen its commitments to address climate change. Among G20 countries, this figure was still high, at three in four people (76 percent) who wanted stronger commitments.

  › This included large majorities of people in every country surveyed, including 20 of the world's highest GHG emission levels surveyed, ranging from 66 percent of people in Russia and the United States, to 93 percent in Italy.

  › Women in some countries especially wanted stronger climate commitments compared with men, by 17 percentage points in Germany, 14 percentage points in Canada, 11 percentage points in Australia and the United States and 10 percentage points in France.

  › People who said their country was doing well to address climate change still wanted stronger climate commitments. While there were large numbers of people who thought their countries were doing well or very well on climate change, further analysis of the results of the Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that 82 percent of such people also wanted their countries to strengthen their commitments to climate action.

- **People want to move away from fossil fuels quickly.** Globally, 72 percent of people want their country to transition quickly from fossil fuels to renewable sources of energy. Within 85 percent of countries (62 countries), a majority supported a quick transition away from fossil fuels to clean energy.

  › Majorities in the world's 10 biggest oil, gas and coal-producing countries said they supported a fast transition away from fossil fuels, with the exceptions of Iraq (43 percent) and Russia (16 percent).

  › Eastern Europe and Central Asia and Northern America (Note: Northern America is used throughout the report to refer to Canada and the United States) were the least supportive of a quick transition away from fossil fuels. The low figures in their respective regions were represented by Russia (16 percent) and the United States (53 percent).

› Public support for a rapid energy transition ranged significantly globally. The countries with the highest level of support were Italy, Nigeria and Türkiye (89 percent), while the weakest support came from Morocco (38 percent), Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR) (33 percent) and Russia (16 percent).

- **People want more protection from extreme weather.** Safeguarding communities against extreme weather events was cited by a majority of people around the world as a priority. Nearly eight in ten (78 percent) people globally wanted their country to provide more protection for people at risk of extreme weather impacts.

  › People in LDCs were more likely than those in other countries to support greater protection for those at risk (89 percent). This support was the strongest in many LDCs disproportionately impacted by climate extremes, such as Benin (97 percent) and Cambodia (96 percent).

  › Meanwhile, support was lowest in Germany (55 percent), the Czechia* (44 percent) and Papua New Guinea**[2] (43 percent). Northern America was the region with the lowest level of support for providing more protection for people from extreme weather events, at 57 percent, with relatively low support in both Canada (62 percent) but especially the United States (57 percent).

- **People want much more action on nature.** As climate change worsens the existing nature and biodiversity crises, protecting nature emerged as a priority for people globally. Four in five (81 percent) people globally said their country should do a lot to protect and restore nature, while only one in ten (13 percent) said their country should do a little. Still fewer (5 percent) said their country should do nothing at all to protect and restore nature.

  › Countries with the lowest support for protecting and restoring nature – Japan and Papua New Guinea** – still had a majority of people calling for more support, at 52 and just over 50 percent, respectively.

- **People want more climate change education in schools.** Eight in ten (80 percent) of people globally called on schools in their country to teach more about climate change, while just 6 percent of people globally said schools should teach less about climate change.

  › The proportion of those who wanted more climate education was higher in LDCs (93 percent) than in other countries. Support in those poorer countries was much higher than in the two richest regions of the world: Northern America (66 percent) and Western Europe (73 percent). Latin America and the Caribbean and Sub-Saharan Africa were the most supportive of increased climate education, at 93 percent and 92 percent, respectively.

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2 Countries marked with a double asterisk (**) had many fewer than the required number of respondents from certain socio-demographic groups to meet the very high-quality sample criteria. Estimates for these countries may not adequately reflect the opinions of those groups and have higher margins of error. See methodology for more details.

The Peoples' Call for Collaboration

- **People want climate collaboration from countries.** A huge majority (86 percent) of people globally said countries should put their disagreements aside and work together on addressing climate change.

  › This included four out of five (84 percent) people in the G20, led by Mexico (95 percent), France and Italy (93 percent) and large majorities of people in the European Union[3] countries surveyed (92 percent) and five original BRICS[4] countries (83 percent).

  › More educated groups were more supportive of international cooperation on climate change. While nearly three in four people (77 percent) surveyed who never attended school wanted countries to collaborate, a significantly higher proportion of those with primary (84 percent), secondary (87 percent) and post-secondary education (88 percent) wanted countries to collaborate on climate change.

- **People want more support for poorer countries on climate.** The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found consistently high support for richer countries giving more help to poorer countries to address climate change. Over three in four people (79 percent) globally called for more help, as well as a majority of people in every country surveyed.

  › The call for more help for poorer countries to address climate change was most prominent in LDCs - some of the most climate vulnerable countries. There was a handful of countries where almost all people called for increased help for poorer countries, including Afghanistan and Haiti (97 percent), and Lao PDR (96 percent).

  › Within the six countries where women were significantly more in favor of richer countries giving more help to poorer countries, five are in the G20. These include the United States (by 18 percentage points), Australia (by 15 percentage points), Saudi Arabia (by 8 percentage points) and Brazil (7 percentage points). But the country with the largest gender gap in the opposite direction, India (6 percentage points), is also in the G20. The G20 is therefore a highly polarized group with respect to the gender gap in this discussion.

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3   The EU figures are population weighted averages of the EU member states surveyed, not overall EU estimates.
4   Bloc comprising Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa.

Introduction

The Peoples' Climate Vote is the world's largest standalone public opinion survey on climate change. It serves as a platform for people to express their concerns and needs on climate change to world leaders.

The **Peoples' Climate Vote 2024** is the second edition of the global survey, carried out by UNDP and the University of Oxford. The first Peoples' Climate Vote took place in 2021 and surveyed people across 50 countries through adverts in popular mobile gaming apps. The 2024 survey is larger in terms of scope: people in 77 countries, representing 87 percent of the world's population, were asked their views on climate change. The surveying method for this edition differs from the Peoples' Climate Vote 2021. Therefore, questions and responses are not comparable across the two reports.

The 15 questions in the 2024 edition have never been put to people in any survey before. They asked how people's day-to-day lives are impacted by climate change, how they feel it is being addressed in their countries and what they would like the world to do about it. The results give the most comprehensive public account yet of how people feel and respond to climate change.

The **Peoples' Climate Vote 2024** results come at a crucial time. Leading scientific bodies warn that climate change is accelerating faster than expected. Meanwhile, global GHG emission levels continue to rise and international tensions and conflicts are similarly on the increase. With more than half of the world's population potentially voting in 2024, understanding how citizens are thinking about climate change is more important than ever. The survey's results can help decision makers navigate this challenging context, and beyond.

The University of Oxford team was primarily involved in processing data and producing the statistical output. Surveying was conducted by the international survey research firm, GeoPoll, via random digit dialling (RDD). Randomization meant almost everyone with a mobile phone in any country had a chance of participating, whereas in the previous survey, people needed a broadband connection. The survey was, therefore, more inclusive than before, being conducted in 87 languages and engaging over 73,000 people ranging from elderly, rural communities in Japan to urban youth in Brazil. Over 10 percent (9,321 respondents) of the sample comprised people who never went to school, 1,241 of which were women over 60. These are some of the very hardest to reach groups to survey. People in nine of the 77 countries surveyed had never before been asked about climate change. Under-18s were surveyed in countries where it was legal and viable to do so.

Countries surveyed

Seventy seven countries were chosen to provide results for the different regions of the world, representative of a huge majority (87 percent) of the world's population. Least Developed Countries (LDCs)[5] and Small Island Developing States (SIDS)[6] were also prioritized as they are the most vulnerable to climate change and have rarely – if ever – been surveyed on climate change. LDCs are highlighted in the table below in blue, while SIDS are highlighted in teal.

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5   https://www.un.org/ohrlls/content/list-ldcs
6   https://www.un.org/ohrlls/content/list-sids

COUNTRIES SURVEYED

Afghanistan

Algeria

Argentina

Australia

Bangladesh

Barbados

Benin

Bhutan

Brazil

Burkina Faso

Cambodia

Canada

China

Colombia

Comoros (the)

Côte d'Ivoire

Czechia (the)

Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)

Dominican Republic (the)

Ecuador

Egypt

El Salvador

Ethiopia

Fiji

France

Germany

Ghana

Greece

Guatemala

Haiti

Honduras

India

Indonesia

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Iraq

Italy

Japan

Jordan

Kazakhstan

Kenya

Kyrgyzstan

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Madagascar

Mexico

Morocco

Mozambique

Myanmar

Nepal

Netherlands (Kingdom of the)

Nicaragua

Niger (the)

Nigeria

Pakistan

Papua New Guinea

Paraguay

Peru

Philippines (the)

Poland

Republic of Korea (the)

Romania

Russian Federation (the)

Samoa

Saudi Arabia

Solomon Islands

South Africa

Spain

Sri Lanka

Sudan (the)

Sweden

Tunisia

Türkiye

Uganda

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the)

United Republic of Tanzania (the)

United States of America (the)

Vanuatu

Zimbabwe

■ Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

■ Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

Comoros, Haiti and Solomon Islands are LDCs and SIDS.

For greater readability of results, including in graphs and tables, short-form names of many countries have been used (i.e., "United Kingdom," "Tanzania," etc.) throughout the report.

Methodology

The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 survey was administered by GeoPoll using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). Data was weighted (or rebalanced) to generate estimates as representative as possible of the joint distribution of age, gender and educational attainment in each country.

Respondents to the Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 survey were asked to provide demographic information on their gender, age and education level. Strict requirements were set for the minimum numbers of respondents required for groups defined by age, gender, and education in each country. There were four countries where these were narrowly missed (marked by * throughout the report) where the estimates will have a slightly larger margin of error but, due to the benefits of weighting, should still be considered representative. A further four countries (marked by ** throughout the report) should be treated with somewhat more caution since the sample achieved many fewer than the required number of respondents from the 15-17-year-old age group and/or from the population without any secondary education. These countries have a simplified weighting scheme and estimates may not adequately reflect the opinions of those groups.

All global, regional and G20 overall estimates and cross-country averages (for SIDS and the EU), were population-weighted. This means the results are strongly influenced by larger countries such as India, China, Russia and the United States.

The EU countries are not sufficiently comprehensive of the whole of the EU to estimate an EU figure overall, but the report does discuss population-weighted averages of the EU countries surveyed. Similarly, there are population-weighted averages for SIDS countries surveyed rather than claims made about SIDS overall.

For more information on the survey methodology and data availability for different countries, please see Part Five of this report.

Survey questions

1. How often do you think about climate change?

a. Daily
b. Weekly
c. A few times a year
d. Never
e. (Don't know)
f. (Refused)

2. Compared with last year, are you more or less worried about climate change?

a. More worried
b. less worried
c. or about the same?
d. (Don't know)
e. (Refused)

3. How worried are you about the effects of climate change on the next generation?

a. Not at all worried
b. Not very worried
c. Somewhat worried
d. Very worried
e. Extremely worried
d. (Don't know)
f. (Refused)

4. Thinking about extreme weather events – such as, droughts, flooding, storms, and extreme heat or cold – was your community's experience this year...

a. Worse than usual
b. Better than usual
c. Or about the same as usual?
d. (Don't know)
e. (Refused)

5. How much has climate change affected any big decisions for your family, such as where to live or work, or what to buy?

a. A lot
b. A little
c. Not at all
d. (Don't know)
e. (Refused)

6. How well is your country addressing climate change?

a. Very well
b. Somewhat well
c. Neither well nor badly
d. Somewhat Badly
e. Very badly
f. (Don't know)
g. (Refused)

7. How well are big businesses addressing climate change?

a. Very well
b. Somewhat well
c. Neither well nor badly
d. Somewhat badly
e. Very badly
f. (Don't know)
g. (Refused)

8. In your country, who do you think has had the most impact addressing climate change?

a. Government
b. The United Nations
c. Big Business
d. Campaigners and Activists
e. Faith and Community Leaders
f. (Don't know)
g. (Refused)

9. **Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?**

a. Strengthen
b. Weaken
c. Keep them the same
d. (Don't know)
e. (Refused)

10. **How quickly should your country replace coal, oil, and gas with renewable energy, such as power from the wind or sun?**

a. Very quickly
b. Somewhat quickly
c. Slowly
d. Not at all
e. (Don't know)
f. (Refused)

11. **How much should your country protect and restore nature, for example, by planting trees or protecting wildlife?**

a. A lot
b. A little
c. Not at all
d. (Don't know)
e. (Refused)

12. **When it comes to protecting people at risk from extreme weather events, such as storms or extreme heat, should your country provide…**

a. More protection
b. Less protection
c. About the same as now
d. (Don't know)
e. (Refused)

13. **Should countries work together on climate change even if they disagree on other issues, such as trade or security?**

a. Yes, they should work together despite their disagreements
b. No, they should work separately
c. It doesn't matter, no country should work on climate change
d. (Don't know)
e. (Refused)

14. **Should rich countries give more or less help to poorer countries to address climate change?**

a. More help
b. Less help
c. About the same as now
d. (Don't know)
e. (Refused)

15. **Should schools in your country do more or less to teach about climate change?**

a. More
b. Less
c. About the same as now
d. (Don't know)
e. (Refused)
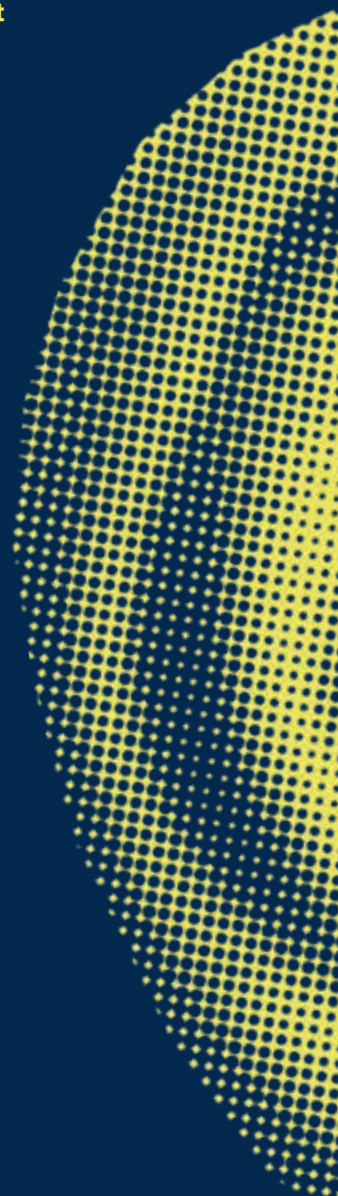
THE PEOPLES' PERSPECTIVE

1
THE PEOPLES' PERSPECTIVE

The Peoples' Climate Vote was created to deliver the peoples' perspective on climate change to world leaders. In 2021, the Peoples' Climate Vote asked whether people thought climate change was a global emergency – to which 64 percent of people in 50 countries said that it was.

In 2024, we wanted to find out how people were experiencing climate change in their day-to-day lives. We know that climate change is accelerating and that many people are experiencing the effects of extreme weather events more frequently and, sometimes, in more impactful ways.

Knowing the extent to which climate change is affecting the world population is crucial, especially for world leaders. The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 brings the peoples' perspective to them.

People are increasingly worried about climate change

QUESTION

Compared with last year, are you more or less worried about climate change?

In 80 percent of the countries surveyed, a majority of people said they were more worried about climate change than a year ago.

A majority (53 percent) of people globally said they were more worried about climate change than they were last year. One-third (31 percent) reported feeling about the same level of worry, while 15 percent said they were less worried than before.

Figure 1 presents a picture of mounting concern about climate change around the world. Countries represented in darker colors are those that saw increasing concern about climate change. These countries are concentrated in Latin America and the Caribbean, Central and North Africa, Southern Europe and South Central and Southeast Asia.
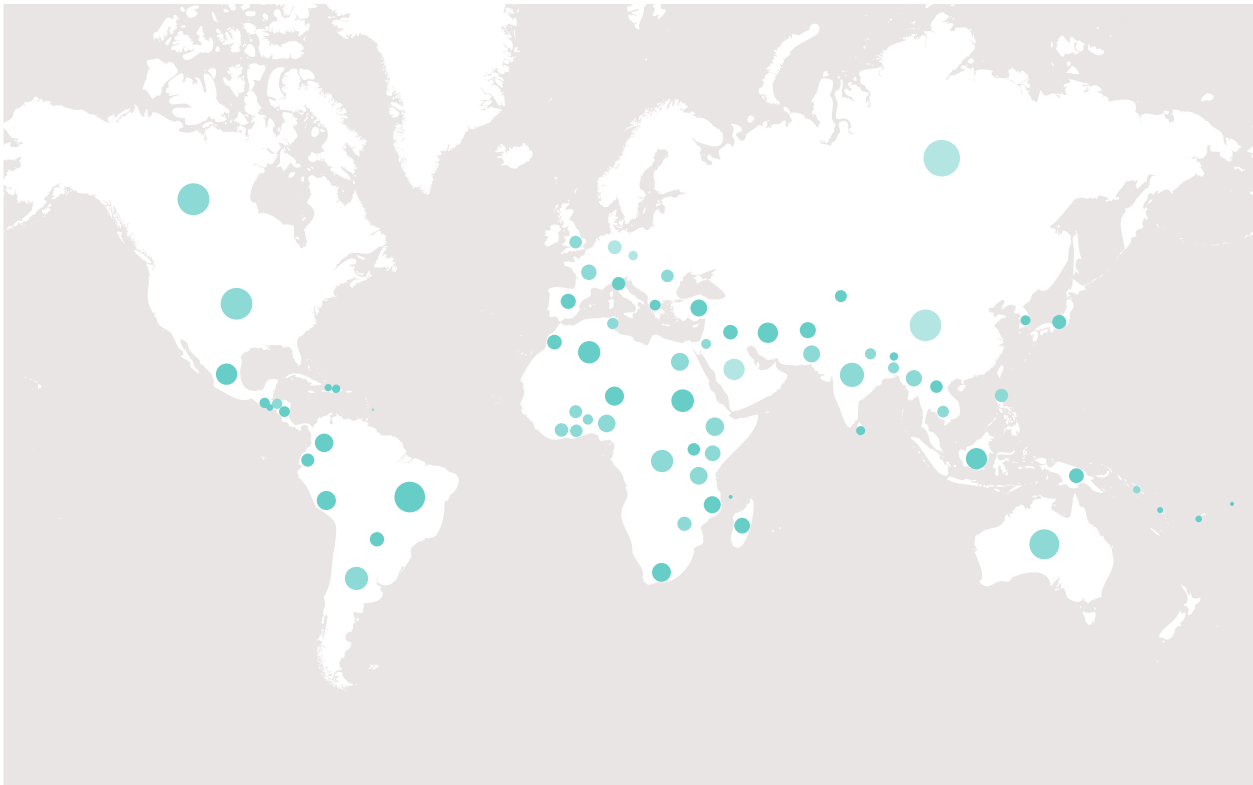
% 'More worried'

0   100

● Dot size is relative to country land area.

Figure 1: *Map showing the percentage of people who say they are more worried about climate change than they were last year in countries surveyed.*

Global concern about climate change is mounting, especially in Least Developed Countries

Overall, six in ten (59 percent) people in LDCs surveyed said they were more worried about climate change than the year prior. The LDCs where people were the most increasingly worried were Afghanistan (78 percent), Comoros* (71 percent), Mozambique (70 percent) and Haiti (69 percent).

In the G20 – a group comprising the world's richest countries – the number was 9 percentage points lower than the LDCs, with half of people (50 percent) more worried about climate change than they were last year. This ranged from Mexico and Türkiye (77 percent) to Russia (34 percent) and Saudi Arabia (25 percent) – the two countries where the fewest people said they had become more worried (Figure 2).
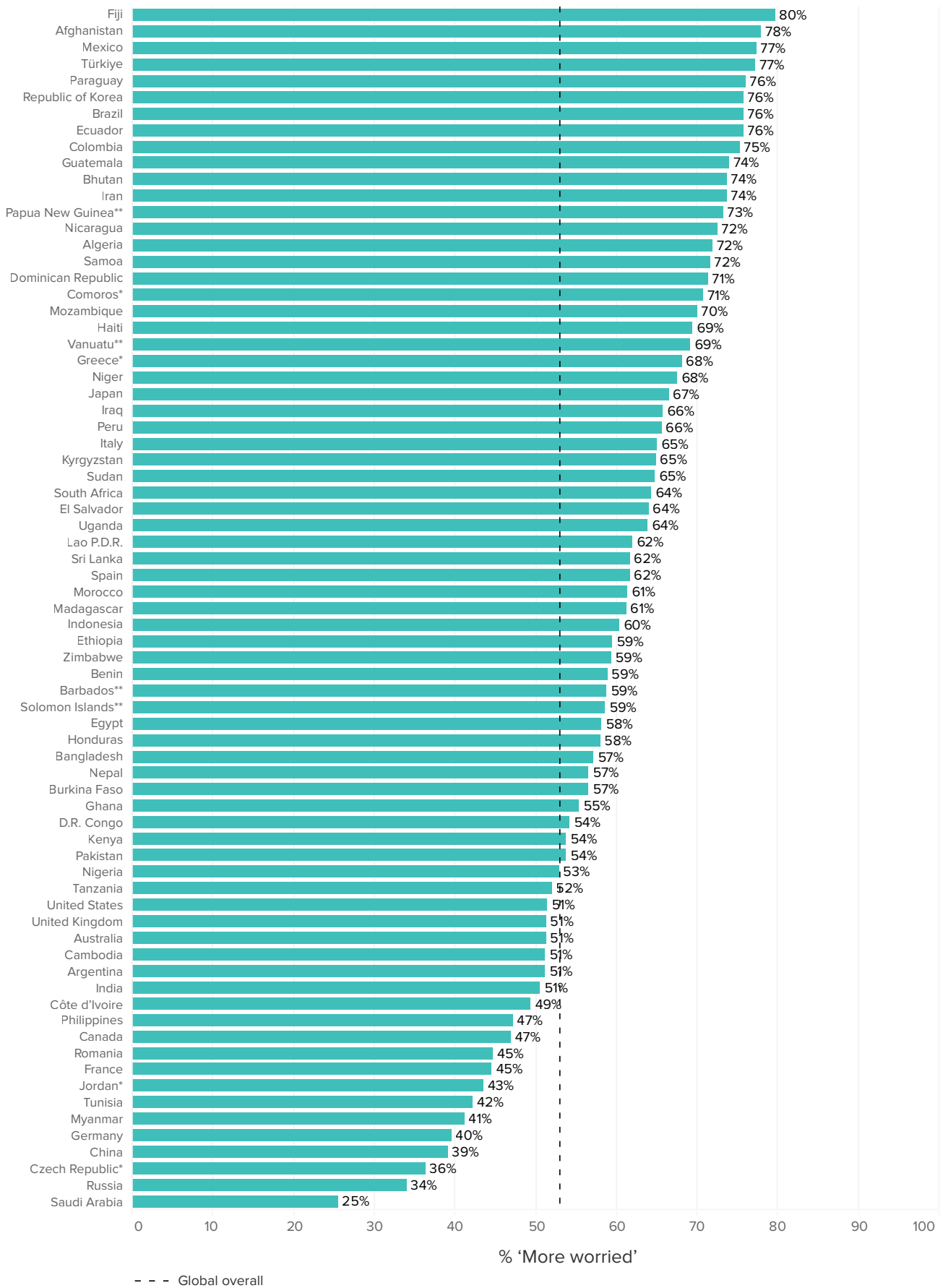
Figure 2: *Percentage of people who say they are more worried about climate change than they were last year, by country.*

Data visible in chart:

Country	% 'More worried'
Fiji	80%
Afghanistan	78%
Mexico	77%
Türkiye	77%
Paraguay	76%
Republic of Korea	76%
Brazil	76%
Ecuador	76%
Colombia	75%
Guatemala	74%
Bhutan	74%
Iran	74%
Papua New Guinea**	73%
Nicaragua	72%
Algeria	72%
Samoa	72%
Dominican Republic	71%
Comoros*	71%
Mozambique	70%
Haiti	69%
Vanuatu**	69%
Greece*	68%
Niger	68%
Japan	67%
Iraq	66%
Peru	66%
Italy	65%
Kyrgyzstan	65%
Sudan	65%
South Africa	64%
El Salvador	64%
Uganda	64%
Lao P.D.R.	62%
Sri Lanka	62%
Spain	62%
Morocco	61%
Madagascar	61%
Indonesia	60%
Ethiopia	59%
Zimbabwe	59%
Benin	59%
Barbados**	59%
Solomon Islands**	59%
Egypt	58%
Honduras	58%
Bangladesh	57%
Nepal	57%
Burkina Faso	57%
Ghana	55%
D.R. Congo	54%
Kenya	54%
Pakistan	54%
Nigeria	53%
Tanzania	52%
United States	51%
United Kingdom	51%
Australia	51%
Cambodia	51%
Argentina	51%
India	51%
Côte d'Ivoire	49%
Philippines	47%
Canada	47%
Romania	45%
France	45%
Jordan*	43%
Tunisia	42%
Myanmar	41%
Germany	40%
China	39%
Czech Republic*	36%
Russia	34%
Saudi Arabia	25%

– – – Global overall

Figure 3: *People's responses per country on how worried they are about climate change compared to last year.*

In most countries a majority of people are increasingly worried about climate change.

As Figure 3 shows, in almost all countries, more people were more worried than less worried about climate change. The only country where a majority was less worried was Saudi Arabia, where around half of respondents (53 percent) were less worried.

The world's **10 most increasingly worried** countries from the Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 survey are highlighted below. Six of the ten are in Latin America and the Caribbean:

1. Fiji 80%
2. Afghanistan 78%
3. Mexico 77%
4. Türkiye 77%
5. Paraguay 76%

6. Republic of Korea 76%
7. Brazil 76%
8. Ecuador 76%
9. Colombia 75%
10. Guatemala 74%

Women are more likely to be increasingly worried about climate change than men, especially in Latin America and the Caribbean

The proportion of women (55 percent) who have become more worried about climate change was somewhat higher than men (51 percent). Women in Latin America and the Caribbean were particularly more likely to say they are more worried about climate change compared to men. In that region, three in four (76 percent) women said they are more worried about climate change this year, compared to two in three (70 percent) men.

On a country level in Latin America and the Caribbean, this difference is the most extreme in Argentina, where there is a 21 percentage point difference, followed by Colombia with an 8 percentage point difference, Ecuador with a 7 percentage point difference, and Brazil with a 6 percentage point difference (Figure 4).
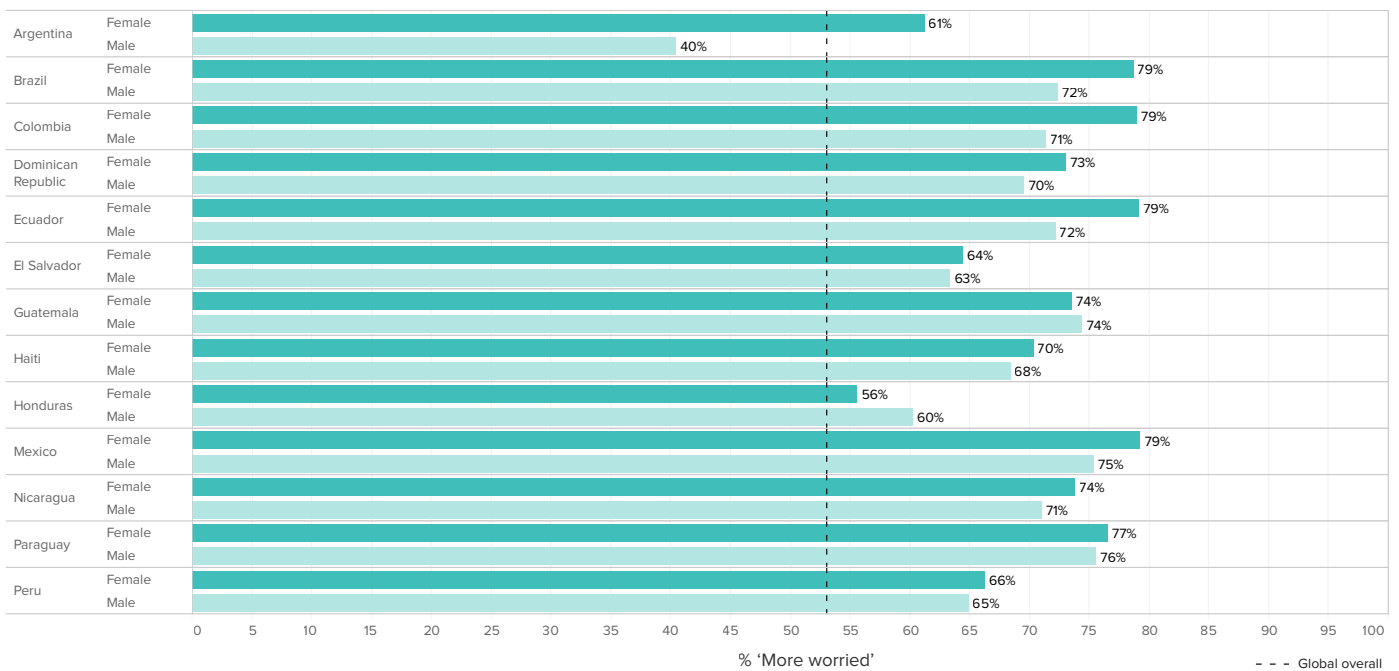
Figure 4: *Proportion of women and men in Latin American and the Caribbean countries surveyed who are increasingly worried about climate change this year.*

Older generations have become more worried about climate change

Previous research, including the Peoples' Climate Vote 2021, has found older people to be less worried or less conscious of climate change than younger age groups. Across all Peoples' Climate Vote 2021's participants, those aged under 18 (69 percent) were more likely to say climate change is a global emergency than those aged 60+ (58 percent), by 11 percentage points.

However, the Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that a majority of people across all age groups have become more worried about climate change over the course of the last year. This suggests that in recent years, older generations have become more worried about climate change, especially in LDCs (Figure 5).
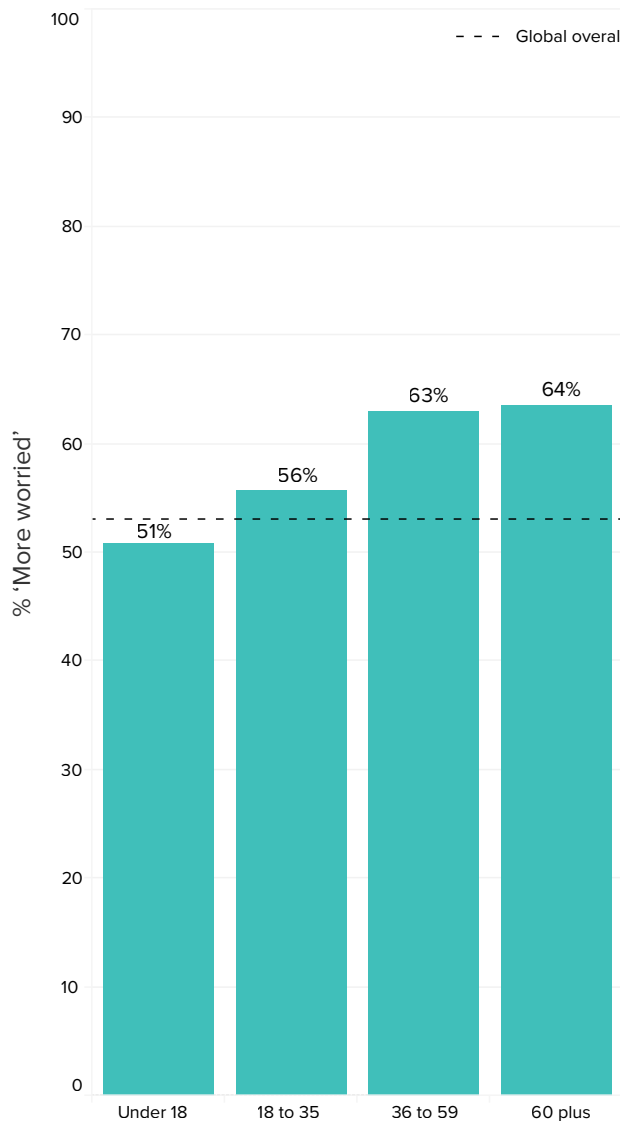
Figure 5: *Percentage of people who are more worried about climate change compared with last year, by age group for LDCs surveyed.*

Climate change is on people's minds

QUESTION
How frequently do you think about climate change?

Over half (56 percent) of people globally said they thought about climate change daily or weekly

In recent years, people around the world have been grappling with a range of socio-economic and political pressures – from a rising cost of living and inflation, to political turmoil at home and internationally. Yet, climate change remains front of mind for most.

The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that, globally, one-third (32 percent) of people said they thought about climate change daily, while a quarter (24 percent) thought about it weekly, and an additional third (32 percent) of people thought about it a few times a year. Just one in ten (11 percent) people said they never thought about climate change.

People may think more about climate change if they live in countries experiencing more immediate climate impacts, if they have a higher level of access to climate education and if their livelihoods are vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

% 'Daily'

0   100

● Dot size is relative to country land area.
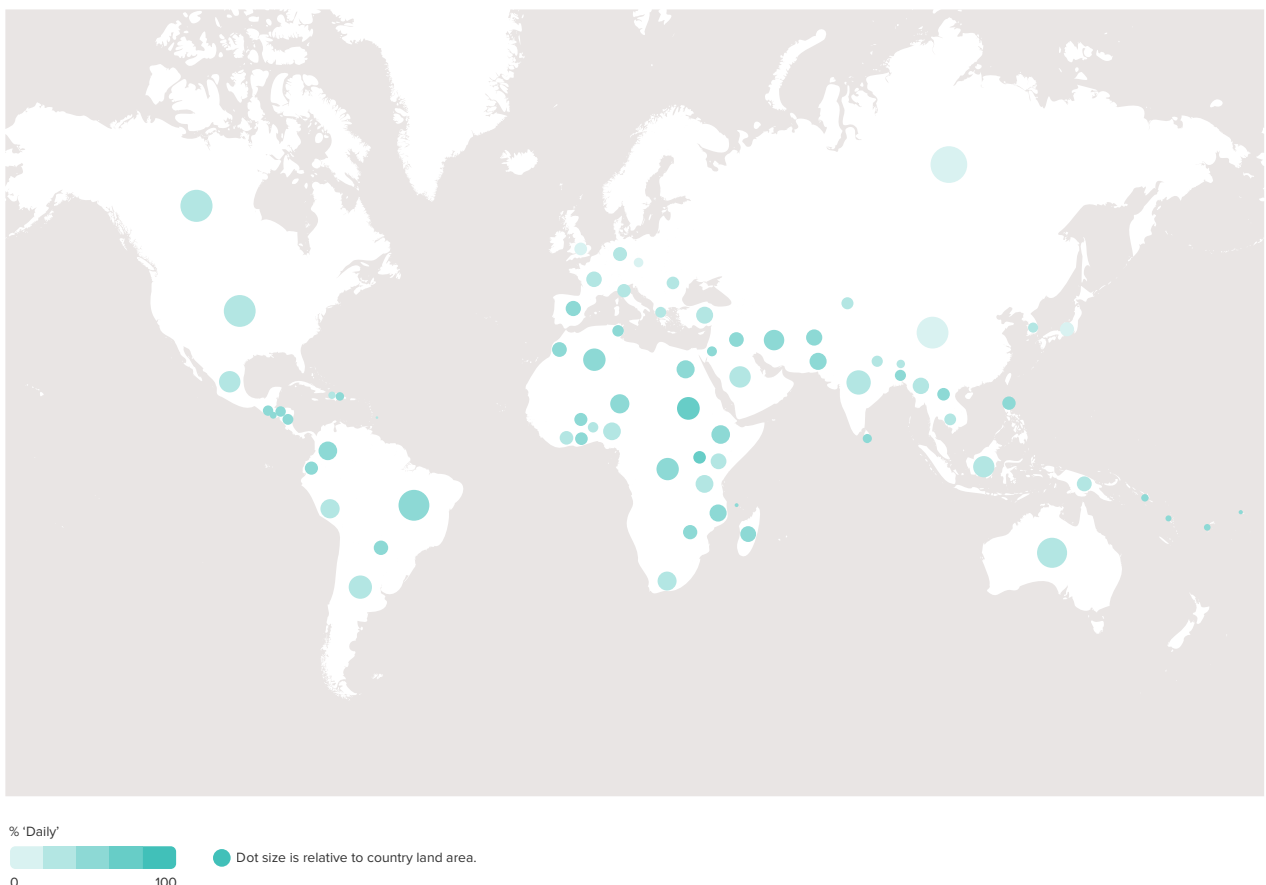
Figure 6: *Map showing the percentage of people per country who think about climate change daily.*

More people in Arab States, Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean think about climate change daily

The highest proportion of people living in Arab States said they thought about climate change daily, at nearly one in two people (47 percent). A similarly high proportion of people in Latin America and the Caribbean (44 percent) and Sub-Saharan Africa (40 percent) said they thought about climate change daily (Figure 7).

Less than one in three people in the other surveyed regions said they thought about climate change daily, including Asia and the Pacific (29 percent), Eastern Europe and Central Asia (29 percent), Western Europe and Northern Europe (28 percent) and Northern America (22 percent).
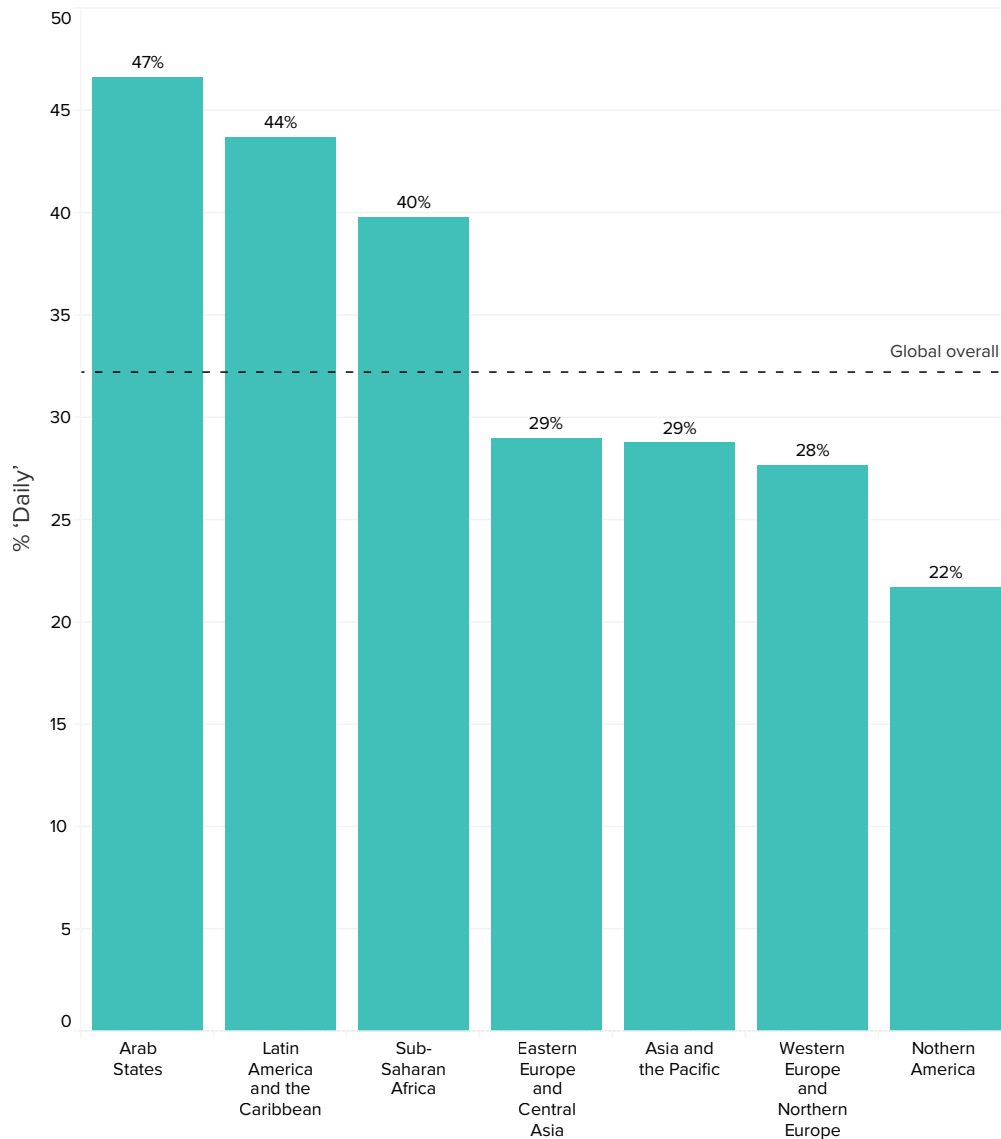
Figure 7: *Regional estimates for the percentage of people thinking about climate change daily.*
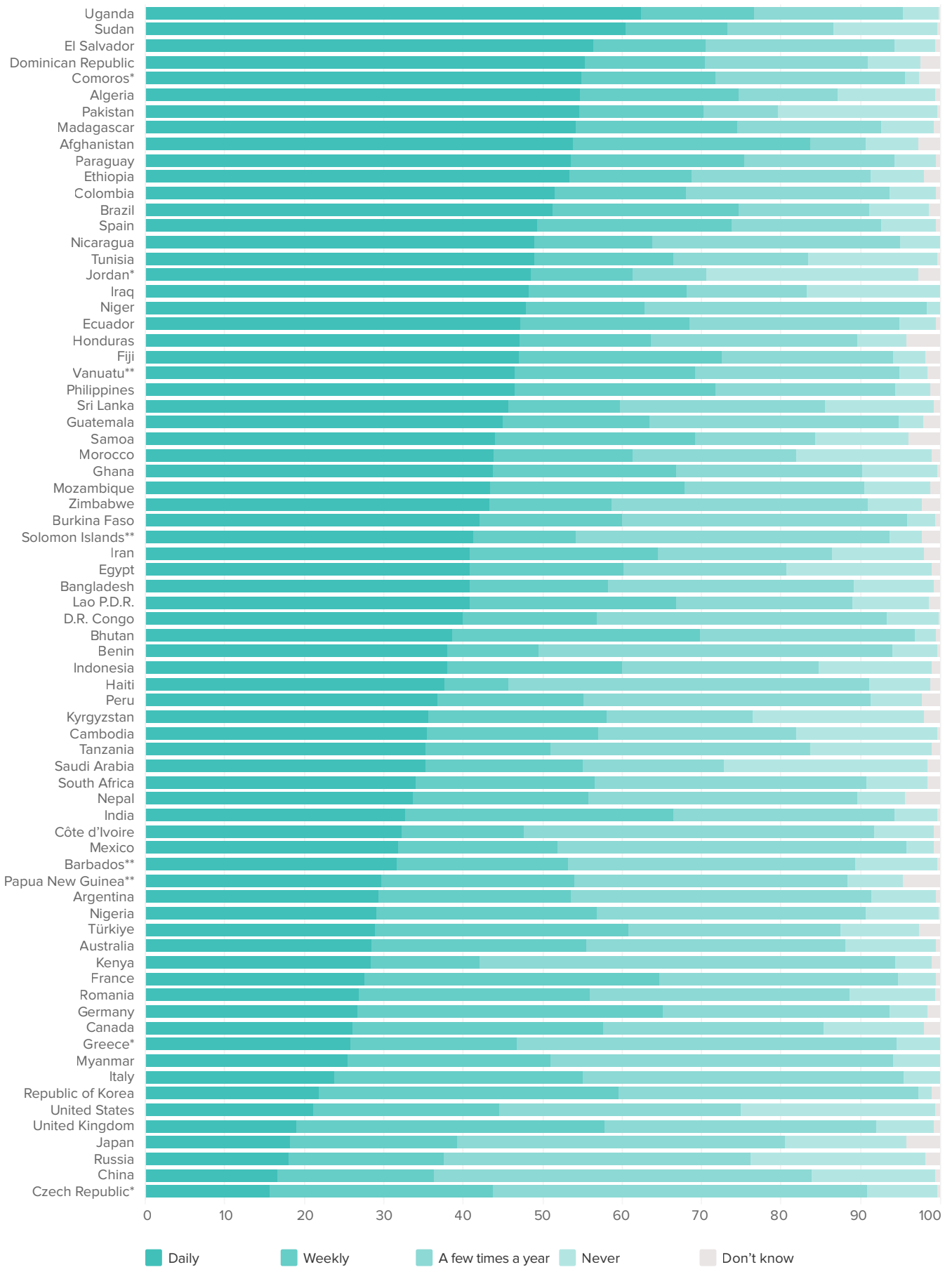
Figure 8: *People's responses per country on how often they think about climate change.*

The countries where people were most likely to think daily about climate change were Uganda (62 percent), Sudan (61 percent) and El Salvador (56 percent). Countries where the fewest people thought about climate change daily were the Czechia* (16 percent), China (17 percent) and Russia (18 percent) (Figure 8).

Figure 8 also shows the proportion of people per country who said they never think about climate change. Leading with just over a quarter of people in Jordan* (27 percent), Saudi Arabia (26 percent) and the United States (24 percent), the highest proportion of people in these three countries reported never thinking about climate change.

Women think about climate change frequently more than men

Women (57 percent) were marginally more likely to think about climate change frequently, i.e., daily or weekly, than men (55 percent). However, within one-third (25) of countries surveyed, there was a gender gap of more than 5 percentage points, the largest being in Türkiye, at 17 percentage points, with 69 percent of women saying they thought about climate change daily or weekly, compared with 52 percent of men.

In just two countries, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and South Africa, a statistically significantly greater proportion of men said they thought about climate change more frequently than the corresponding proportion of women, by 11 percentage points and 7 percentage points respectively. In the remaining countries, men and women reported thinking about climate change as frequently as each other.

Top countries where more women thought about climate change daily or weekly than men	
By 17 percentage points	Türkiye
By 15 percentage points	Argentina, Romania
By 12 percentage points	Bangladesh
	Mexico
	Lao PDR
	Morocco
	Algeria
By 11 percentage points	Egypt
	Kyrgyzstan
	Tunisia
By 10 percentage points	Sudan
	Russia
	Afghanistan
	Peru
	Italy

Older people are more likely to think about climate change either daily or weekly than people in younger generations

Six in ten (59 percent) people over the age of 60 said they thought about climate change at least weekly, compared to over half (55 percent) of under 18s and over half (56 percent) of both 18 to 35 year-olds and 36 to 59 year-olds.

Significantly more people over the age of 60 in nearly one-third (29 percent) of countries surveyed thought about climate change either daily or at least weekly compared to other age groups in those countries, led by Paraguay (86 percent) of over 60 year-olds, Spain (79 percent) and Germany (78 percent).

Big life decisions are impacted by climate change

QUESTION

How much has climate change affected any big decisions for your family, such as where to live or work, or what to buy?

More than two thirds of people (69 percent) said climate change is already impacting their big decisions

In the Peoples' Climate Vote 2024, survey participants were invited to consider how climate change was impacting big life decisions, such as where to live or work, or what to buy. One-third of people (33 percent) globally said climate change was affecting big decisions a lot, somewhat less than those who said a little (37 percent). Less than one-third (30 percent) said climate change was not affecting their big decisions.

% 'A little' or 'A lot'

0   100

Dot size is relative to country land area.
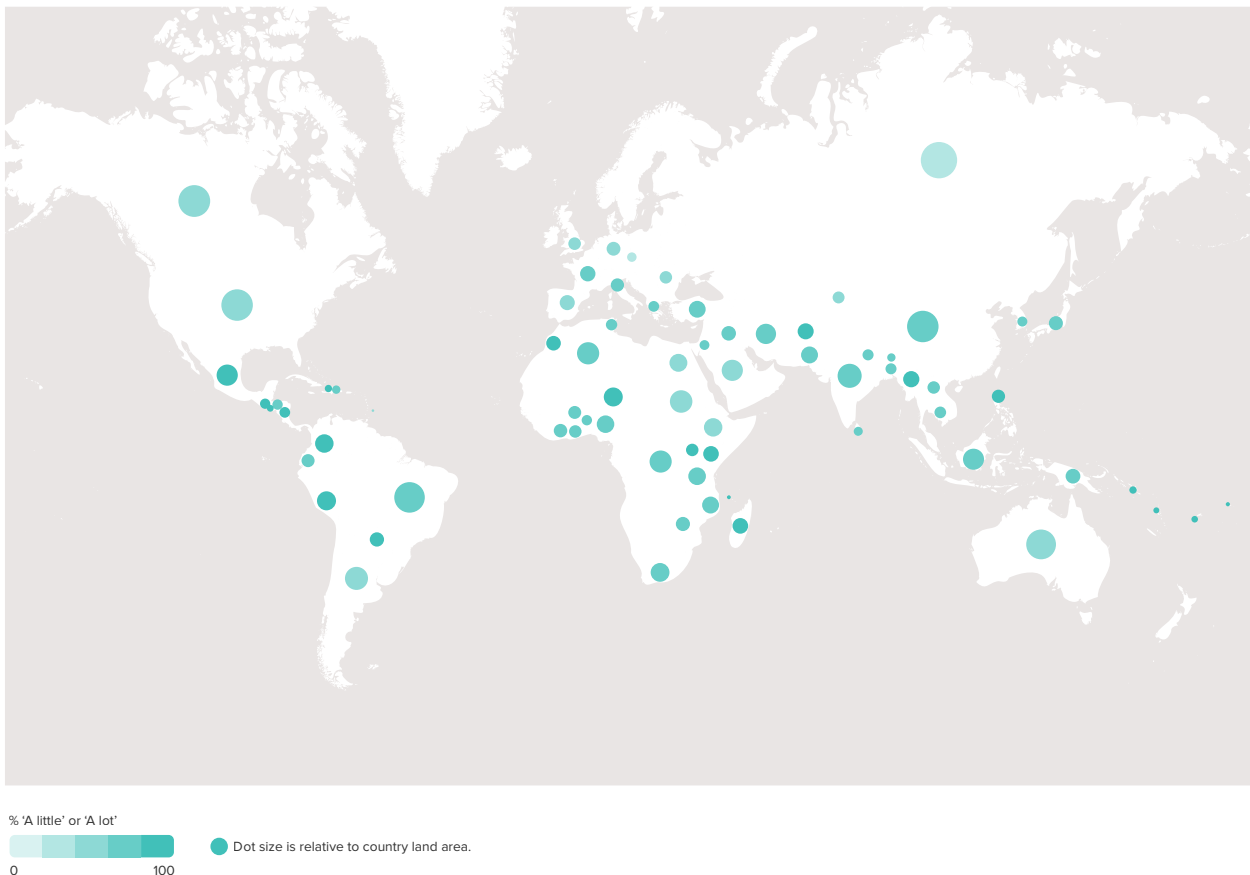
Figure 9: *Map showing the proportion of people per country who say climate change affects their big decisions, such as where to live, work, or what to buy (a little or a lot).*

A majority of people in every country surveyed in Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and Sub-Saharan Africa, said their big life decisions were being impacted by climate change (Figure 9), by either a little or a lot. Similarly, large majorities of people in LDCs and SIDS said climate change is affecting their big decisions, 74 percent and 80 percent respectively.

What do we mean by 'big life decisions?'

Decisions that can be impacted by climate change	Where to live	Climate change and displacement are increasingly interconnected. As extreme weather events and environmental conditions worsen with global heating, communities are forced to rethink where is safest to live. In 2022, Pakistan saw one-third of its territory submerged by flooding, displacing eight million people who had to find new homes.[7]
	Where to work	Many people's livelihoods around the world are tied to agricultural and fishing practices, which are threatened by climate change. The 10 different countries in West and Central Africa touching the Sahel region – of which Burkina Faso, Niger and Nigeria have been surveyed – are greatly affected by climate change. All have farming and pastoral communities who have had to find new sources of income amid constant droughts and floods. In countries with fewer farming and pastoral communities, such as those in Northern America or Western Europe, people's decisions on where to work may be influenced by market demands for green jobs over those in polluting industries.
	What to buy	People's purchasing decisions are changing around the world as the environmental implications of products and services become better known, or people's purchasing power strengthens or weakens due to climate-related issues.

Figure 10 shows that the highest proportion of people in Afghanistan (73 percent), Madagascar (72 percent) and Niger (71 percent) said their life decisions are affected by climate change a lot, while the countries where the fewest people said this were Russia (8 percent), the Czechia* (9 percent) and the United Kingdom (12 percent). The top three countries with the highest proportion of people who said their decisions were not at all affected by climate change were Russia (74 percent), the Czechia* (60 percent) and the United States (59 percent).

7   https://www.unicef.org/emergencies/devastating-floods-pakistan-2022
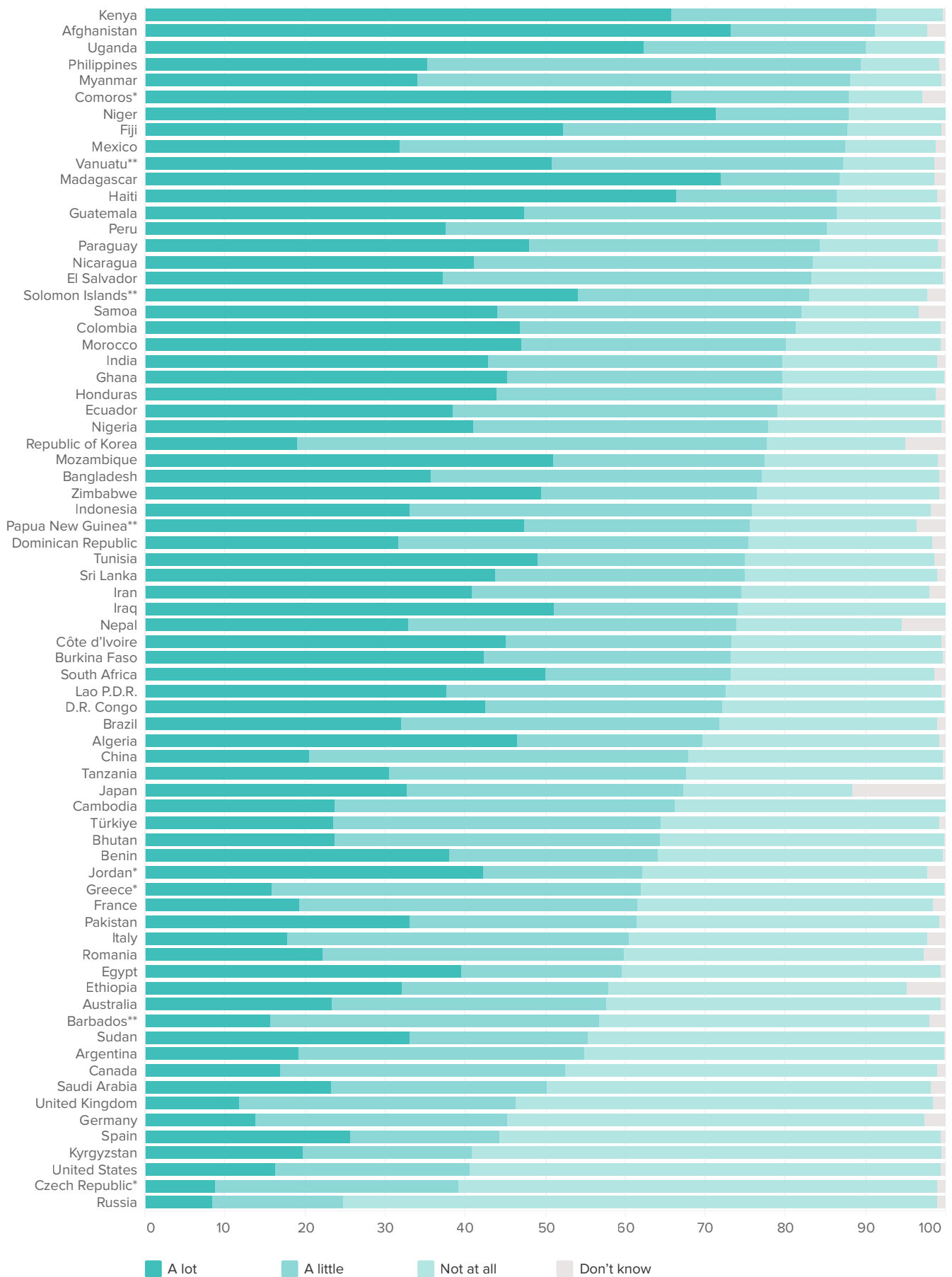
Figure 10: *People's responses per country on how much climate change affects their big decisions.*

Decision-making is more impacted by climate change in Least Developed Countries than in wealthy countries

People living in the world's LDCs are some of the most vulnerable to climate change, therefore, people's ability to plan for the future is more immediately influenced by the uncertainty of the changing climate. Countries where more people reported that their decision-making is impacted by climate change are represented in darker colors in Figure 9. It shows that people in Latin America and the Caribbean, Sub-Saharan Africa, Central Europe and Asia and the Pacific were especially likely to say that their decisions were being impacted by climate change a lot.

The results suggest that SIDS are likely experiencing the most extreme impacts of climate change on their everyday lives, with one in two (49 percent) people in these countries stating that climate change was affecting decisions a lot – the highest proportion of any economic or regional grouping. Nearly half (42 percent) of people in LDCs also reported having their big life decisions impacted by climate change a lot, the second highest proportion.

While the results for developing countries and emerging economies were relatively consistent, those in the world's wealthiest economies, the G20, were more mixed.

In many G20 countries, a significant majority of people said that big decisions were being impacted by climate change, including in Mexico (88 percent), India (80 percent) and the Republic of Korea (78 percent). However, majorities in four G20 countries reported that it did not impact their decision-making – Russia (74 percent), United States (59 percent), Germany (52 percent) and the United Kingdom (52 percent).

Extreme weather worse for most

QUESTION

Thinking about extreme weather events – such as droughts, flooding, storms and extreme heat or cold – was your community's experience this year… worse, about the same or better than usual?

Nearly half (43 percent) of people said extreme weather events were worse than usual this year

Earlier this year, the World Meteorological Organization concluded that 2023 was the hottest year on record by a clear margin, while records were broken for ocean heat, sea level rise, Antarctic sea ice loss and glacier retreat.[7]

Many countries endured some of the worst extreme weather events to date – from the worst recorded wildfire season in Canada's history that covered the east coast of Northern America in smoke for weeks, to devastating floods from Storm Daniel in Greece, Bulgaria, Türkiye and Libya, to Cyclone Freddy, the longest-lasting tropical cyclone ever recorded that battered Mozambique and Madagascar. Every continent was impacted by extreme weather events in 2023, and vulnerable populations suffered particularly devastating consequences of these impacts, many of which are still recovering.

The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that globally nearly half (43 percent) of people thought extreme weather events were worse this year than last. Figure 11 shows where most people in a country reported worse than usual extreme weather events.

Four in ten (41 percent) people said about the same as the year prior. In comparison, considerably fewer (15 percent) said extreme weather events had been better than usual.

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7   https://wmo.int/publication-series/state-of-global-climate-2023.

% 'Worse than usual'

0   100

● Dot size is relative to country land area.
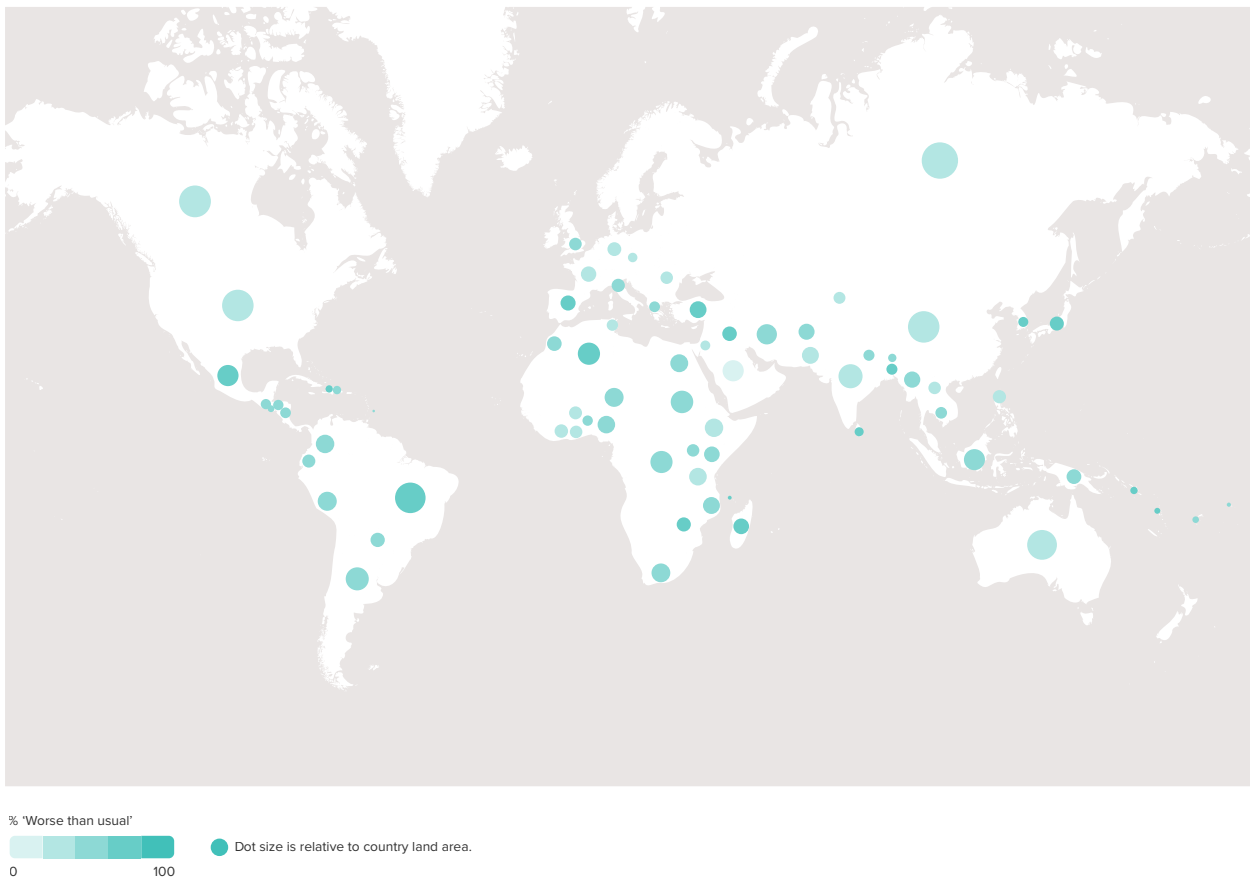
Figure 11: *Map showing the proportion of people per country who say extreme weather has been worse than usual.*

Small Island Developing States report highest levels of worsening extreme weather events

SIDS are a group of low-lying island nations that are already heavily impacted by climate change, sometimes threatening their existence – despite being responsible for less than one percent of global GHG emissions.[8]

The survey revealed that people in SIDS were more likely to feel that extreme weather events were much worse than last year, with a majority of people (53 percent) in these countries reporting this. Meanwhile, people in G20 countries, which are responsible for a significantly higher percentage of global GHG emissions, were much less likely to report worsening extreme weather events, at just 39 percent.

Only one country where the majority think extreme weather has been better than usual

Figure 12 shows the countries where most people were most likely to report that extreme weather events had become worse than usual, led by Algeria (74 percent), Spain (73 percent) and Türkiye (72 percent). The countries where the fewest people reported that extreme weather events had become worse than usual were Saudi Arabia (16 percent), China (26 percent) and Jordan* (26 percent).

Across all the countries surveyed, Saudi Arabia was the only country where a majority (66 percent) of people said extreme weather events had been better than usual. There was a significant 29 percentage point gap between Saudi Arabia and the country with the second highest proportion of people who also said this – Niger (37 percent).

8   https://climatepromise.undp.org/sites/default/files/research_report_document/Climate%20Ambition-SIDS%20v2.pdf.
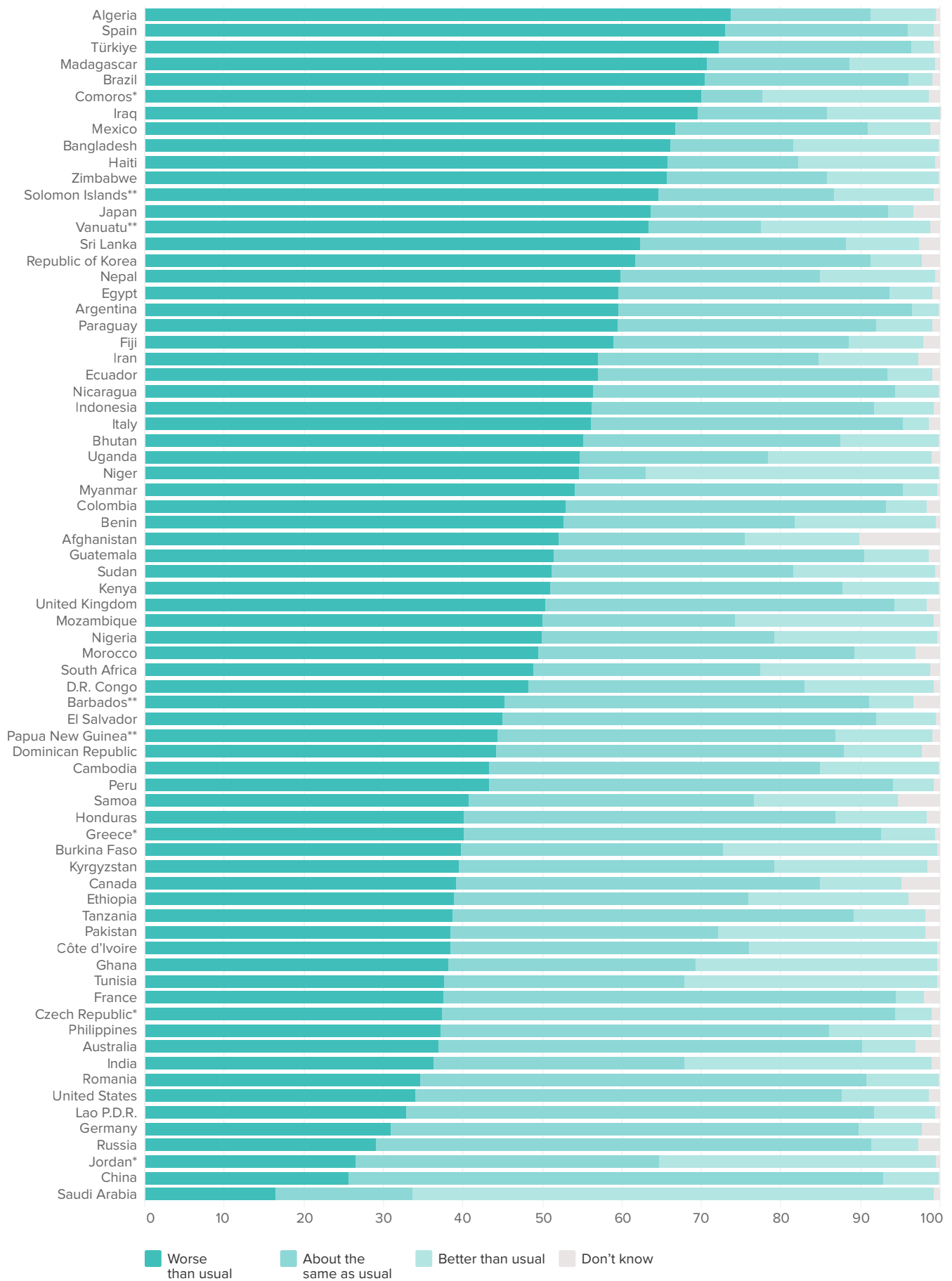
Figure 12: *People's responses per country on their community experience of extreme weather this year.*

Analysis

The more extreme weather events, the more people report concerns about climate change

The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 data reveals that the more people reported experiencing worse than usual extreme weather events, like droughts, flooding, storms and extreme heat or cold, the more likely they were to think about climate change, worry about it and factor it into big decisions, such as where to live and work or what to buy.

Analysis reveals that those who had experienced worse than usual extreme weather over the past year were more likely to have thought about climate change at least weekly (by 19 percentage points), have increased their worry about it (by 37 percentage points) and have factored it into big decisions (by 20 percentage points).

Figure 13 shows that this holds true on the country level, in all regions: the more extreme weather countries surveyed said they experienced (X-axis), the more worried they were (Y-axis).
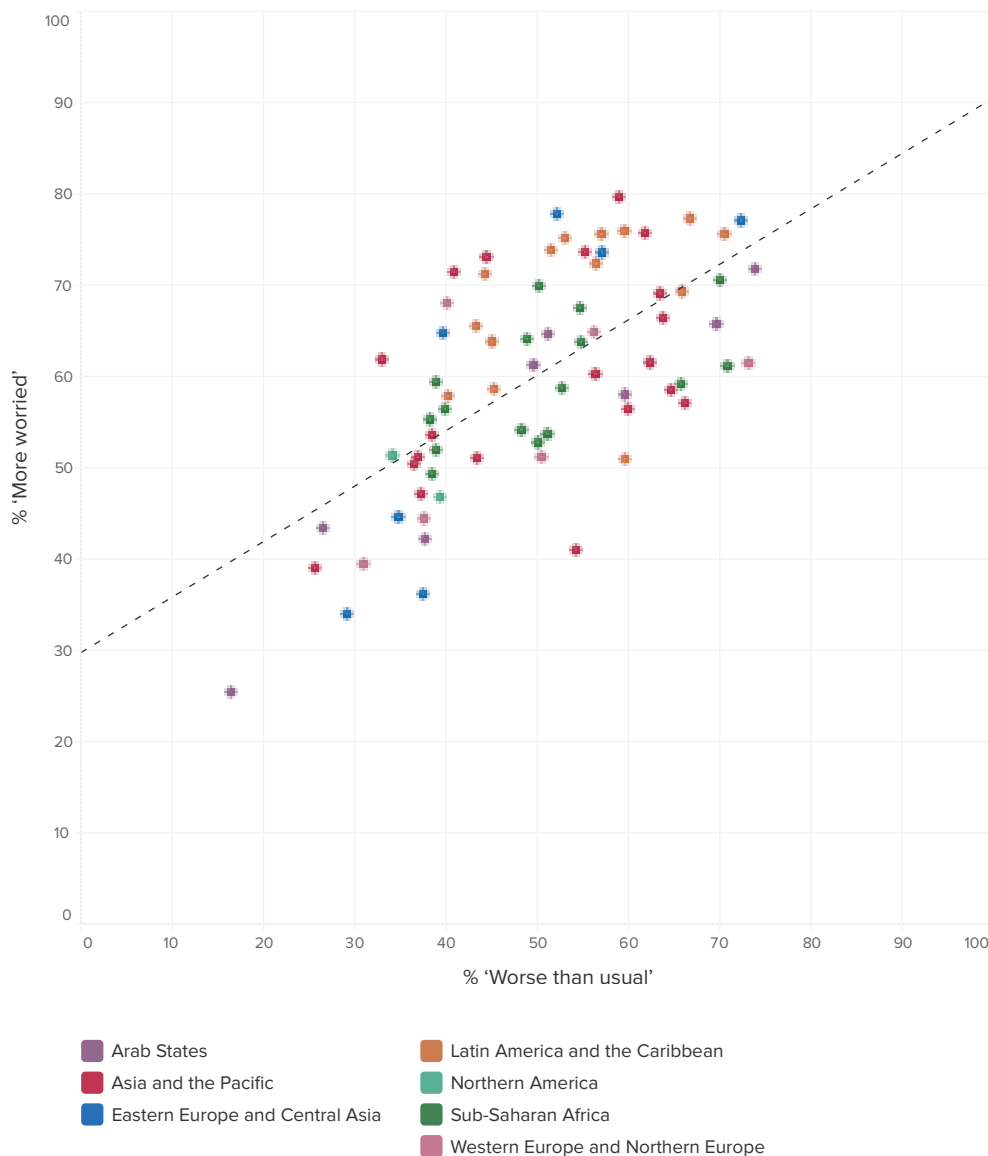
Figure 13: *Countries color-coded by region reporting that extreme weather has been worse than usual, plotted against percentage per country who say they are more worried about climate change than last year.*

This correlation shown by Figure 13 suggests that, as global temperatures increase and extreme weather events become more frequent and intense, it is likely the number of people worrying about climate change around the world will increase.

With worsening extreme weather events globally, this phenomenon is especially likely in countries historically less affected by extreme weather events due to factors like better infrastructure and higher incomes. This means people in countries like the United States, Germany and the United Kingdom may soon become even more worried about climate change as weather events in these countries worsen and become more frequent.

Country spotlights

Bangladesh

Bangladesh is often cited as one of the world's most climate-vulnerable countries. Its location in the Bengal Delta, a flat, low-lying topography, and socio-economic infrastructure make it especially exposed to floods, cyclones, landslides and erosion. As sea levels rise and weather patterns shift due to rising global temperatures, people have tragically found themselves on the frontline of climate change. 60 percent of people in Bangladesh are exposed to high flood risk[9] and in 2022, an estimated 7.2 million people were in need of emergency relief due to one of the worst floods ever recorded.[10] Adapting to climate change is not a strategy; it is a necessity for the country's survival.[11] Implementing Bangladesh's National Adaptation Plan will require an estimated US$230 billion of investment over the next 20 years,[12] demonstrating the need for support from both international and domestic partners. The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that two-thirds (66 percent) of people in Bangladesh reported that extreme weather this year was worse than usual. Just two in ten (18 percent) said it was better than usual.

China

China is one of the world's biggest economies, the third-largest country by total land area, and second largest by population. Its climate also varies significantly between regions. Parts of China are highly vulnerable to impacts of climate change, such as an estimated one-third of its agricultural land being affected by hazards such as storms, droughts and floods.[13] The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that a significant majority (67 percent) of people reported extreme weather as being about the same, while a quarter (26 percent) reported experiencing worse than usual extreme weather. Just over one-third (36 percent) of people thought about climate change daily or weekly, while nearly half (47 percent) thought about it a few times a year. A significant majority (68 percent) of people in China, however, said they factored climate change into big decisions, such as where to live or what to buy – on par with the global population overall.

9   https://www.lse.ac.uk/granthaminstitute/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Tackling-flooding-in-Bangladesh-in-a-changing-climate.pdf

10   https://www.ifrc.org/press-release/millions-bangladesh-impacted-one-worst-floodings-ever-seen

11   https://www.undp.org/bangladesh/blog/rising-resilience-bangladeshs-journey-towards-sustainable-climate-adaptation

12   https://www.undp.org/bangladesh/publications/humans-climate-change

13   https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/china

Fiji

Fiji is an island nation in the South Pacific, consisting of 332 islands – 110 of which are inhabited by its population of around 900,000. Fiji's economy is mostly service-based and heavily dependent on tourism. As of 2013, 28 percent of the population lived below the poverty line.[14] Fiji is one of the most vulnerable nations to climate change and climate-related disasters in the world, with extremely high exposure to tropical cyclones, sea level rise, floods and landslides. The Fiji islands often experience multiple cyclones annually, leading to loss of life and significant economic damage, which continues to hinder economic growth.[15] The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that a majority (59 percent) of people were experiencing worse than usual extreme weather events, nearly three quarters (73 percent) of people said they thought about climate change daily or weekly, eight in ten (80 percent) were more worried and nearly nine in ten (88 percent) factored it into big decisions.

Mexico

Mexico's climate has large regional differences, and its location between two oceans leaves the country exposed to extreme weather, such as tropical cyclones and floods. Mexico's weather is also greatly influenced by El Niño events.[16] In its updated commitments under the Paris Agreement, Mexico is aiming for a 35 percent reduction in GHG emissions by 2030.[17] The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that a significant majority (67 percent) of people in Mexico have experienced worse extreme weather than usual and just over half (52 percent) said they thought about climate change daily or weekly, while 44 percent only thought about it a few times a year. Most people (88 percent) in Mexico reported that they factored climate change into big decisions.

14 https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/country-profiles/15854-WB_Fiji%20Country%20Profile-WEB.pdf
15 Ibid.
16 https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/mexico/climate-data-historical
17 https://climatepromise.undp.org/what-we-do/where-we-work/mexico

THE PEOPLES' STOCKTAKE

2
THE PEOPLES' STOCKTAKE

The first Peoples' Climate Vote survey, in 2021, found that 64 percent of people across 50 countries thought climate change was an emergency, and a majority of those same people asked leaders to "do everything necessary, urgently" to address it.

Since then, there has been some progress by countries, their governments and sectors and the international community to tackle the causes and impacts of climate change. The three UNFCCC climate summits since then have led to multiple commitments by leaders, including to transition away from fossil fuels including coal-fired power, triple the world's renewable energy capacity and to compensate the nations most affected by climate change through a loss and damage fund.

At the UN Climate Conference, COP28, talks last year in Dubai, the first-ever Global Stocktake concluded with a political response to its findings of where ambition and efforts on climate are falling short, and where specifically the world should prioritize its resources to keep global warming within 1.5°C degrees. The Global Stocktake presented clear evidence for moving away from fossil fuel consumption, enhancing renewable energy capacity, scaling up climate finance and halting and reversing forest loss.

The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 asked people what they thought about their countries' efforts to address climate change.

People are mixed on how their country is doing on climate

QUESTION

How well is your country addressing climate change?

People globally were divided on how their country is doing on climate change, with nearly half (49 percent) saying well, while a quarter (25 percent) said badly, and a further quarter (23 percent) said neither well nor badly

The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that half (49 percent) of people globally said their country was doing somewhat well or very well in addressing climate change. Meanwhile a quarter of people (25 percent) said their country was doing badly, and a quarter (23 percent) said their country was doing neither well nor badly. These results indicated that most people tended to be positive about their country's efforts (Figure 14), while reflecting a wide variety of contexts and circumstances.

% 'Very' or 'Somewhat' well

0   100

● Dot size is relative to country land area.
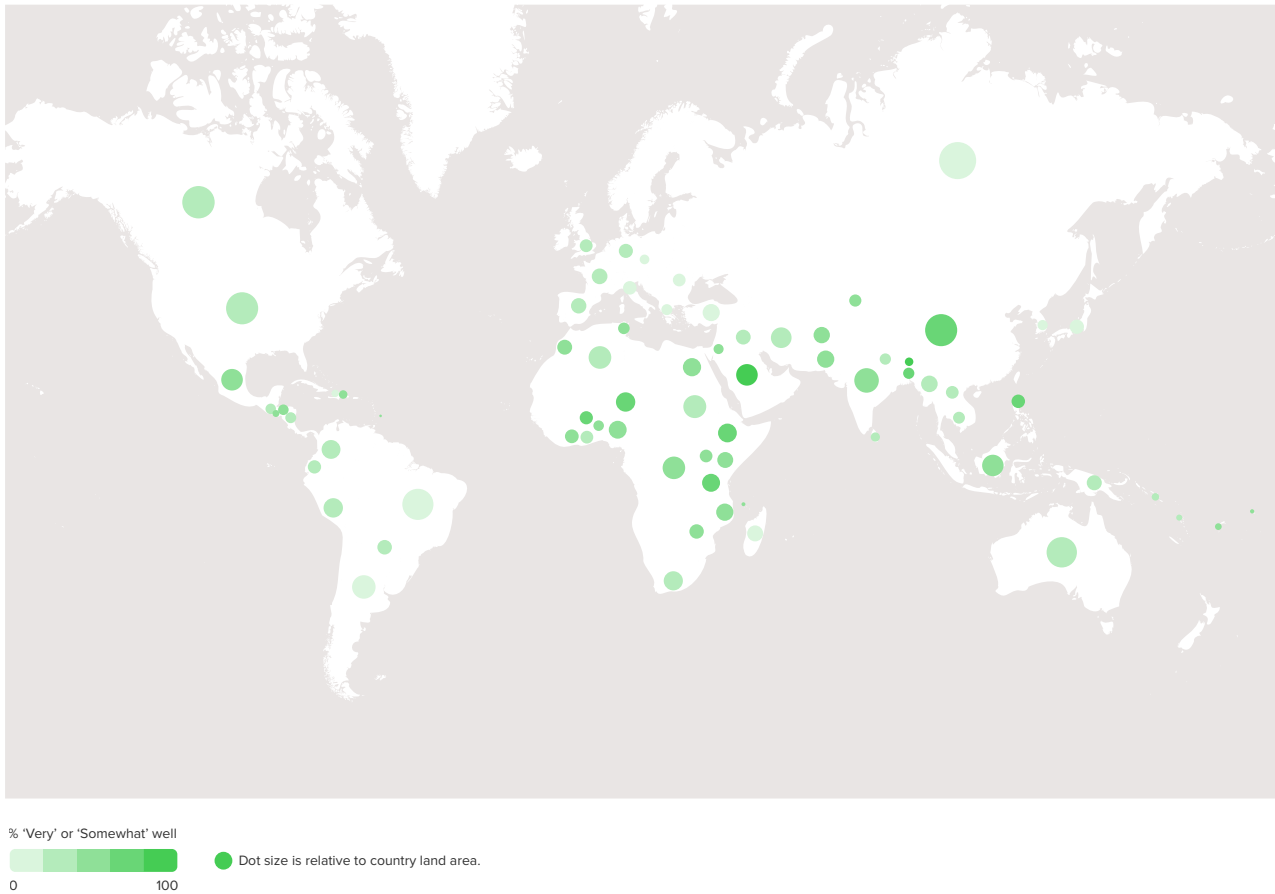
Figure 14: *Map showing the proportion of people per country who say their country is doing well addressing climate change.*

Yet, there are significant differences in opinion across countries. Four out of five people in Saudi Arabia (81 percent), Bhutan (80 percent) and Ethiopia (78 percent) said they thought their country was doing either very well or somewhat well (Figure 15). Meanwhile, approximately three-quarters (73 percent) of people in Haiti thought their country was doing very or somewhat badly, followed by six in ten (60 percent) in Brazil and over half (55 percent) of people in Iran and Spain.
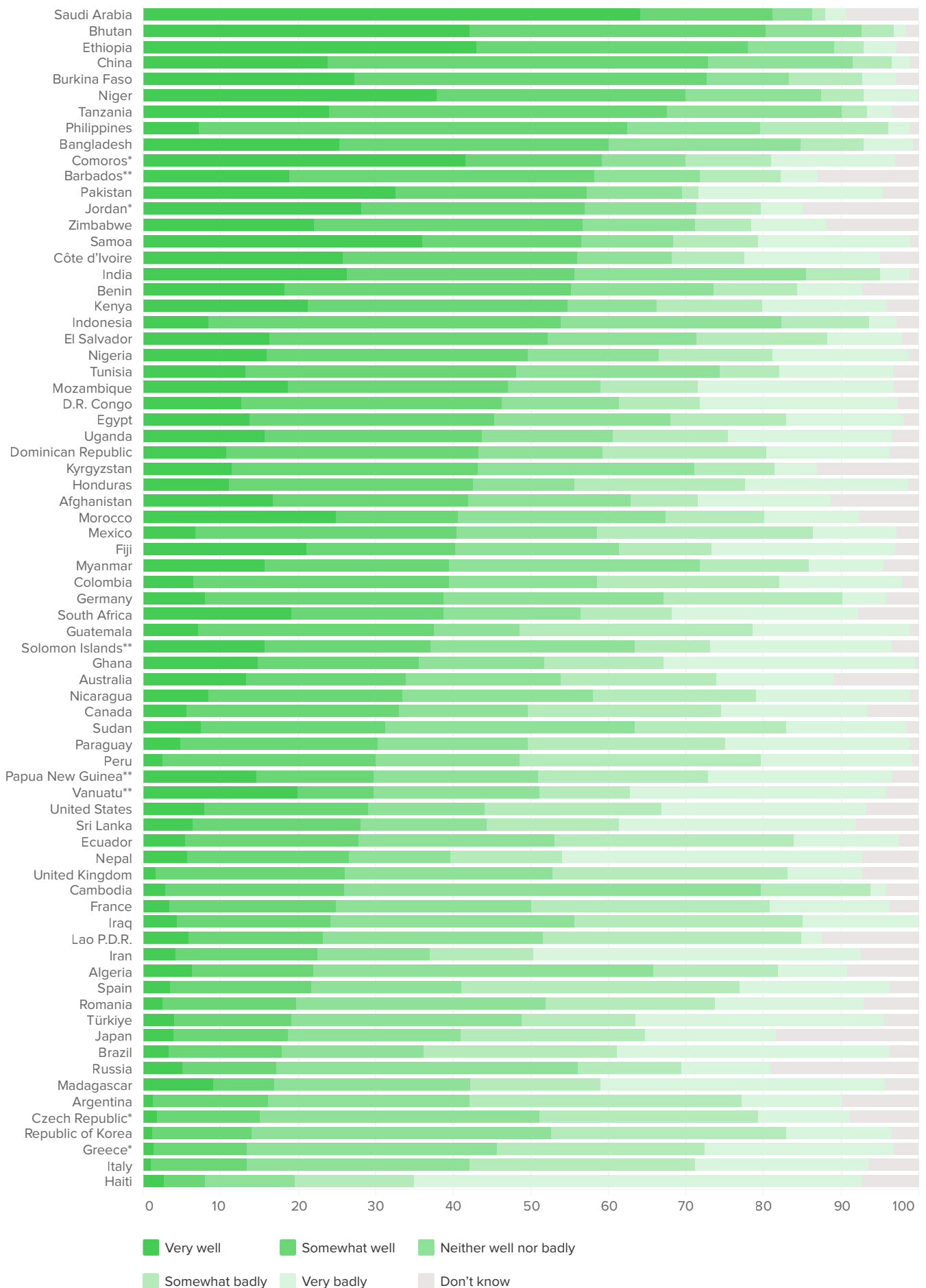
Figure 15: *Responses of people per country on how well they think their country is addressing climate change.*

Legend:
- Very well
- Somewhat well
- Neither well nor badly
- Somewhat badly
- Very badly
- Don't know

In many countries, people are divided about their countries' efforts on climate change

Across the 77 countries surveyed, people in many countries were divided on how their country was performing and had larger proportions of people who said their country was doing neither well nor badly.

The countries where people were most undecided about their countries' efforts to address climate change are grouped below. Russia and Japan had the highest proportion of people globally who said they did not know how well their country was doing, with one in five (19 percent and 18 percent respectively) saying so. Cambodia (54 percent) had the highest proportion of people who said their country was neither doing well nor badly – only 4 percent of people said they did not know.

	Australia	Cambodia	France	Germany	Japan	Nicaragua	Republic of Korea	Romania	Russia	UK
Neither well nor badly	20	54	25	28	22	25	39	32	39	27
Don't know	11	4	4	4	18	1	4	7	19	7

Women and more highly educated people are less satisfied with their countries' efforts on climate change

The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that women were somewhat less positive about their countries' efforts to address climate change (47 percent women compared to 52 percent among men). In some countries this gender gap was much larger.

Country	Women	Men	Gap
France	19%	31%	+12 percentage points
Kenya	49%	60%	+11 percentage points
DR Congo	41%	51%	+10 percentage points
China	68%	78%	+10 percentage points
Lao PDR	19%	28%	+9 percentage points
Ethiopia	73%	82%	+9 percentage points
Russia	13%	22%	+9 percentage points

On education levels, the survey found that globally the most educated group surveyed – those with post-secondary education – were less likely to say their country was doing well at addressing climate change, at 45 percent, compared to other education groups.

This was most extreme in Mexico, where 45 percent of those with, at most, secondary education said their country was doing well, dropping to one in four (24 percent) who said the same among the most-educated.

Country spotlights

A range of satisfaction levels with climate action in countries that are rarely surveyed on climate change

Niger

Niger is a landlocked country in West Africa. Over 80 percent of its land area lies in the Sahara. A large majority of the country's population depends on agriculture for their livelihood and small-scale farmers are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, such as increasingly harsh droughts.[18] Niger submitted its updated NDC in December 2021,[19] with GHG emission reduction targets for agriculture, forestry and other land-use sectors, as well as energy. The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that 70 percent of people in Niger thought their country was doing well addressing climate change.

Samoa

As a SIDS, Samoa faces unique challenges from climate change due to its small size and remoteness. Climate change threatens not only health systems and infrastructure, but eventually the country's very survival, through sea-level rise. Samoa submitted its second NDC in July 2021.[20] Efforts on climate aim to increase the resilience of the country, such as through expanding mangrove forests by 5 percent, expanding agroforestry by an additional 5 percent and increasing the total forest cover by 2 percent. The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that 57 percent of people in Samoa thought their country was doing well addressing climate change.

Benin

Benin is a West African country with two major river basins, the Niger and coastal, which provide abundant waterways. Nearly 70 percent of the country's workforce have livelihoods tied to agriculture. The country has increasingly been exposed to dangerous extreme temperatures[21] due to climate change. Benin submitted its revised NDC in October 2021,[22] and its efforts on climate largely concentrate on energy, agriculture and waste sectors. The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that 55 percent of people in Benin thought their country was doing well on addressing climate change.

18   https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2021/10/20/this-is-how-niger-is-battling-climate-change
19   https://climatepromise.undp.org/what-we-do/where-we-work/niger
20   https://climatepromise.undp.org/what-we-do/where-we-work/samoa
21   https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/benin
22   https://climatepromise.undp.org/what-we-do/where-we-work/benin

Papua New Guinea**

As a SIDS, Papua New Guinea is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to the risks of climate change. The country's highlands are vulnerable to extreme weather, such as heavy rainfall, while coastal regions and islands are facing storm surges and sea-level rise.[23] Papua New Guinea submitted its second NDC in December 2020,[24] aiming to achieve carbon neutrality in energy industries by 2030. The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that only 30 percent of people in Papua New Guinea** thought their country was doing well on addressing climate change.

Solomon Islands**

The Solomon Islands are an archipelago in the Pacific that has some of the world's richest marine diversity. Over 80 percent of the population lives in low-lying, vulnerable coastal areas, and people rely heavily on agriculture and fishing for their livelihoods. The Solomon Islands are increasingly experiencing heavy rainfall and other extreme weather as well as sea-level rise.[25] The country submitted its updated NDC in 2021.[26] The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that only 37 percent of people in the Solomon Islands** thought their country was doing well on addressing climate change.

Vanuatu**

Vanuatu is a South Pacific Ocean nation made up of roughly 80 islands. As a SIDS, the country is highly vulnerable to increasing extreme weather events such as heavy rainfall, which increasingly destroys crops, and sea-level rise and ocean acidification, among other impacts, which are threatening food security[27]. Vanuatu submitted its updated NDC in 2021 with enhanced commitments, particularly on adaptation and loss and damage.[28] Only 30 percent of people in Vanuatu** thought their country was doing well on addressing climate change.

23   https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/papua-new-guinea
24   https://climatepromise.undp.org/what-we-do/where-we-work/papua-new-guinea
25   https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/solomon-islands
26   https://unfccc.int/documents/497898
27   https://www.un.int/vanuatu/vanuatu/climate-change
28   https://climatepromise.undp.org/what-we-do/where-we-work/vanuatu

People unconvinced by big businesses' climate efforts

QUESTION
How well are big businesses addressing climate change?

Just over one in three people (39 percent) think big businesses are doing well on addressing climate change

Big businesses across the world are being asked by either governments, customers or civil society to consider their impact on the environment and businesses are increasingly being asked by shareholders to include information on climate risks regarding products and services.

Globally, just over one-third (39 percent) of people thought big businesses were doing well at addressing climate change, with one in ten (12 percent) having said they were doing very well, and over a quarter (27 percent) having said they were doing somewhat well (Figure 16 for the global picture).

% 'More worried'

0   100   ● Dot size is relative to country land area.
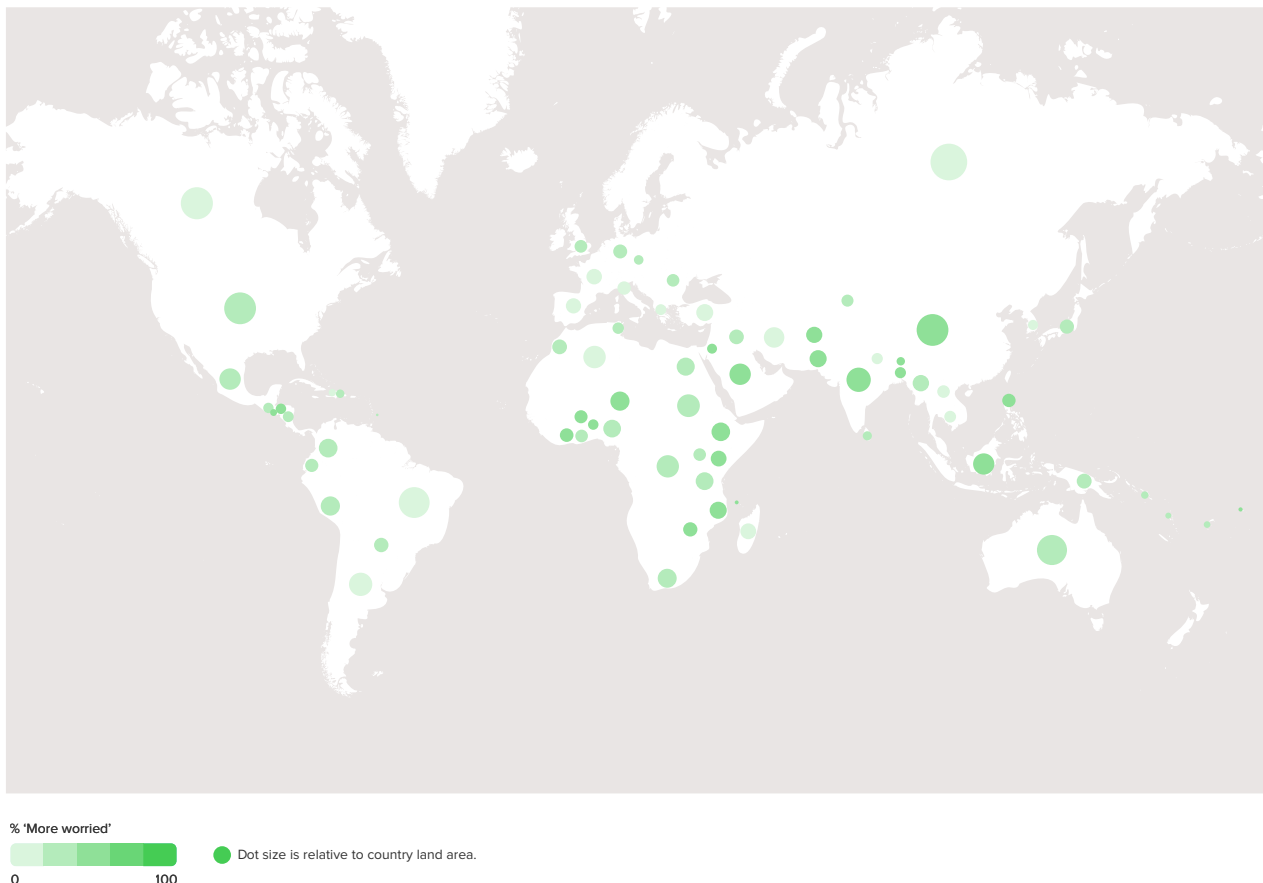
Figure 16: *Map showing the proportion of people per country who say big businesses are doing well addressing climate change.*

The top three countries with the largest proportion of people who said businesses were doing well on climate change were China and Saudi Arabia (57 percent) and Burkina Faso (56 percent), while the three countries with the smallest proportion were Greece* (9 percent) and Russia and Spain (12 percent) (Figure 17).
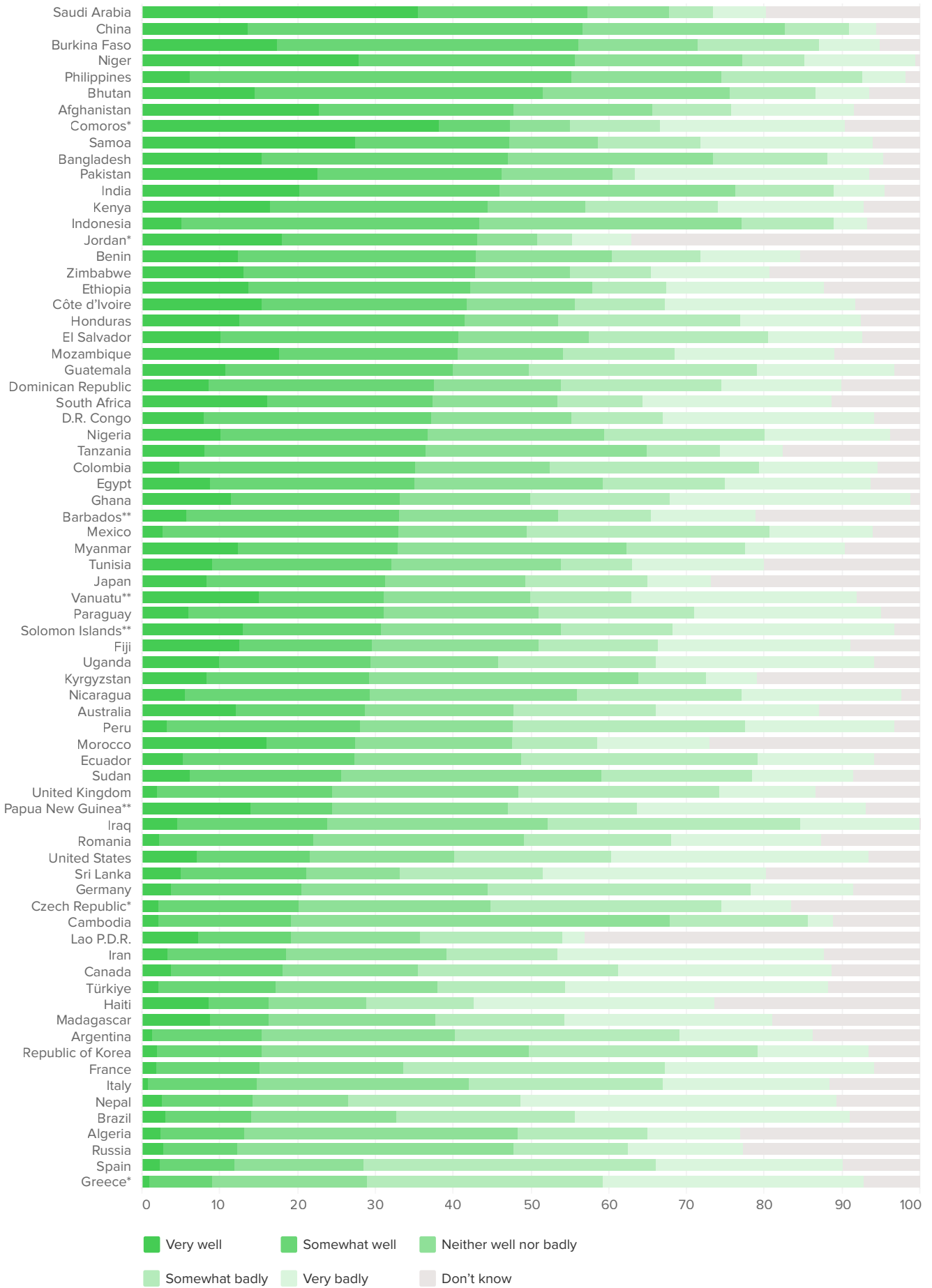
Figure 17: *Responses of people per country for how well they think big businesses are addressing climate change.*

Wide variations found in public's view of how well big businesses are addressing climate change

Figure 18 shows large variations between regions on how well people thought businesses are addressing climate change. People in Asia and the Pacific and Sub-Saharan Africa were more than twice as likely to be satisfied with big businesses compared to Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and Western and Northern Europe.
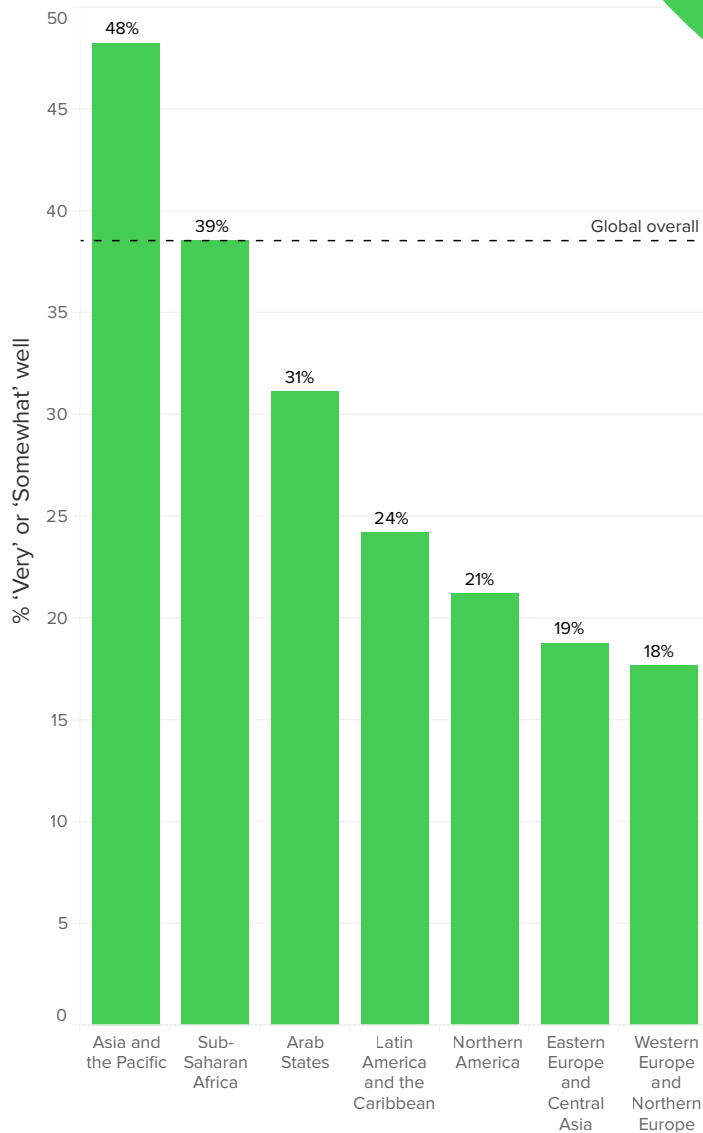
Figure 18: *Percentage of people per region who say big businesses are addressing climate change well.*

Government is most impactful in addressing climate change

QUESTION

In your country, who do you think has had the most impact addressing climate change?

In nearly nine in ten (89 percent) countries surveyed, more people say their government has had the biggest impact on climate change when asked to choose between the government, the UN, big businesses, campaigners and activists, and faith and community leaders

The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that when people were asked who had the most impact on climate change in their country globally, most people (43 percent) pointed to their government (Figure 19 shows global distribution of this).

% 'Government'

0   100

Dot size is relative to country land area.
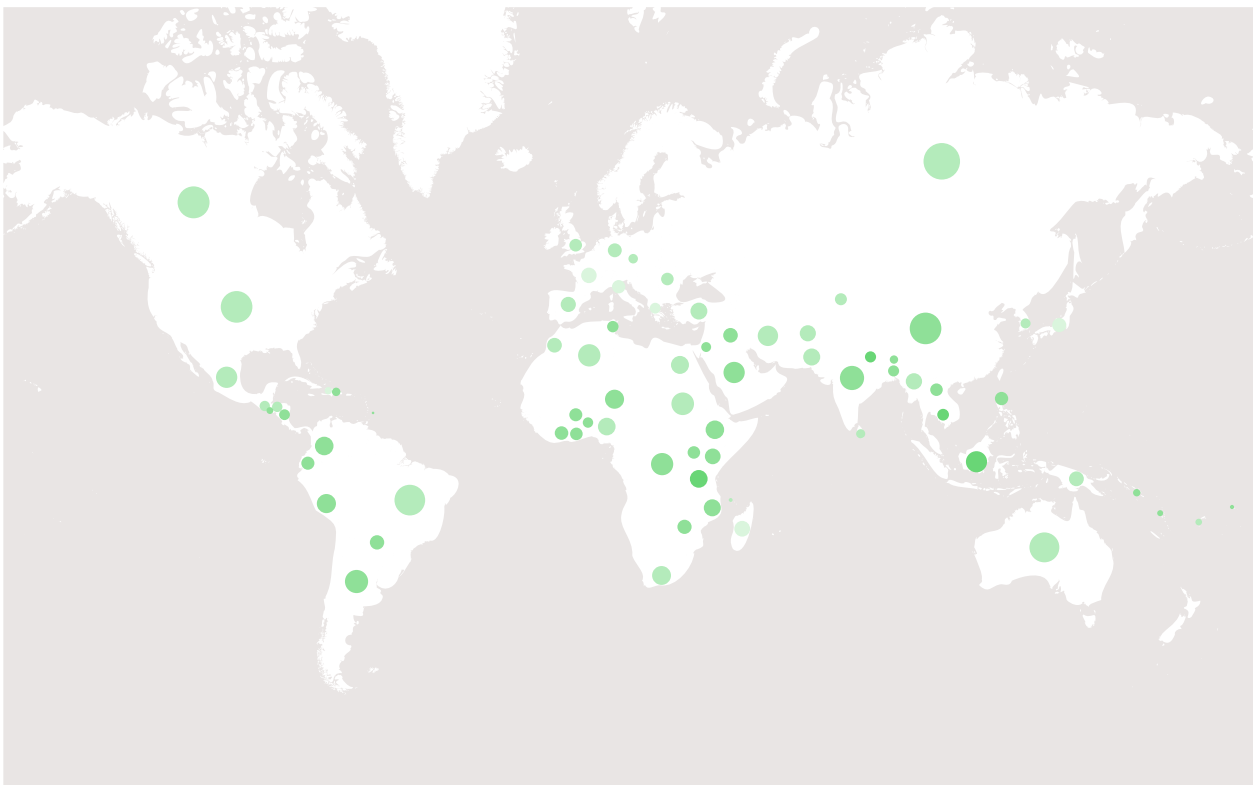
Figure 19: *Map showing the proportion of people per country who say their government has had the biggest impact addressing climate change.*

Of the other stakeholders, there was a range of support for big businesses (14 percent), the UN (13 percent) and campaigners and activists (12 percent). Globally, 6 percent of people thought faith and community leaders had the greatest impact addressing climate change, while one in ten

(11 percent) said they did not know who had the biggest impact. Meanwhile, 19 percent of people surveyed from EU[29] member states said the EU was most impactful. This spread illustrates that around the world, people understand the role and importance of civil society, the private sector and the international community in progressing climate action.

However, there were significant ranges in opinion across countries. As Figure 20 shows, people in Indonesia (75 percent), Tanzania (68 percent) and Cambodia (64 percent) were most likely to say the government had the most impact, while people in Italy (9 percent), France and Haiti (14 percent) were the least likely to say so.

29   The EU figures are population weighted averages of the EU member states surveyed, not overall EU estimates.
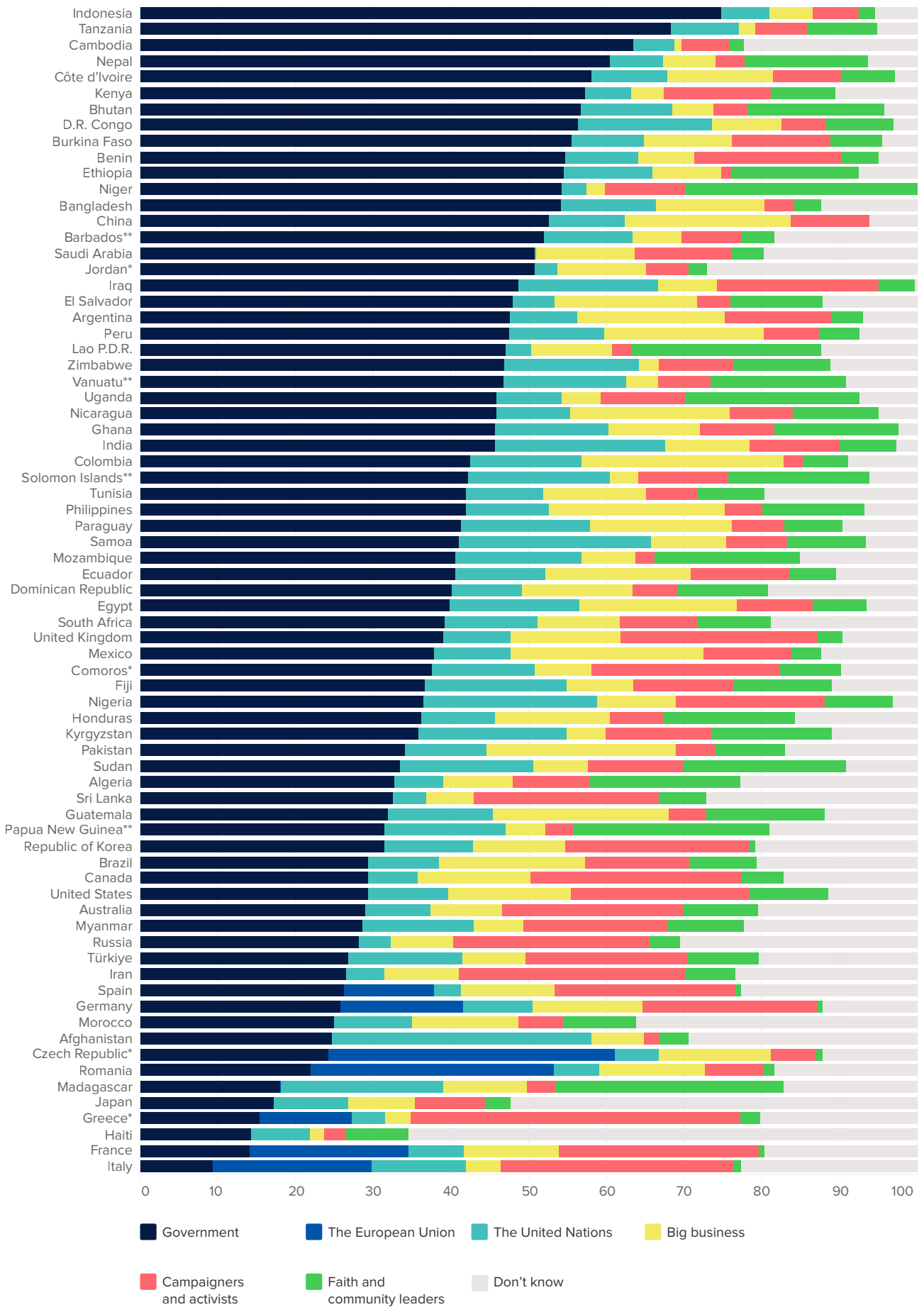
Figure 20: *Responses of people per country on who they think has had the most impact addressing climate change.*

People see other actors as also impactful in addressing climate change

Top the United Nations

1. Afghanistan (33%)
2. India (22%)
3. Nigeria (22%)

Top big business

1. Colombia (26%)
2. Mexico (25%)
3. Pakistan (24%)

Top Campaigners and Activists

1. Italy (30%)
2. Iran (29%)
3. Russia (25%)

Don't know

Top Government

1. Indonesia (75%)
2. Tanzania (68%)
3. Cambodia (64%)

Top faith and community leaders

1. Niger (30%)
2. Madagascar (29%)
3. Laos (24%)

13% 14% 12% 11% 43% 6%
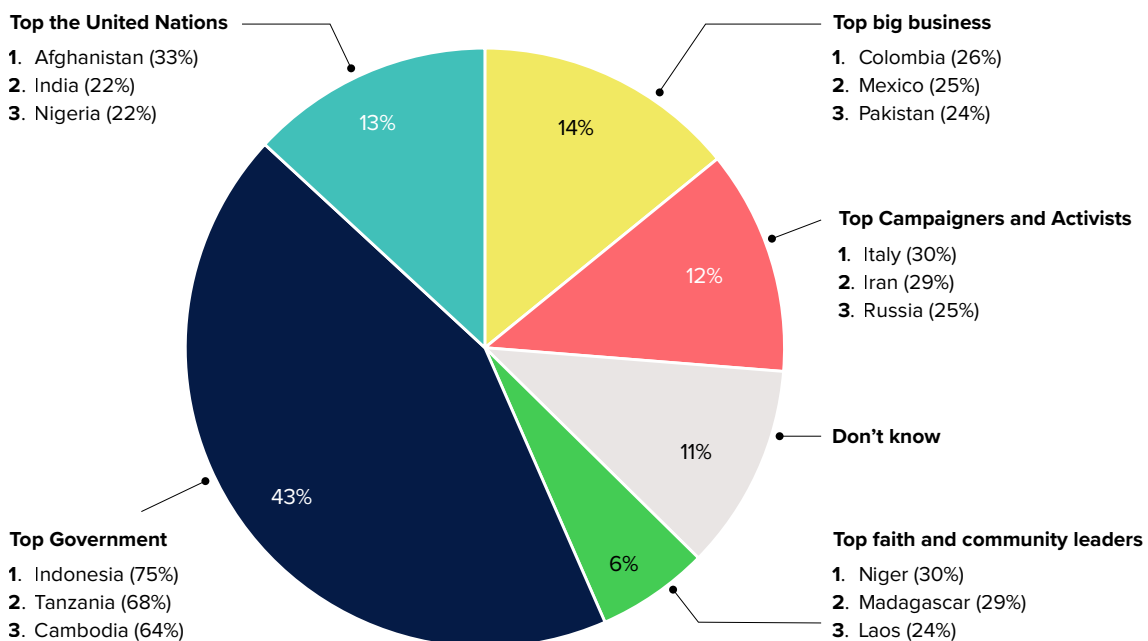
Figure 21: *Global responses for who people think has had the most impact addressing climate change, including highest ranking countries per response option.*[30]

Figure 21 shows the diverse spread of countries that ranked the importance of other actors highly. Countries with the greatest number of people who cited the role of big business in addressing climate change were located in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as Asia and the Pacific. These countries included Colombia (26 percent), Mexico (25 percent) and Pakistan (24 percent). Meanwhile, those who believed the UN was most important were in Afghanistan (33 percent), Samoa (25 percent) and Nigeria (22 percent). There was also considerable support for the role of campaigners and activists in several countries, led by Greece* (42 percent), Italy (30 percent) and Iran (29 percent). Faith and community leaders were also deemed important, most of all by people in African countries – such as in Niger (30 percent), Madagascar (29 percent) and Uganda (23 percent).

30 19% of people in EU member states also said the EU was most impactful. The EU is omitted in this global chart as it was not a response option for people in all countries.
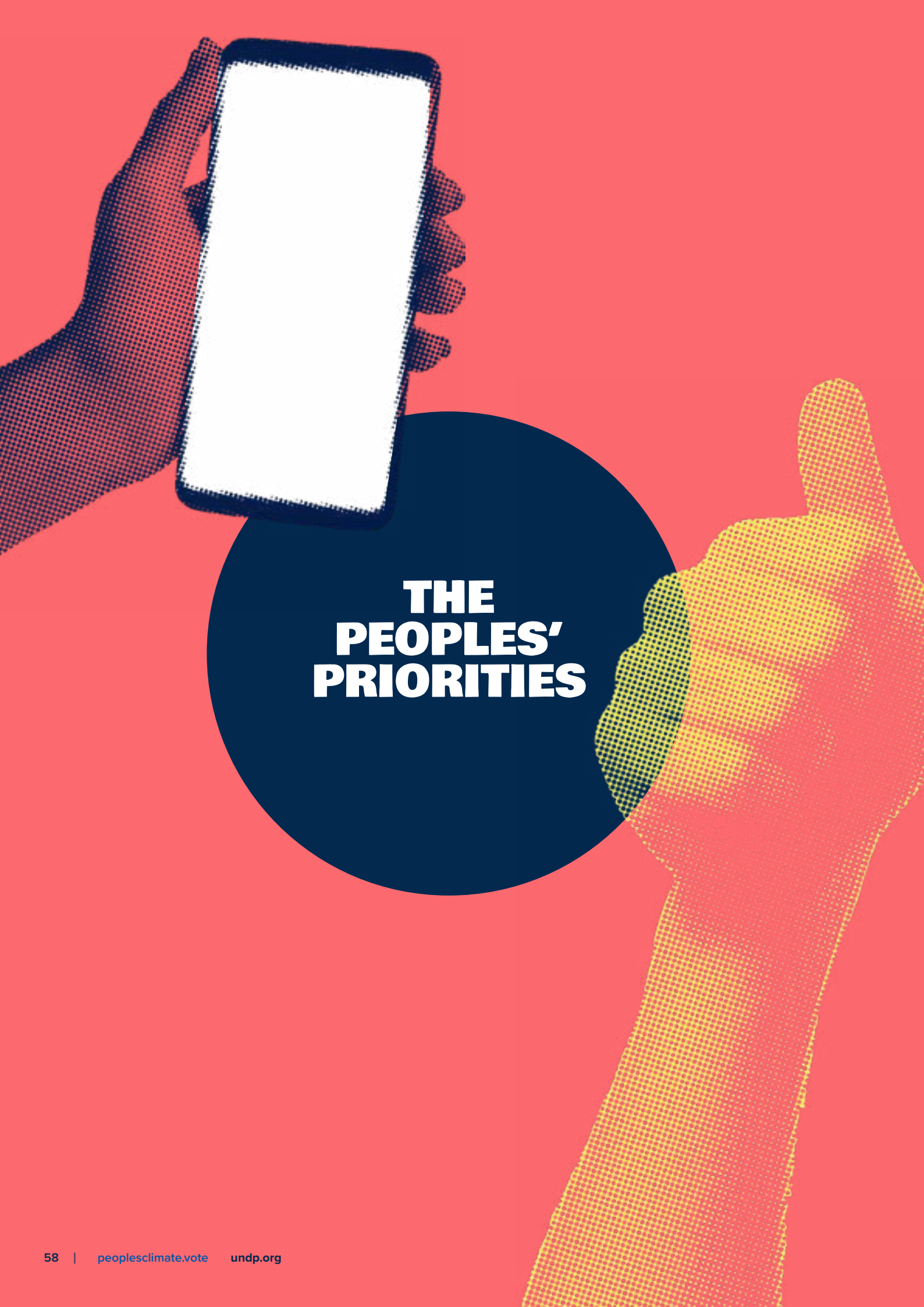
THE PEOPLES' PRIORITIES

3
THE PEOPLES' PRIORITIES

This year, and ahead of the UNFCCC climate conference, COP30, countries will update their NDCs, which outline and communicate their pathways to climate action in line with the Paris Agreement. At COP29 in November 2024, governments will gather to discuss raising climate ambition, new climate finance commitments and the support needed to define and achieve updated NDCs.

Simultaneously, this year, half the world's population is holding national elections that will have a huge bearing on how effectively the world addresses climate change in the coming years. Many of these elections will be taking place in G20 countries, where over 80 percent of the world's GHG emissions are currently produced.

While all countries must play their part, the world's heaviest-emitting countries are those with the greatest capacity to rapidly reduce global GHG emission levels. The world's wealthiest countries are those most able to help more vulnerable nations around the world adapt to the impacts of climate change.

In 2021, the Peoples' Climate Vote survey asked people in 50 countries for their preferred climate policies. Clean energy, protecting nature, climate-friendly farming, and investment in green jobs and businesses all ranked highest. The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 went further, asking people exactly where they wanted more or less climate action and whether they wanted it to be faster or slower.

The results clearly revealed what the peoples' priorities on climate action are today.

Majorities want their countries to strengthen climate commitments

QUESTION

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Four in five people (80 percent) globally are calling for their country to strengthen its commitments to climate action

The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that a huge majority (80 percent) of people globally wanted their countries to strengthen their commitments to address climate change. Just one in eight (13 percent) recommended keeping them the same, and just one in twenty (5 percent) said their country should weaken its commitments.

Figure 22 shows large majorities for strengthening national climate commitments in all surveyed countries with sufficiently large sample sizes for country level estimates. A near total majority of people in Ethiopia, Pakistan, Tanzania, Sri Lanka and Benin (97 percent) wanted stronger

commitments from their countries on climate change. Although still with majority support, people in Canada, the United States and Russia (66 percent), the Czechia* (64 percent) and Papua New Guinea (62 percent) were the least likely to want stronger commitments.

% 'Strengthen'

0   100

Dot size is relative to country land area.

Figure 22: *Map showing public support for stronger country climate commitments.*

People in more vulnerable regions and Least Developed Countries are overwhelmingly calling for stronger commitments

The majority of people in all countries surveyed said their country should strengthen its commitments. Figure 23 demonstrates that countries with the biggest support for strengthening commitments were scattered across the regions. The greatest levels of support were found in countries within Sub-Saharan Africa, such as Ethiopia, Tanzania and Benin (97 percent), Niger (96 percent) and Burkina Faso (95 percent).

Regionally, the highest levels of support for stronger commitments for climate action were in Sub-Saharan Africa (88 percent), Latin America and the Caribbean (86 percent) and Arab States (84 percent).

Similarly, a near total majority (89 percent) of people in LDCs supported their countries making stronger commitments to address climate change. Among G20 countries, three in four people (76 percent) wanted stronger commitments, a significant majority.
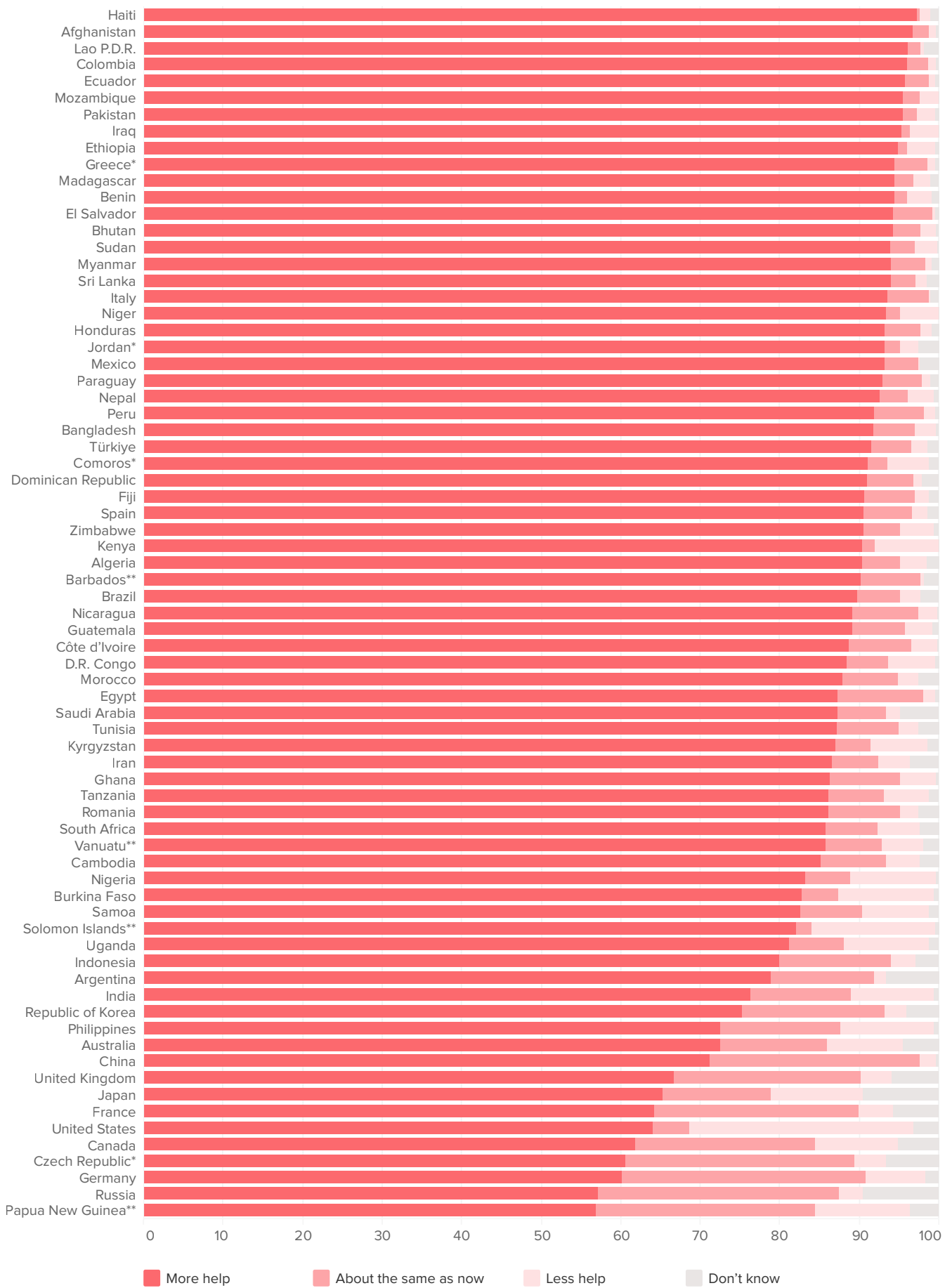
Figure 23: *Responses per country for whether their country should strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change.*

Overwhelming majorities in the world's biggest emitters want stronger climate commitments

The majority of people surveyed in 20 of the world's biggest GHG emitters surveyed said their country should strengthen its commitments to addressing climate change. This ranged from nine in ten people in Italy (93 percent), to 88 percent of people in Mexico, Iran and the Republic of Korea, to two-thirds of people in Canada, the United States, and Russia (66 percent).

Surveyed country ranked by annual CO2 emissions, including land-use change as of 2023[31]	Proportion of people who wanted stronger climate commitments
China	73%
United States	66%
India	77%
Russia	66%
Indonesia	86%
Brazil	85%
Japan	74%
Mexico	88%
Iran	88%
Saudi Arabia	79%
Canada	66%
Germany	67%
Republic of Korea	88%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	81%
South Africa	77%
Türkiye	87%
Australia	74%
United Kingdom	84%
Italy	93%
France	80%

In several G20 countries, women are significantly more likely than men to want more climate action

Overall, there was practically no gender gap in the extent to which people wanted their country to strengthen climate commitments. 81 percent of women and 79 percent of men globally supported the idea. However, there were several G20 countries – especially Australia, Canada, France, Germany and the United States – where the gender gap was much more substantial, with women more often in favor of strengthening their country's commitments in this area. This gap was biggest in Germany, where women (75 percent) were 17 percentage points more likely than men (58 percent) to want more climate action. There were no countries with substantial gender gaps in the other direction on this issue.

Top 5 countries where proportion of women who wanted stronger climate commitments was larger than men
Germany (by 17 percentage points)
Canada (by 13 percentage points)
United States (by 12 percentage points)
Australia, France (by 10 percentage points)

31   https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/annual-co2-including-land-use
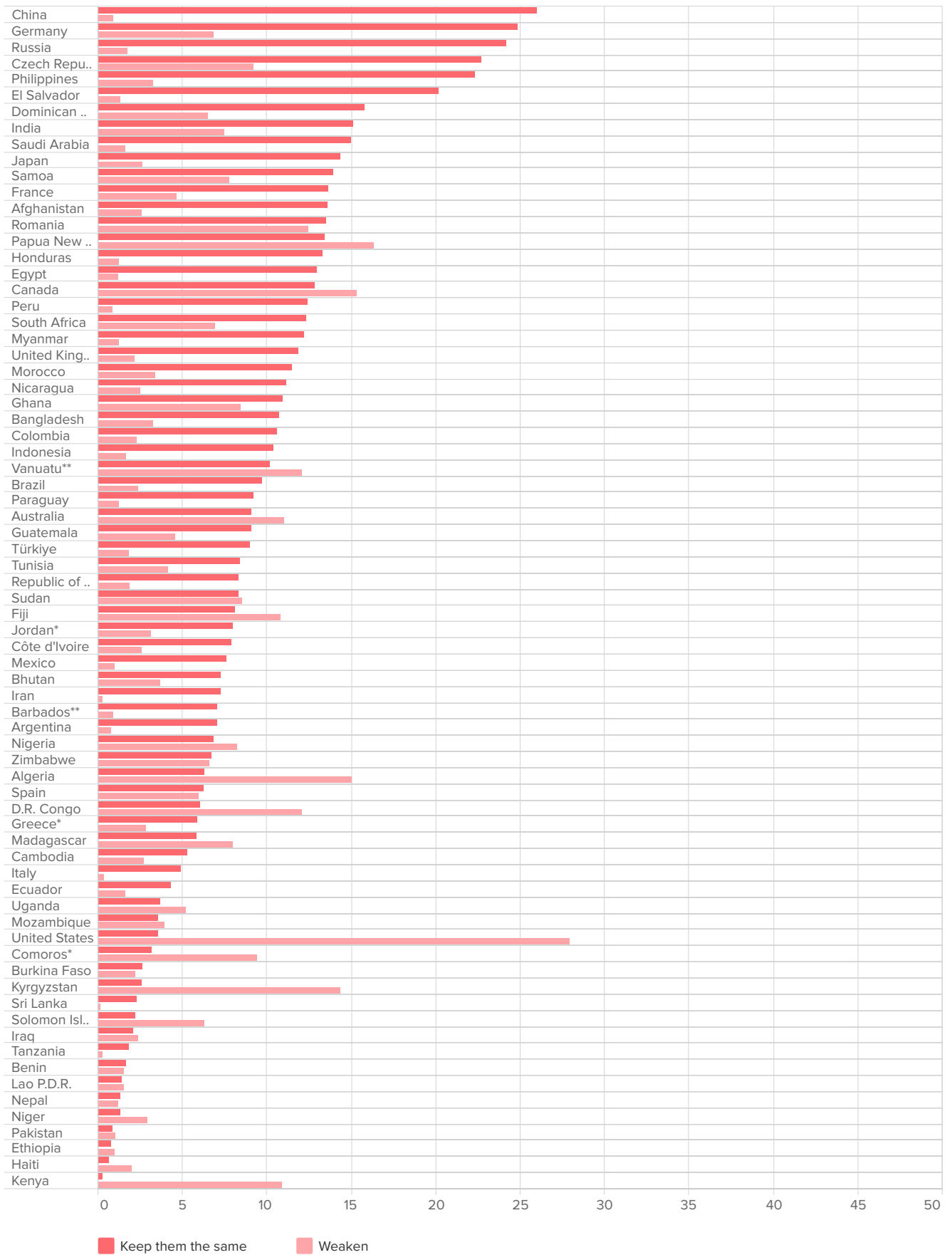
Figure 24: *Percentage of people per country who say countries should keep climate commitments the same or weaken them.*

Legend: Keep them the same | Weaken

Analysis

Even people who say their country is doing well to address climate change want stronger climate commitments

While there were large numbers of people who thought their countries were doing well or very well on climate change, further analysis of the results of the Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that 82 percent of such people also wanted their countries to strengthen their commitments to climate action.

This finding was especially true of countries with very high proportions of people who said their country is doing well at addressing climate change, including Saudi Arabia, where 79 percent of people still wanted stronger commitments, the Philippines (74 percent), and China (73 percent).

Figure 25 below shows this finding. Countries were divided on how their country was doing (X-axis), but all scored high on support for strengthened commitments (Y-axis).
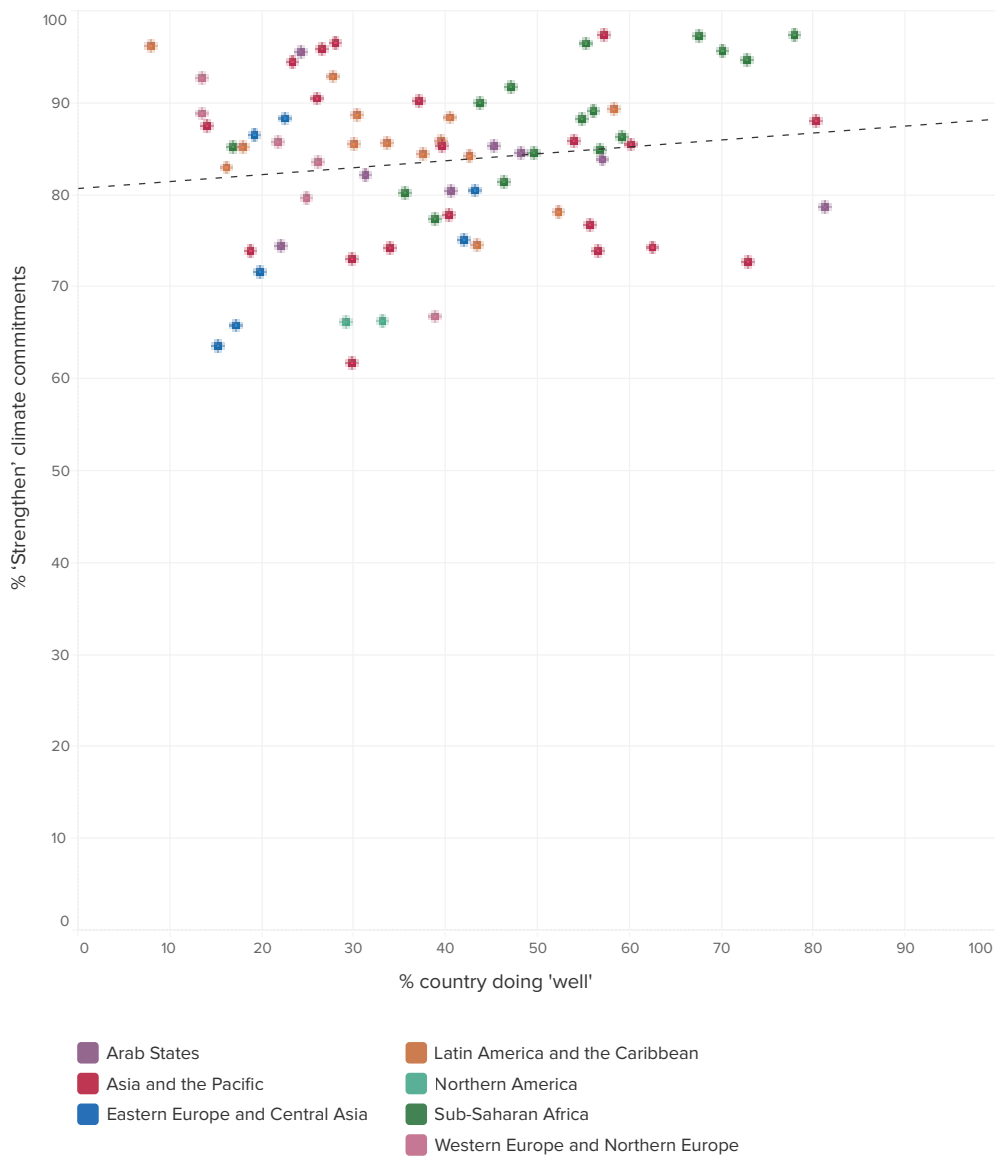
Figure 25: *Percentage of people per country, color-coded by region, who say their country*

should strengthen climate commitments, against the percentage who think their country is addressing climate change well.

People want to move away from fossil fuels quickly

QUESTION

How quickly should your country replace coal, oil, and gas with renewable energy, such as power from the wind or sun?

Majorities in 85 percent of countries surveyed wanted their country to transition quickly toward clean energy

The energy transition – moving away from burning fossil fuels to clean power – is critical to limit climate change to 1.5°C, particularly among the world's biggest producers of coal, oil, and gas, and the highest emitters of GHG emissions.

Emissions are still rising globally, however, increasing by 410 million tonnes, or 1.1 percent, in 2023.[31] This increase would have been even higher without the increasing deployment of clean energy technologies, such as solar and wind and energy storage systems, as well as the closure of many coal-fired power stations.

According to the International Energy Agency, 80 percent of the total energy supply globally comes from fossil fuels, with oil comprising the largest share at nearly one-third (30 percent), followed by coal (27 percent) and natural gas (24 percent). As of 2023, global GHG emissions from consumption of fossil fuels were led by coal (44 percent), followed by oil (32 percent) and natural gas (22 percent).[32]

Majority of countries surveyed want to transition away from fossil fuels quickly

The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that majorities in nearly nine out of ten countries (85 percent, 62 countries) wanted their country to transition away from fossil fuels to clean energy either very quickly or somewhat quickly. This amounted to 72 percent of people globally wanting to move away from fossil fuels quickly. Across the world, 41 percent wanted a very quick transition in their country, and a further 30 percent wanted their country to transition at least somewhat quickly. Even in most of the biggest fossil fuel-producing countries, there was majority support for a quick transition to renewables (Figure 26).

Globally, just 18 percent of people said the transition should happen slowly, and only approximately one in twenty (7 percent) people said there should be no transition at all.

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31   Note: This includes GHG emissions from all uses of fossil fuels for energy purposes, including the combustion of non-renewable waste, as well as emissions from industrial processes such as cement, iron and steel, and chemical production. https://www.iea.org/news/major-growth-of-clean-energy-limited-the-rise-in-global-emissions-in-2023
32   https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-tools/greenhouse-gas-emissions-from-energy-data-explorer
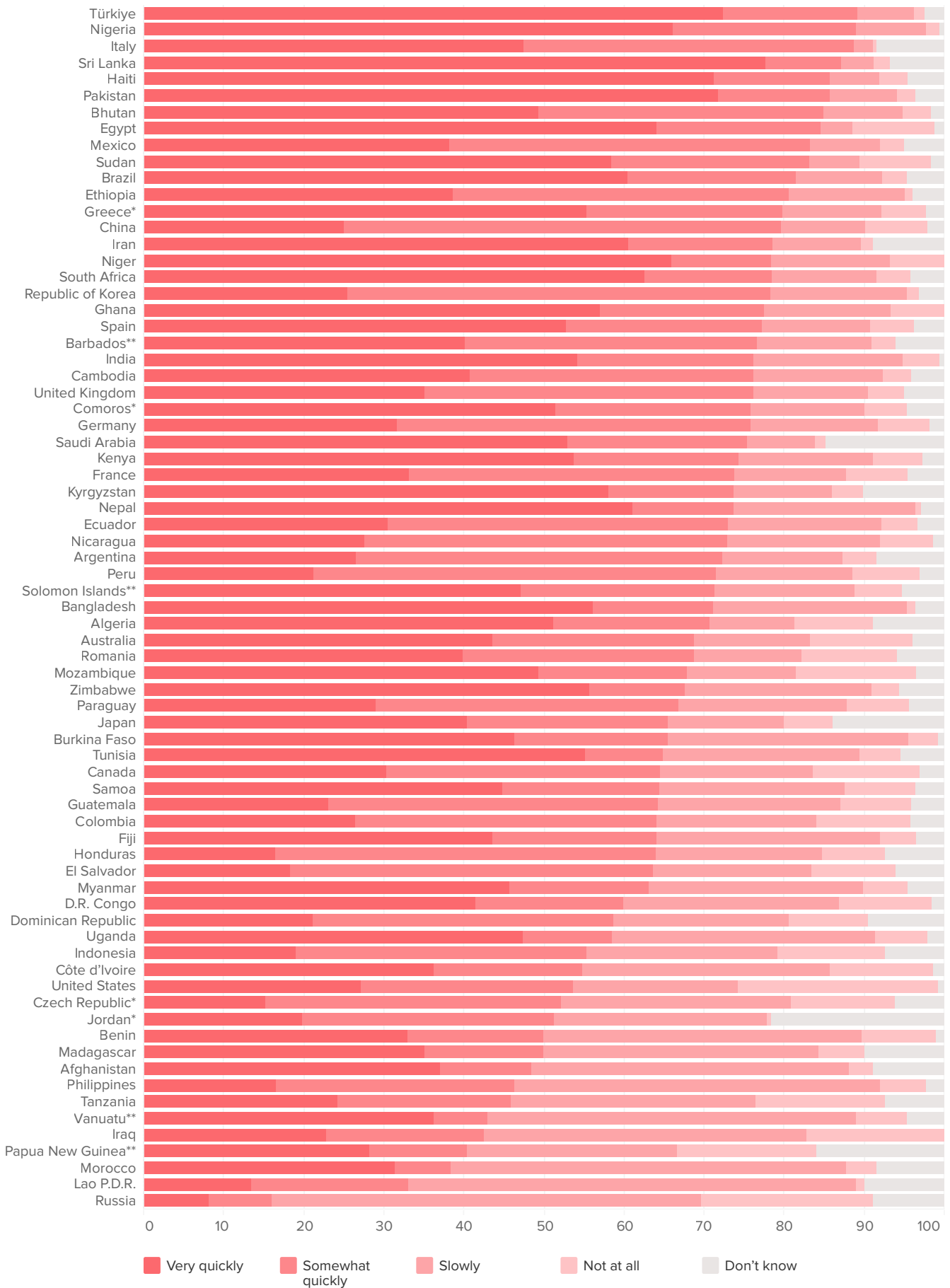
Figure 26: Percentage of people per country who want their country to replace coal, oil, and gas with renewable energy, such as power from the wind or sun.

People living in the world's biggest fossil fuel producers are in favor of transitioning away from fossil fuels quickly

In eight of the ten biggest oil-producing countries surveyed in the Peoples' Climate Vote 2024, a majority of people supported a quick energy transition, while majorities in nine out of ten of the biggest natural gas- and coal-producing countries supported a quick transition.

Support for quick transition among **top coal producers**[+]	Support for quick transition among **top natural gas producers**[++]	Support for quick transition among **top oil producers**[+++]
China: 80%	United States: 54%	United States: 54%
India: 76%	Russia: 16%	Saudi Arabia: 75%
Indonesia: 55%	Iran: 79%	Russia: 16%
United States: 54%	China: 80%	Canada: 65%
Australia: 69%	Canada: 65%	Iraq: 43%
Russia: 16%	Australia: 69%	China: 80%
South Africa: 78%	Saudi Arabia: 75%	Iran: 79%
Colombia: 64%	Algeria: 71%	Brazil: 81%
Germany: 76%	Egypt: 85%	Mexico: 83%
Canada: 65%	Indonesia: 55%	Nigeria: 89%
Türkiye: 89%	Argentina: 72%	Algeria: 71%

+ **Oil production as of 2022,** in TWh: United States (8,833), Saudi Arabia (6,665), Russia (6,397), Canada (3,186), Iraq (2574), China (2381), Iran (2053), Brazil (1,896), Mexico (1,136), Nigeria (803), Algeria (740).[33]
++ **Natural gas production as of 2022,** in TWh: United States (9,786), Russia (6,184), Iran (2,594), China (2,218), Canada (1,850), Australia (1,528), Saudi Arabia (1,204), Algeria (981), Egypt (645), Indonesia (577), Argentina (416).[34]
+++ **Coal production as of 2022,** in TWh: China (25,617), India (4,172), Indonesia (3,876), United States (3,353), Australia (3,183), Russia (2,597), South Africa (1,485), Colombia (459), Germany (336), Canada (328), Türkiye (231).[35]

Figure 27a-c demonstrates this strong public support for a fast transition away from fossil fuels to clean energy, with over half of people in favor among the biggest coal, gas, and oil producers (to the right on the X-axis). Only in Iraq and Russia were fewer than half of people in favor of a quick clean energy transition.

33   https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/oil-production-by-region?tab=table.
34   https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/gas-production-by-country?facet=entity#sources-and-processing.
35   https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/coal-production-by-country.
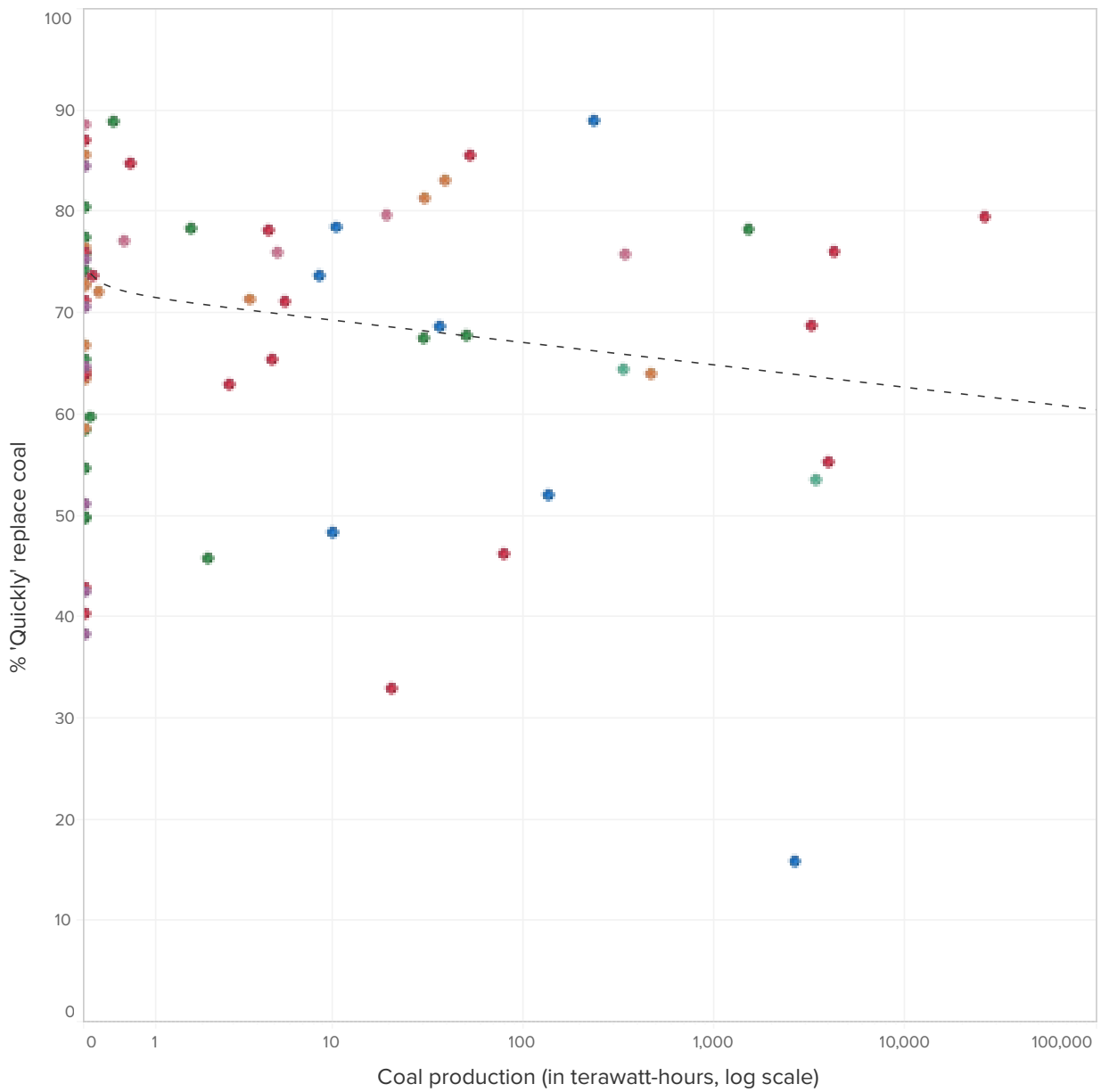
Figure 27a: *Proportion of people who want a quick energy transition, compared with the countries' level of coal production.*
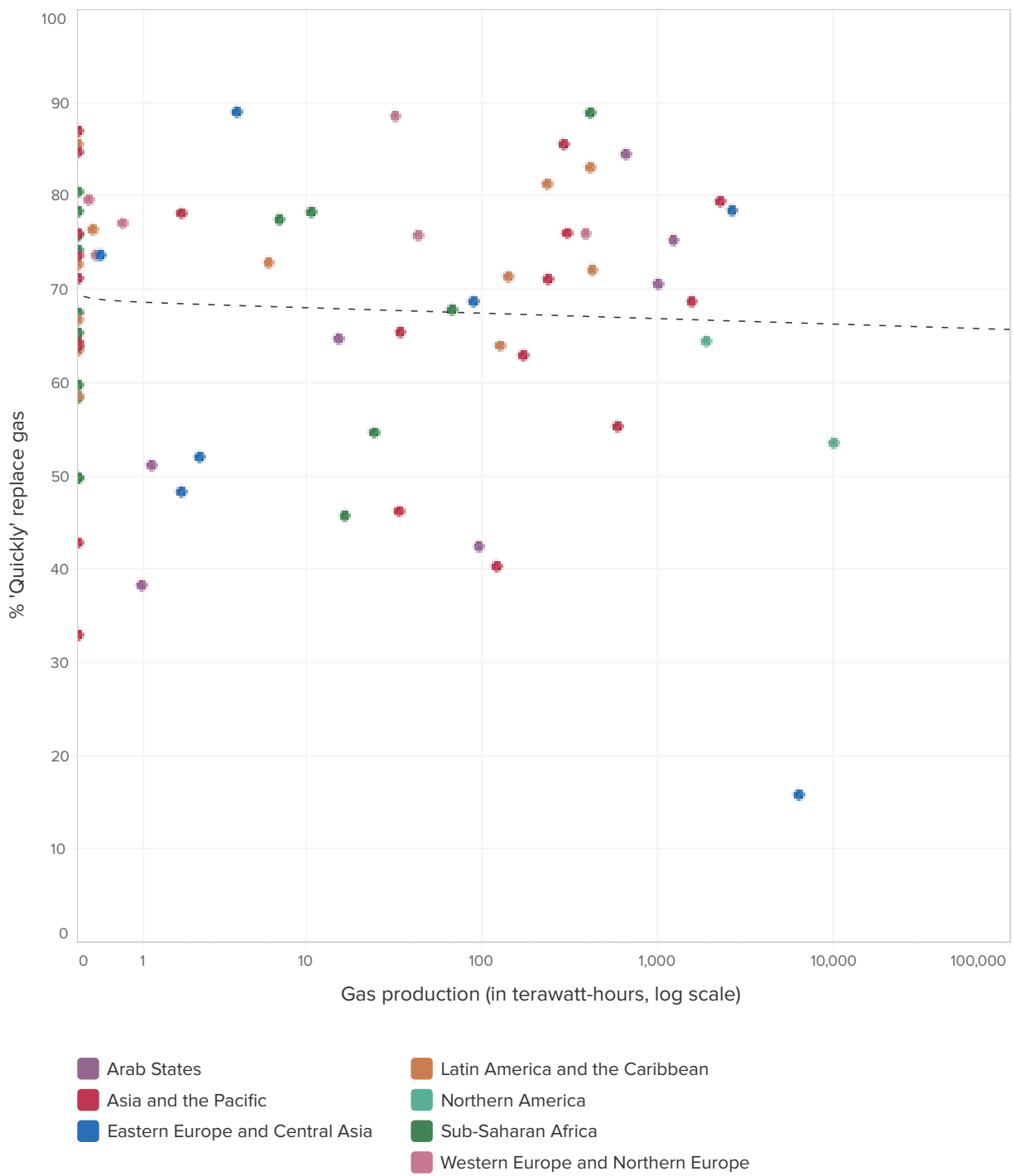
Figure 27b: *Proportion of people who want a quick energy transition, compared with the countries' level of oil production.*
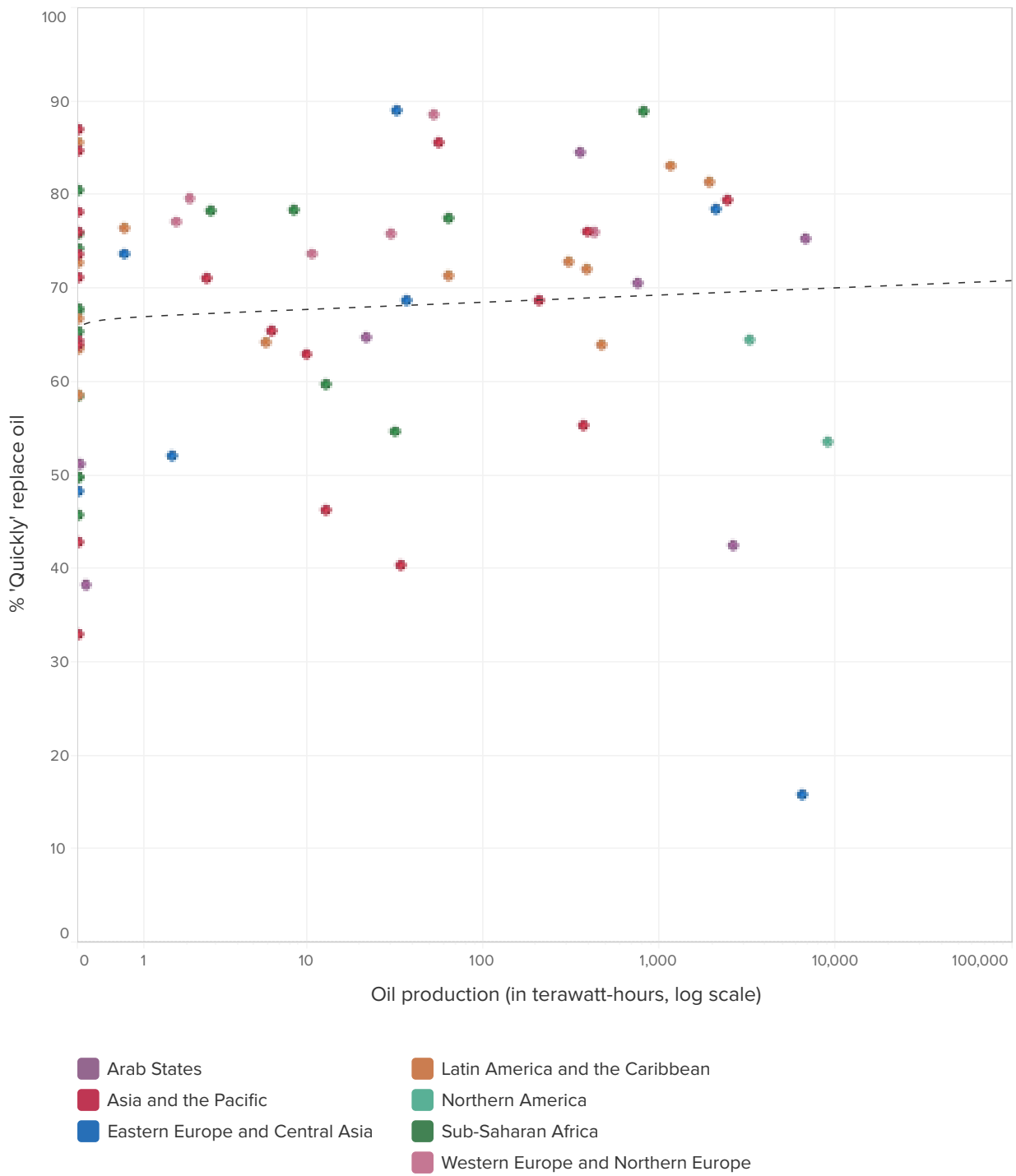
Figure 27c: *Proportion of people who want a quick energy transition, compared with the countries' level of natural gas production.*

Majority of people in all regions are supportive of a quick transition away from fossil fuels, including Eastern Europe, Central Asia and Northern America

While slightly lower than the world overall, still the majority of people in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (54 percent) and Northern America (55 percent) wanted a quick transition. Lower regional averages for Eastern Europe and Central Asia were largely driven by extremely low support in Russia (16 percent). People in Russia were over three times less likely than the region overall (54 percent) to support a quick transition away from fossil fuels. Lower support in Northern America was determined by the United States (54 percent).

In comparison, at least three in four people in Latin America and the Caribbean, Western Europe and Northern Europe (77 percent), and Asia and the Pacific (75 percent) supported transitioning quickly away from fossil fuels to clean energy. Among Arab States, two in three (69 percent) people supported a quick transition. Figure 28 shows the distribution of support for a quick transition away from fossil fuels across the world.

% 'Very' or 'Somewhat' quick

0   100   ● Dot size is relative to country land area.
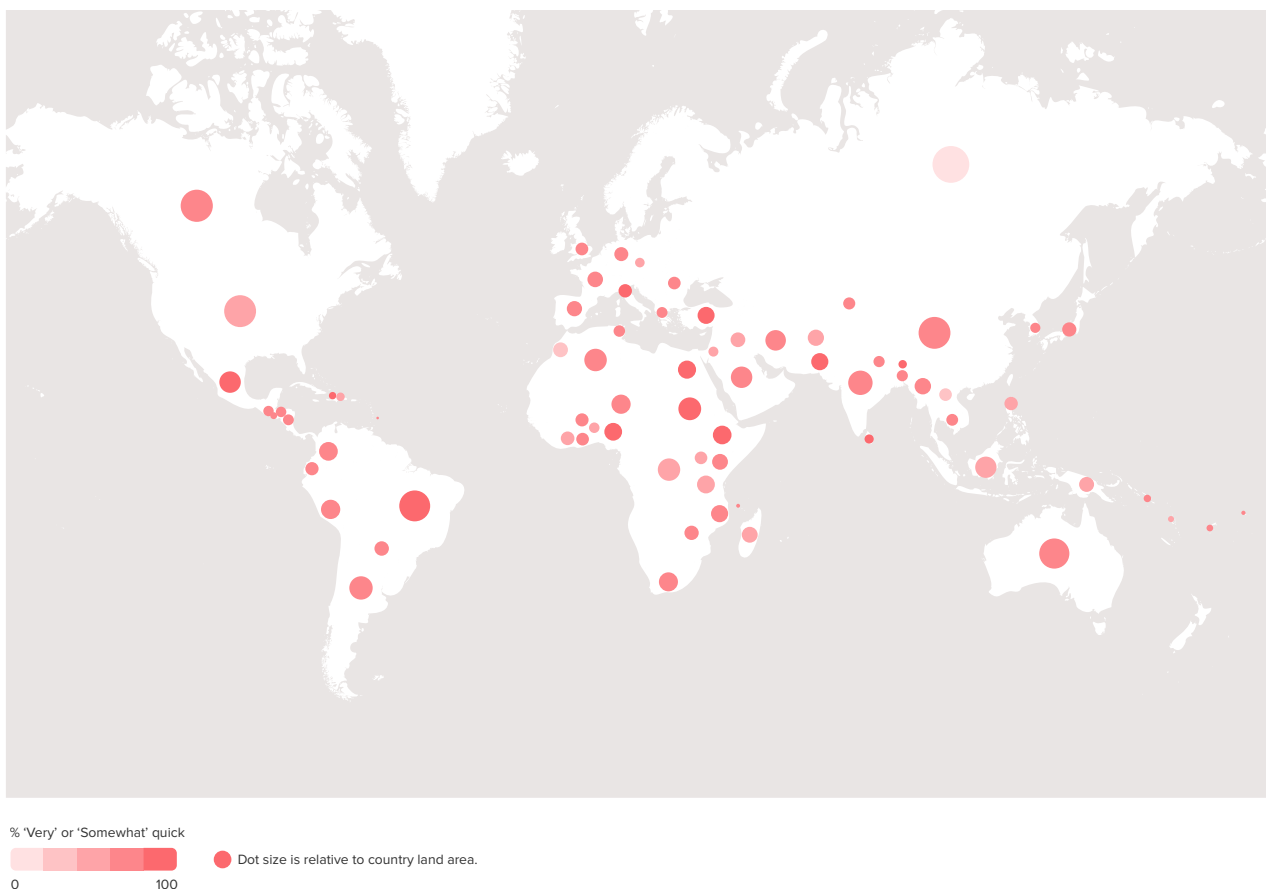
Figure 28: *Map showing public support for a very quick energy transition, by country.*

Top 10 countries most supportive of transitioning away from fossil fuels

Highest proportion of people supportive of **transitioning quickly**	Highest proportion of people supportive of **transitioning slowly**
Türkiye (89%)	Lao PDR (56%)
Nigeria (89%)	Russia (54%)
Italy (89%)	Morocco (49%)
Sri Lanka (87%)	Vanuatu**(46%)
Haiti (86%)	Philippines (46%)
Pakistan (86%)	Iraq (40%)
Bhutan (85%)	Benin (40%)
Egypt (85%)	Afghanistan (40%)
Mexico (83%)	Madagascar (34%)
Sudan (83%)	Uganda (33%)
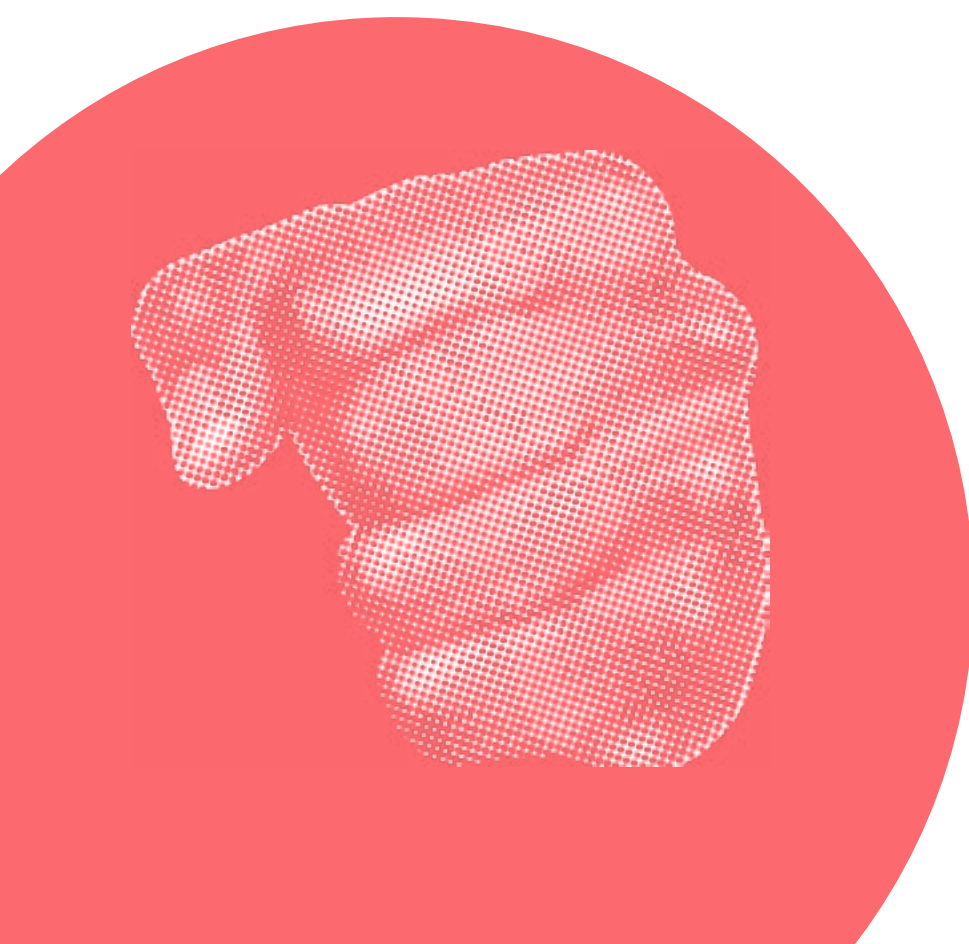
Country spotlights

Brazil

Brazil is the largest country in South America and the fifth largest nation in the world. The country has committed to a 2050 net-zero emissions target, and an energy transition to renewables is underway. The renewable energy sector already accounts for 83 percent of Brazilian electricity production, making Brazil's energy sector one of the least carbon-intensive in the world. Hydropower plants account for much of the domestic electricity generation.[36] The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that people in Brazil overwhelmingly supported (81 percent) a fast transition away from fossil fuels, with approximately two-thirds (61 percent) saying they wanted to move away from fossil fuels very quickly.

China

China is one of the world's biggest economies and the third-largest country by total land area. Its climate varies significantly between regions. Parts of China are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. For example, an estimated one-third of China's agricultural land is affected by hazards such as storms, droughts and floods.[37] The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that a significant majority (80 percent) of people in China supported transitioning away from fossil fuels quickly. A quarter (25 percent) of these people specifically said this should happen very quickly, and over half (55 percent) said somewhat quickly. Just one in ten (11 percent) said the transition should happen slowly, and 8 percent said the transition should not happen at all.

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia is the largest country and economy in the Middle East. Its strategy for GHG emission reductions from energy has largely focused on energy efficiency initiatives for the transport and building sectors. The country is also investing in green hydrogen and solar, although the vast majority of its produced energy comes from oil.[38] The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that people in Saudi Arabia were nevertheless supportive of transitioning away from fossil fuels quickly (75 percent), with only 1 percent saying this should not happen.

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36   https://www.iea.org/countries/brazil
37   https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/china
38   https://www.iea.org/countries/saudi-arabia

People want more protection from extreme weather

QUESTION

When it comes to protecting people at risk from extreme weather events, such as storms or extreme heat, should your country provide more, less, or about the same level of protection?

Nearly eight in ten people (78 percent) globally wanted more protection for people at risk from extreme weather

Safeguarding communities against extreme weather events, such as extreme heat or floods, is necessary to reduce risks to life, livelihoods and nature. As climate change is becoming a present-day reality for millions of people, measures to help them adapt are an important priority, in particular when these events are becoming more frequent and more damaging.

What do we mean by 'protection from extreme weather'?

Examples of protection measures a country can take

- Invest in infrastructure to protect people and livelihoods, such as engineered flood defenses, irrigation systems and/or storm-proofing of roads and buildings

- Protect and restore nature to help protect people, such as planting mangroves to improve coastal defense, or trees to soak up water and reduce flood risk

- Provide early warning systems, such as flood warnings

- Educate people on what to do in case of extreme weather

- Provide disaster risk relief, such as accessible, secure shelter

Globally, the Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that a large majority (78 percent) of people wanted more protection against extreme weather events for those at risk. Meanwhile, 16 percent said the current level of protection should remain the same. Only 4 percent of people globally said their country should provide less protection for the most vulnerable.

Support for more protection is highest in most climate-vulnerable countries

From West Africa to Southeast Asia to the Caribbean, a huge majority of people in some of the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world called for more protection from extreme weather (Figure 29), demonstrating the far-reaching recognition of the need to urgently safeguard communities against climate change.

Support for more protection of people from extreme weather events was even higher among LDCs, where support was almost universal (89 percent) for more protection – 11 percentage points higher than the global population overall. These low-income countries confront severe structural impediments to sustainable development, and are the least able to respond to climate-related stress and extreme weather events.

% 'More protection'

0   100

Dot size is relative to country land area.
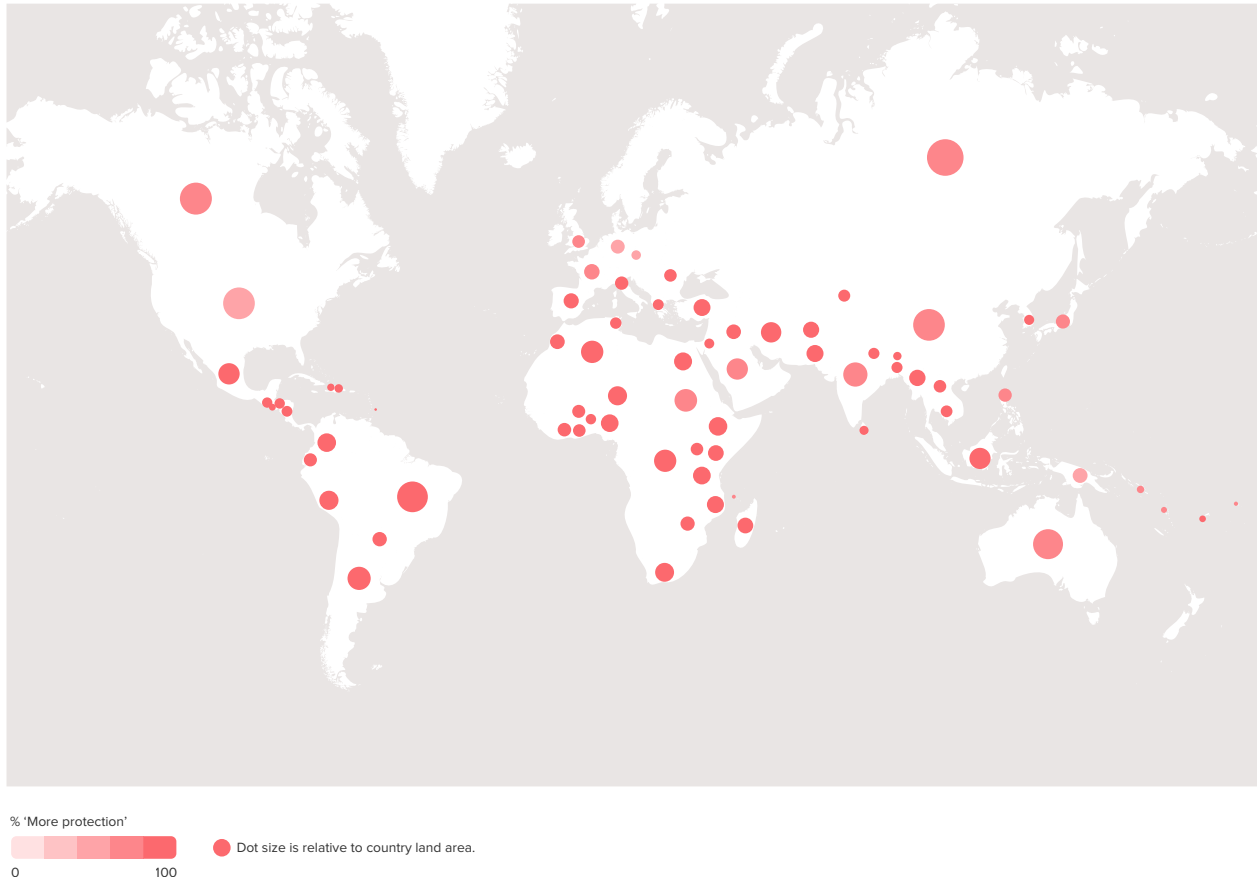
Figure 29: *Map showing the percentage of people per country who think their country should provide more protection for people at risk from extreme weather events.*

Support for more protection for people varies significantly across regions

As Figure 30 shows, a majority of people in all regions wanted more protection from extreme weather. Support in Latin America and the Caribbean (92 percent), Sub-Saharan Africa (88 percent) and the Arab States (84 percent) was significantly higher than in the other regions, especially Northern America at 58 percent.
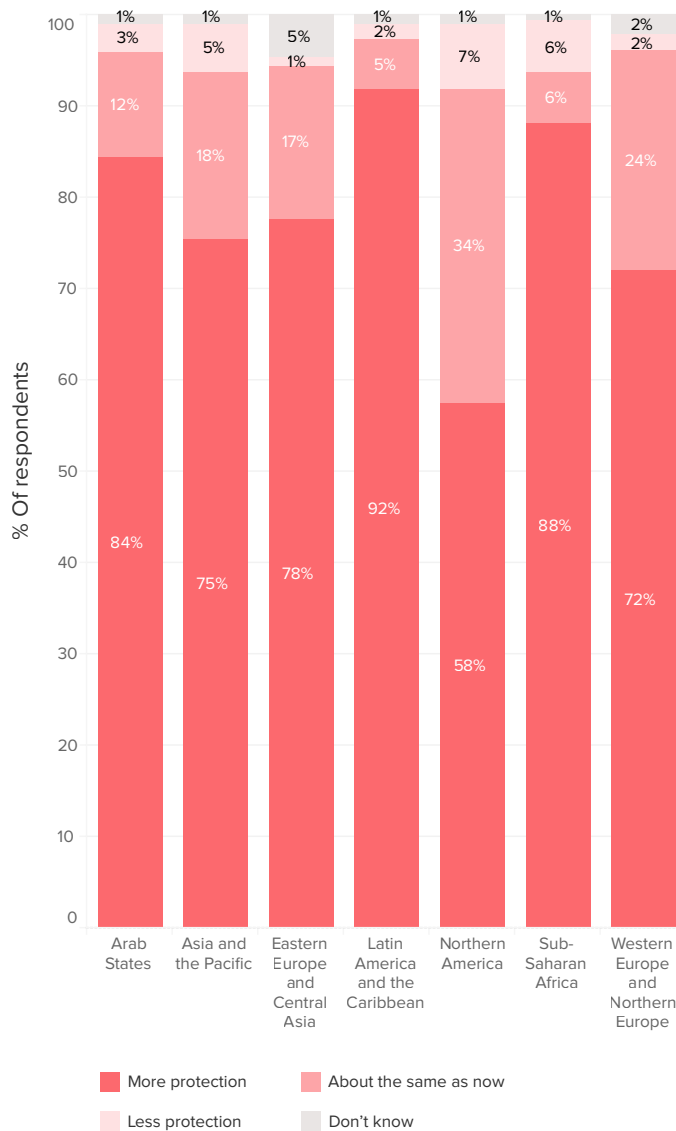
Figure 30: *Regional responses for the question, 'When it comes to protecting people at risk from extreme weather events, such as storms or extreme heat, should your country provide more protection, less protection, or about the same?'*

Analysis

Experience of extreme weather events drives public support for more protection

The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that people who reported experiencing more severe extreme weather events were 11 percentage points more likely to be supportive of more protection for people (89 percent) than the global overall figure (78 percent).

People in Benin (97 percent), and Cambodia, Ecuador and Haiti (96 percent) were most likely to want more protection of people, while Germany (55 percent), the Czechia* (44 percent) and Papua New Guinea** (43 percent), were least likely of the countries surveyed (Figure 31).
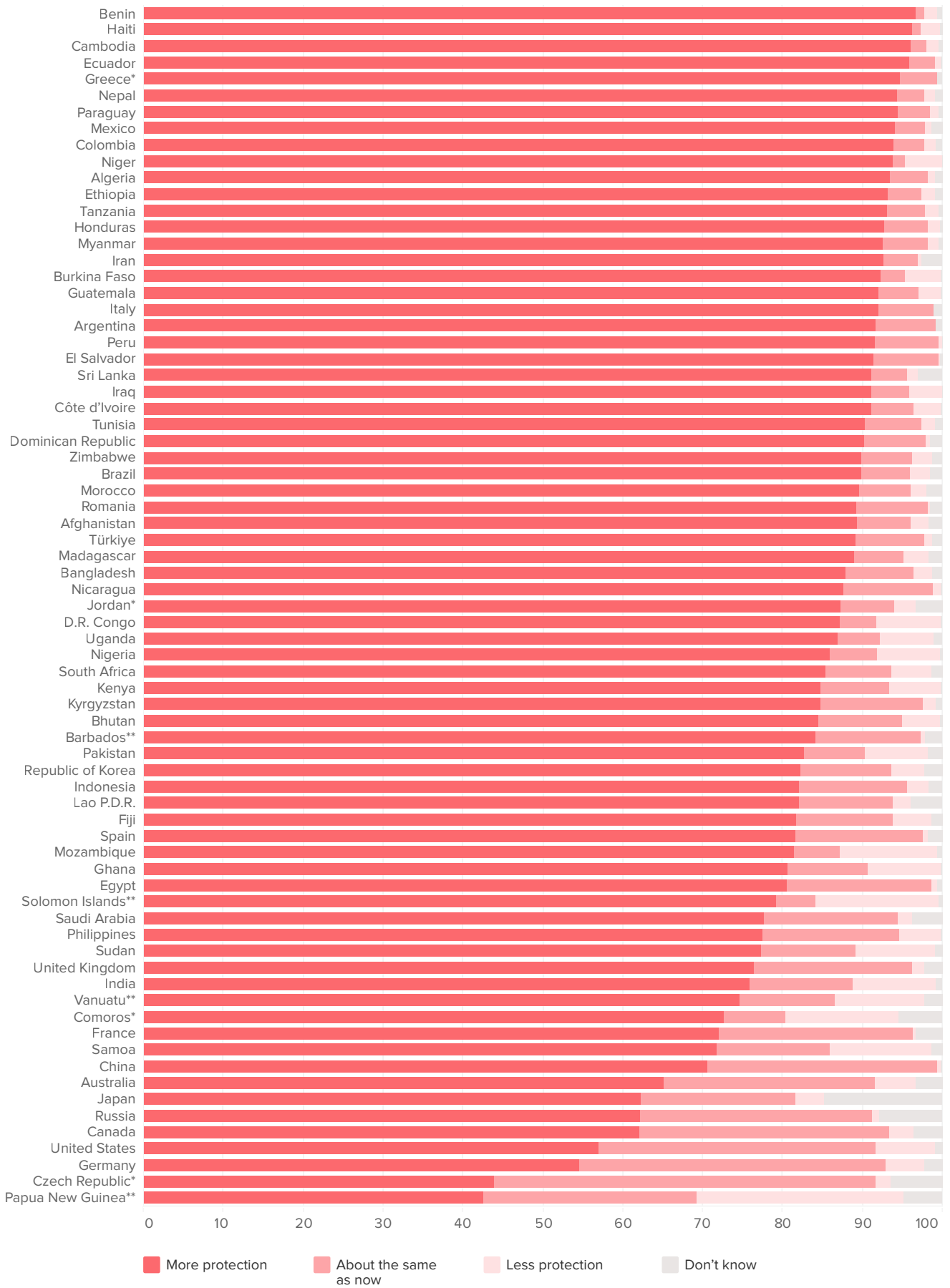
Figure 31: *Percentage of people per country who think their country should provide more protection for people at risk from extreme weather events.*

People want much more action on nature

QUESTION

How much should your country protect and restore nature, for example, by planting trees or protecting wildlife?

Globally, four in five (81 percent) people said their country should do a lot to protect and restore nature

Nature not only underpins our well-being, our economies and our societies, but also plays a key role in absorbing and storing carbon dioxide. Protecting and restoring nature can also significantly reduce the impact of floods, catastrophic storms and serious droughts, as well as help regulate water supplies. Slowing and adapting to climate change, therefore, depends on nature thriving.

The loss of nature worldwide, such as through deforestation or other land-use changes like agricultural production, has contributed to rising carbon dioxide emissions in recent years. The world is in a global crisis of nature loss, contributing 13–21 percent of global GHG emissions in the period 2010-2019.[39]

In October, Colombia will host the 2024 UN Biodiversity Conference, COP16, where countries will discuss these issues and how the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework has been implemented since its adoption in December 2022.

When asked about how much respondents wanted more action to protect nature, the Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that globally, a huge majority (81 percent) of people said they wanted their country to do a lot. This compares with just one in ten (13 percent) who wanted their country to do a little. Only one in twenty (5 percent) of people said their country should not protect and restore nature at all.

The countries that were least likely to want their country to protect and restore nature a lot were Indonesia (65 percent), Japan (52 percent) and Papua New Guinea** (50 percent), while those most likely to want action were Cambodia (98 percent), Niger (97 percent) and Romania (96 percent) (Figure 32).

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39   https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/land-use--land-use-change-and-forestry-lulucf
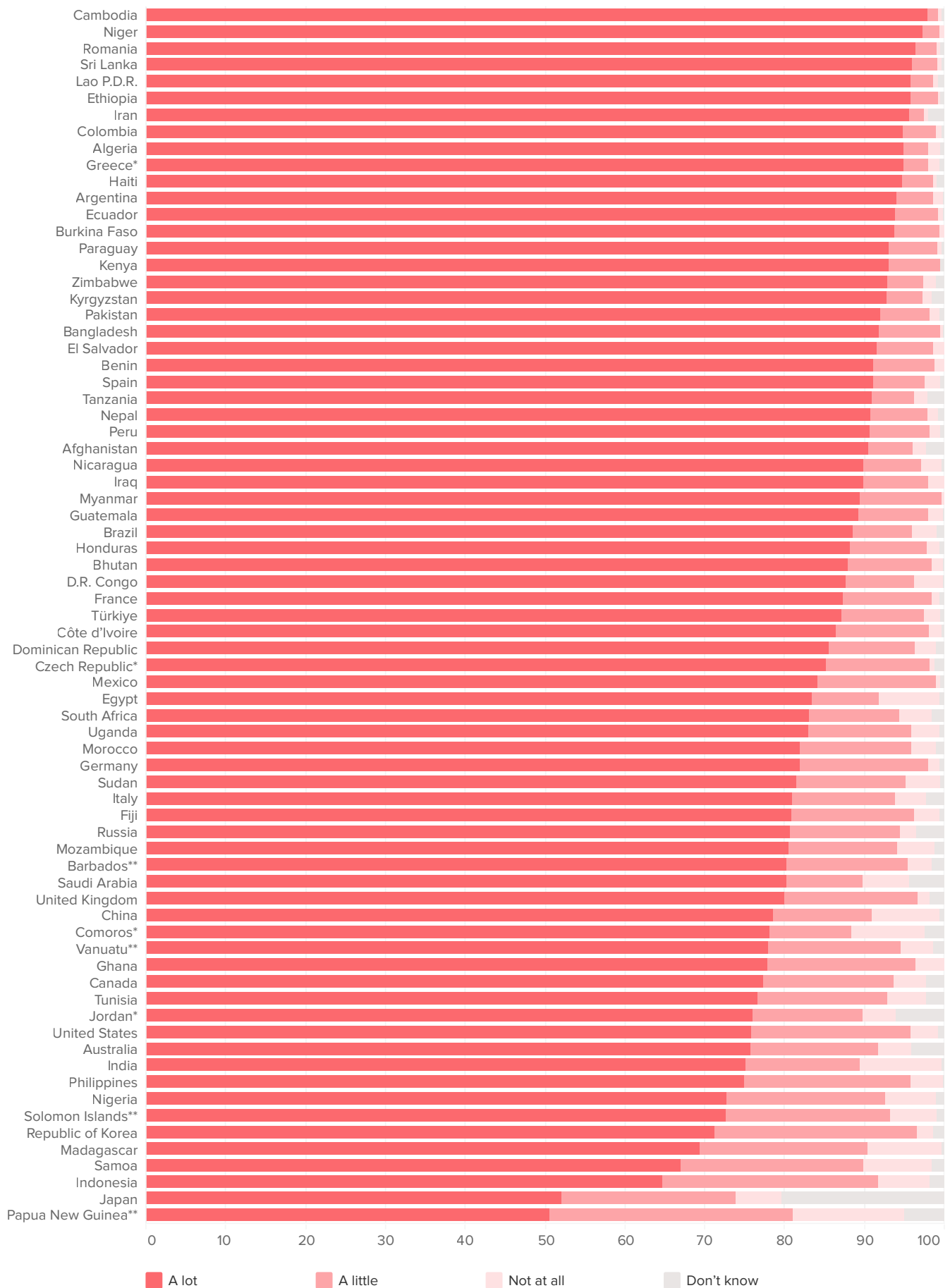
Figure 32: *Percentage of people per country who want their country to protect and restore nature.*

Legend: A lot | A little | Not at all | Don't know

Country spotlights

Colombia

Colombia is one of the most biodiverse countries in the world, and Colombia's Amazon region spans close to 48 million hectares, forming a natural hotspot for biodiversity. Deforestation threatens the country's biodiverse forests, and the country has been working to mobilize resources for biodiversity conservation.[40] Colombia also has in its NDC target to reduce deforestation to 50,000 hectares/year by 2030. The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that 95 percent of people in Colombia wanted their country to protect and restore nature a lot.

Indonesia

Indonesia is the world's largest archipelagic state, with more than 17,500 islands.[41] Land-use changes such as deforestation are a major source of GHG emissions in Indonesia. Its revised NDC includes targets to restore two million hectares of peatlands and rehabilitate 12 million hectares of degraded lands by 2030, as well as reach net zero emissions in forestry and other land-use by 2030.[42] The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that 65 percent of people in Indonesia were supportive of efforts to protect and restore nature, whether this be a lot or a little.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo

The DRC is the second largest country in Africa, located in Sub-Saharan Africa within the Congo Basin. A majority of the DRC's land area is part of the Congo tropical rainforest, which stores 8 percent of global forest carbon stocks.[43] Land-use changes are a major source of the DRC's carbon emissions, and its revised NDC from 2021 includes measures on forestry and agriculture to reduce these emissions. The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that 88 percent of people in the DRC were supportive of the protection and restoration of nature, either a lot or a little.

40   https://www.undpopenplanet.org/projects/connectivity_and_biodiversity_conservation_in_the_colombian_amazon/
41   https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/indonesia
42   https://climatepromise.undp.org/what-we-do/where-we-work/indonesia
43   https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/congo-dem-rep

People want more climate change education in schools

QUESTION

Should schools in your country do more or less to teach about climate change?

Four in five people (80 percent) globally called for schools in their country to teach more about climate change

Education in school is a critical part of addressing the issue of climate change. In schools especially, young people need to be taught the impact of our changing climate and given the opportunity to learn how to adapt to it and help identify future solutions.

Eight in ten people (80 percent) wanted schools in their country to teach more about climate change, compared to one in ten who said schools should teach about the same amount. Only 6 percent of people globally said schools in their country should teach less about climate change.

Support for more climate change education is greatest in Least Developed Countries

Huge majorities in all countries surveyed said schools in their country should do more to teach people about climate change. Significantly higher proportions of people in LDCs (93 percent) supported more education on climate change compared to G20 countries (74 percent), representing a lower majority of people.

Similarly, high majorities of people wanted their country's schools to provide more climate change education in Latin America and the Caribbean (93 percent regional overall estimate) and Sub-Saharan Africa (92 percent regional overall estimate) (Figure 32).
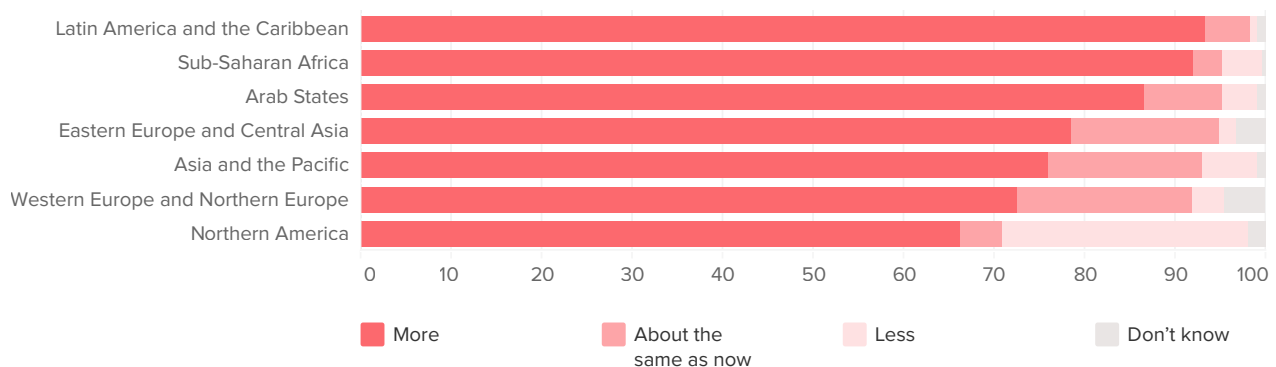
Figure 33: *Proportion of responses per region for if schools should do more or less to teach about climate change.*

Huge majorities in countries around the world want more climate change education

Legend: More | About the same as now | Less | Don't know
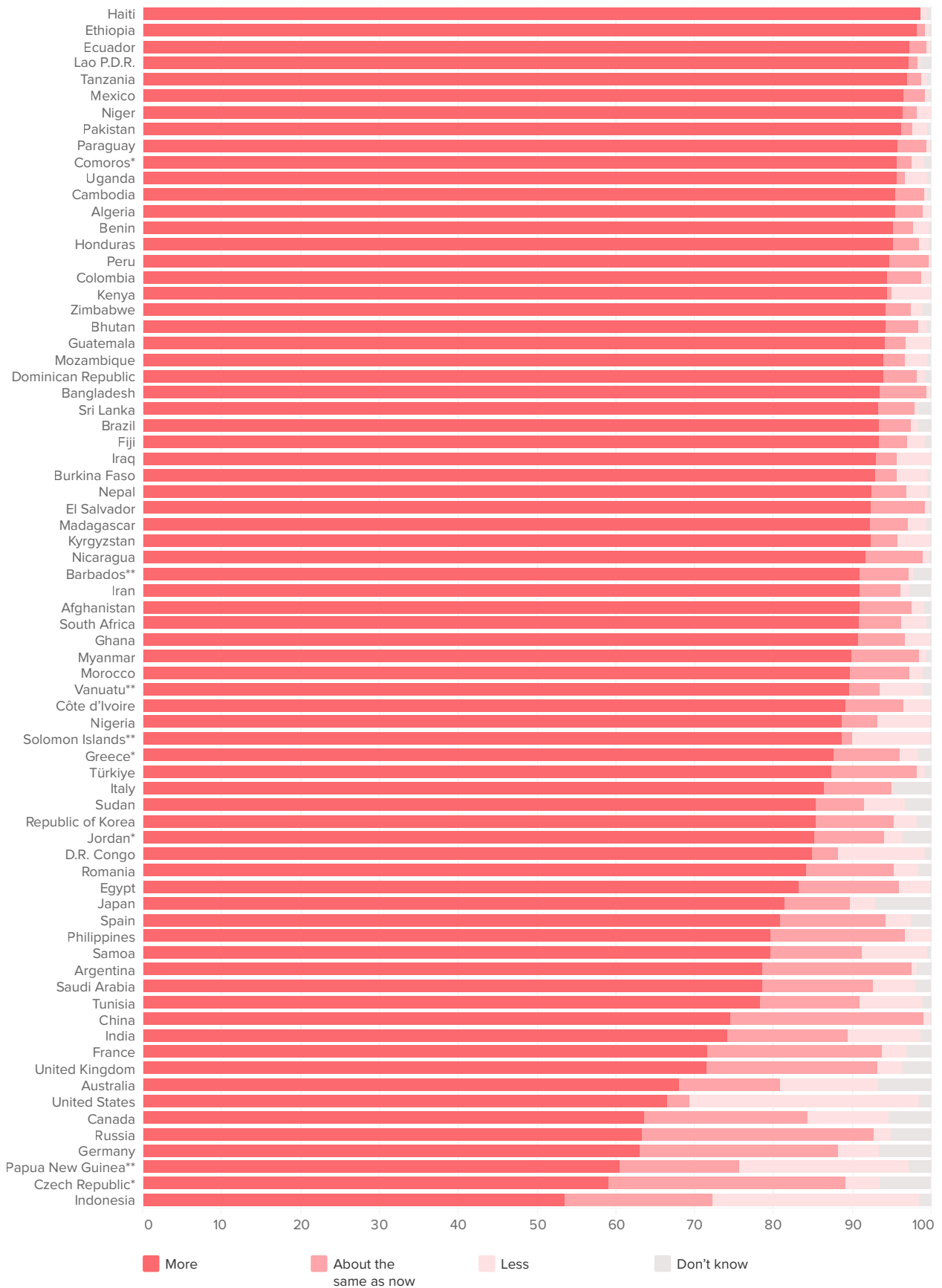
Figure 34: *Responses per country for if schools should teach more or less about climate change.*

The countries where most people wanted more education on climate change in schools, with near total majorities, were Haiti (99 percent), Ethiopia (98 percent) and Ecuador (97 percent). The countries where most people wanted less education on climate change were the United States (29 percent), Indonesia (26 percent) and Papua New Guinea** (21 percent) (Figure 34).

THE PEOPLES' CALL FOR COLLABORATION

4.
THE PEOPLES' CALL FOR COLLABORATION

People want climate collaboration from countries

QUESTION

Should countries work together on climate change even if they disagree on other issues, such as trade or security?

A huge majority of people (86 percent) globally called for collaboration on climate change

At a time of escalating tensions over trade and geopolitics, the Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that the vast majority (86 percent) of people were in favor of countries putting aside their differences and cooperating on climate change. Only 7 percent of people globally said that countries should work separately on climate change, while fewer (5 percent) said that no country should work on climate change.

Huge majorities in G20 countries call for international collaboration on addressing climate change

The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 revealed that people in G20 countries were calling for their country to put differences aside to work together on climate. Four in five (84 percent) people in G20 countries called for countries to work together on climate change – even if they disagree on other issues, such as trade or security.

G20 countries that were most likely to say countries should work together despite their differences were Mexico (95 percent), Italy and France (93 percent). Indonesia (77 percent), India (79 percent) and the United States (80 percent) were the G20 countries that were slightly less likely to call for countries to work together on climate change, but only by 6 percentage points less than the G20 overall estimate.

Among BRICS, South Africa had the lowest level of support (82 percent) and among EU countries, the lowest was Romania (77 percent).

Notable majorities of people in the EU[44] (92 percent) and BRICS (83 percent) also responded that countries should work together on addressing climate change regardless of geopolitical or economic differences, demonstrating a worldwide call for more collaboration on the climate crisis, which no country can solve alone.

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44   The EU figures are population weighted averages of the EU member states surveyed, not overall EU estimates.

All countries want international collaboration on climate change
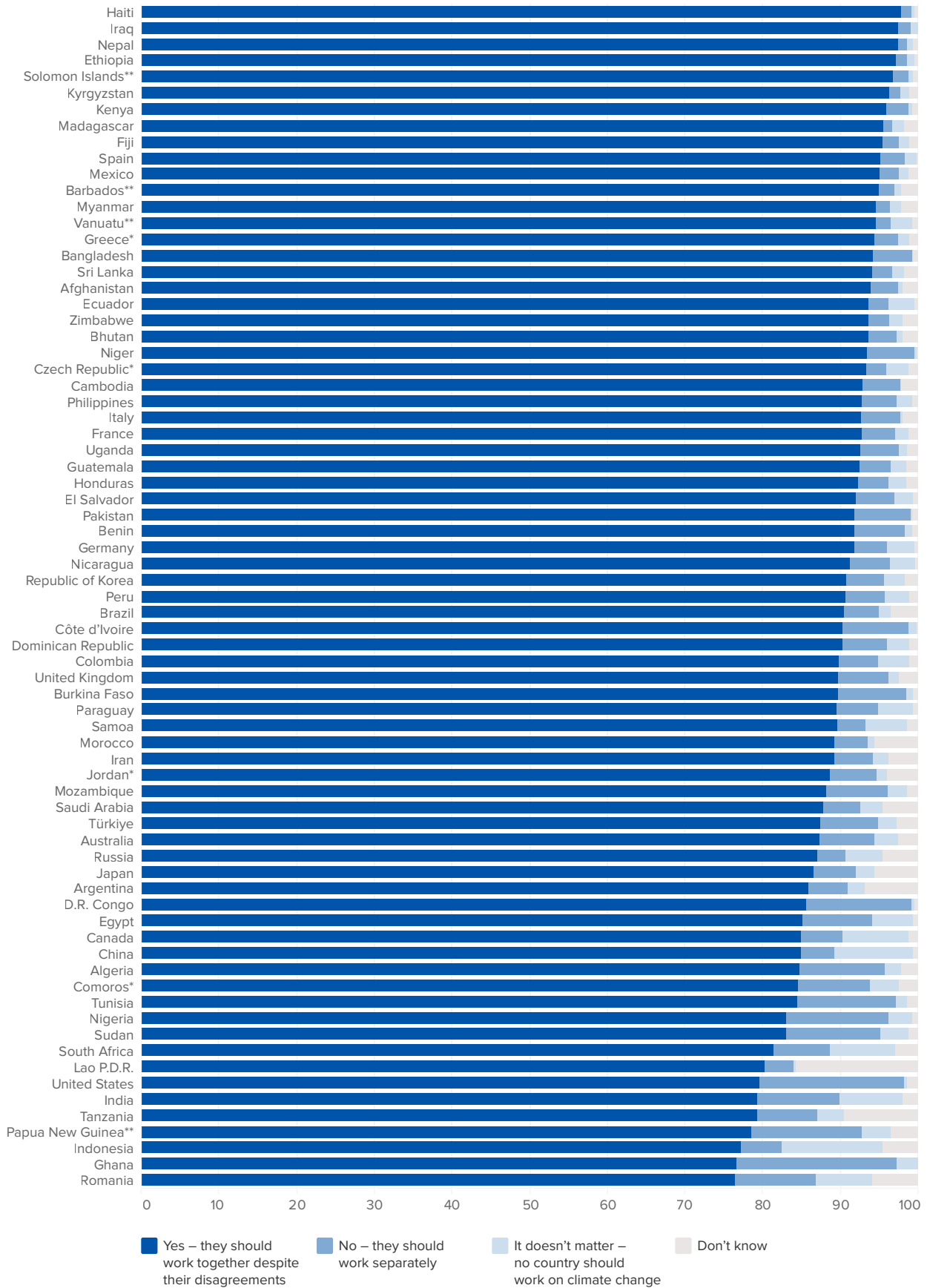
Figure 35: *Responses per country on if countries should work together on climate change even if they disagree on other issues, such as trade or security.*

Figure 35 shows that there was not one country where a minority of people wanted this, but the countries where the fewest people supported working together on climate were Indonesia, Ghana and Romania (77 percent).

People with lower levels of formal education are less supportive of international cooperation

The survey revealed that groups with lower levels of formal education were less consistently in support of international cooperation on climate change. Nearly three in four people (77 percent) surveyed who had never attended school were in support of international collaboration, while a significantly higher proportion of those with primary education (84 percent), secondary (87 percent) and post-secondary education (88 percent) supported international cooperation on climate change.

Meanwhile, men and women and people of all ages were equally likely to support international collaboration.

Country spotlight

Afghanistan

Afghanistan is a landlocked country in south-central Asia, whose economy is highly reliant on agriculture and livestock – an industry highly susceptible to climate impacts.[45] Two-thirds (69 percent) of Afghan households experience high levels of deprivation, such as lack of access to water, food, healthcare, and/or basic income..[46] Weather events like drought and flash flooding in the last few decades show the extreme vulnerability of Afghanistan to climate change, which is amplified by poverty, food insecurity and inequality.[47] The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that 94 percent of people in Afghanistan thought countries should work together on climate change even if they disagree on other issues.

Haiti

Haiti is the most populous Caribbean country with 11.4 million people located on the Island of Hispaniola – which it shares with the Dominican Republic – in the Caribbean Sea. It is the poorest country in Latin America and the Caribbean, and suffers from security threats and political instability.[48] Haiti remains highly vulnerable to climate impacts, with 96 percent of its population exposed to hazards, primarily hurricanes and floods. The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that a near total majority (98 percent) of people in Haiti thought countries should work together on climate change, despite disagreements.

Spain

Spain is the second largest country of the EU, located on the Iberian Peninsula and bordered by the Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean.[49] The country has a population of around 47.4 million – 80 percent of which live in urban areas – and the sixth largest economy in Europe. Spain is particularly affected by droughts, including already in 2024. The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found that 95 percent of people in Spain thought countries should collaborate on addressing climate change, even if they disagree about other issues.

45 https://www.britannica.com/place/Afghanistan/Demographic-trends
46 https://www.undp.org/afghanistan/publications/two-years-review
47 https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2021-05/15396A-WB_Afghanistan%20Country%20Profile-WEB.pdf
48 https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/haiti/overview
49 https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/spain

People want more support for poorer countries on climate

Around eight in ten people (79 percent) said they wanted rich countries to give more support to poorer countries. This is compared with one in ten (13 percent) people who said they were content with rich countries giving the same amount of support as they are currently, and just 6 percent of people globally who think rich countries should provide less help.

Huge majorities want more support for poorer countries

Three in four people (74 percent) in G20 countries supported rich countries giving poorer countries more support to address climate change. This support rises by 20 percentage points among people in LDCs (91 percent). Across continents, many countries with the highest proportion of support for increased help for poorer countries are LDCs, including Haiti and Afghanistan (97 percent), Lao PDR (96 percent) and Mozambique (95 percent).

People in poorer countries want more support and people in rich countries want to provide that support

Climate impacts are more acutely felt by people in poorer countries where infrastructure and resources are less able to withstand disasters such as floods, heatwaves and droughts. More help is urgently required for poorer countries to safely adapt to climate change.

The poorest countries by GDP per capita – those most immediately in need of international support to address climate change – were more likely to be in favor of rich countries giving more help to poorer countries – by upwards of 30 percent – than the world's wealthiest countries by GDP per capita.

Poorest surveyed countries (ranked according to GDP per capita, 2022)[52]	Most wealthy surveyed countries (ranked according to GDP per capita, 2022)
Afghanistan (97%)	United States (64%)
Mozambique (95%)	Australia (73%)
Niger (93%)	Canada (62%)
Democratic Republic of the Congo (88%)	Germany (60%)
Burkina Faso (79%)	United Kingdom (67%)

Every country says rich countries should give more help to poorer countries to address climate change
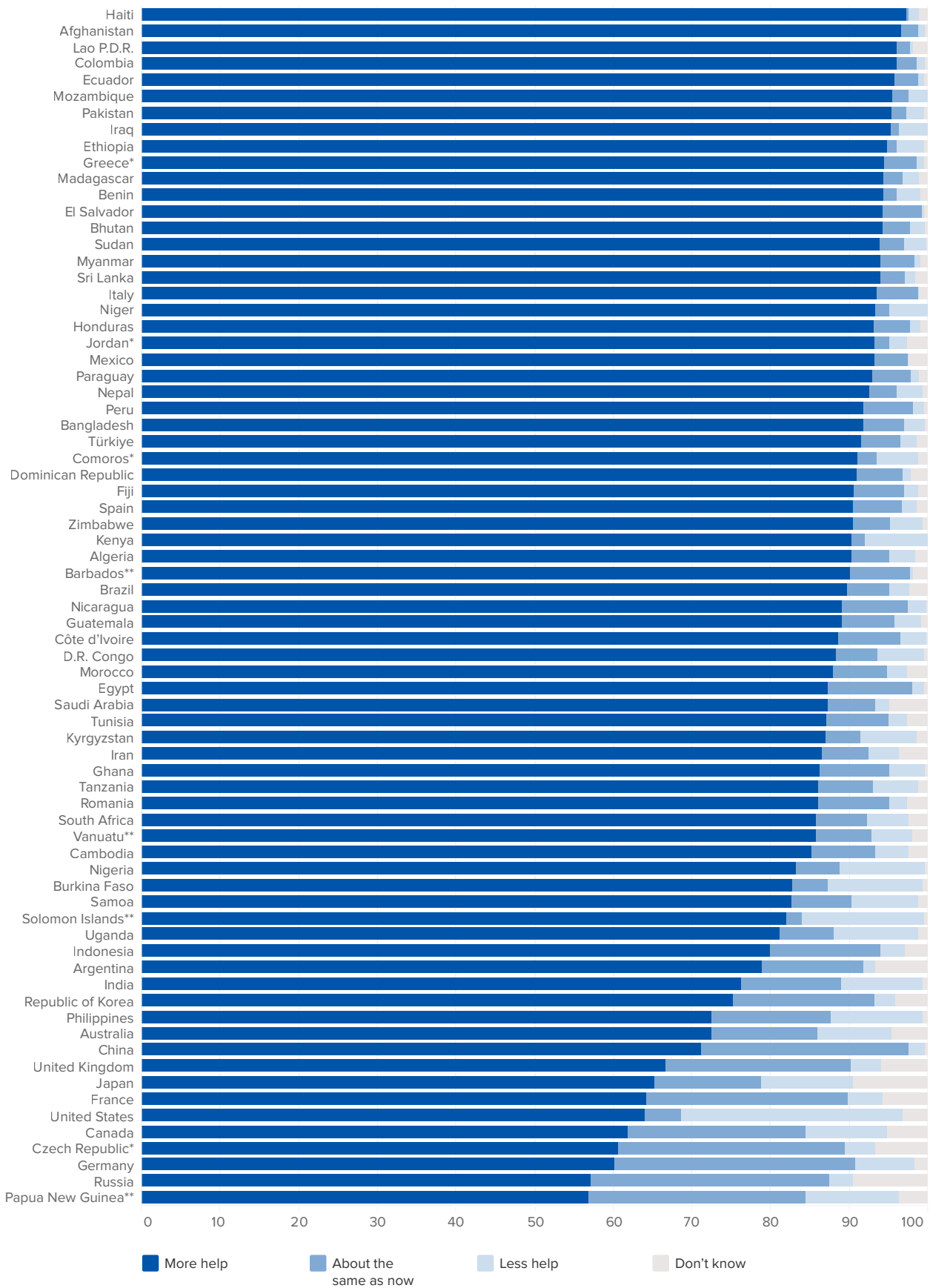
Figure 36: *Country responses for the question 'Should rich countries give more help to poorer countries to address climate change.'*

Figure 36 shows that a majority of people in every country surveyed said rich countries should give more help to poorer countries to address climate change. The countries where people were most likely to want rich countries to give more help were Haiti and Afghanistan (97 percent), and Lao PDR (96 percent), while the Czechia* and Germany (60 percent), Papua New Guinea** and Russia (57 percent) were least likely.

In many G20 countries, women are more supportive than men of rich countries giving more help to poorer countries to adapt to climate change

A similarly large majority of women (80 percent) and men (79 percent) globally said they wanted rich countries to give more help to poorer countries to address climate change. Of the countries where women were more in favor than men of increasing such help, the five countries with the largest gender gaps were all in the G20. This gap was largest in the United States, where women were 18 percentage points more likely than men to be in support of rich countries giving more help to poorer countries to adapt to climate change.

Country	Women	Men	Difference
United States	73%	55%	+18%
Australia	80%	65%	+16%
Brazil	93%	86%	+8%
Saudi Arabia	92%	84%	+7%
Germany	64%	57%	+7%

India was the only country where men were substantially more likely than women to be supportive of rich countries giving more help to poorer countries (79 percent compared with 73 percent).

52   https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD

Analysis

Those not as impacted by climate change still want more help given to poorer countries from rich countries

The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 found the impacts of climate change are affecting peoples' decision-making to differing degrees. Two thirds (69 percent) of people globally said climate change has affected their big decisions a lot or a little, while less than one-third (30 percent) said not at all.

By that measure, people whose big decisions have been affected "a lot" are most likely to want rich countries to increase their climate support for poorer countries (89 percent). The tendency for individuals affected by climate change to be more supportive of rich countries increasing their amount of help to poorer countries is similarly reflected at the country level. Figure 37 shows that countries where there are more people who believe climate change affects their big decisions tend to have more people who also wanted rich countries to increase their help for poorer countries. However, a large majority (67 percent) of people who do not believe their big decisions have been affected by climate change were still supportive of rich countries giving more help to poor countries to address climate change.
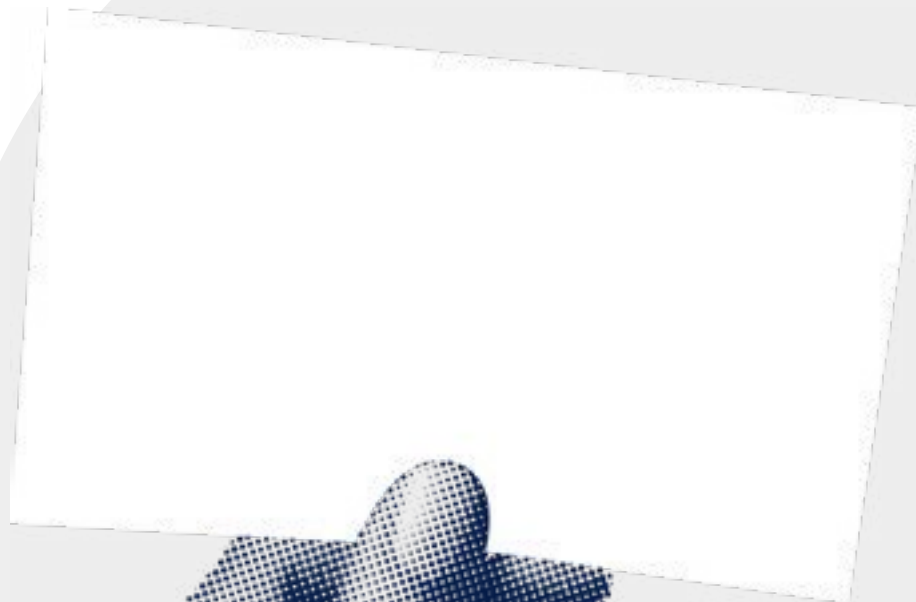
Figure 37: *Percentage of people who say rich countries should give more help to poorer countries to address climate change, plotted against how affected their big decisions are by climate change.*

METHODOLOGY

5
METHODOLOGY

Citizens' support for climate-related policies is a key factor in countries raising their climate ambitions and responding to current challenges with solutions.

Given UNDP's unique role in supporting 120 countries in developing and implementing their national climate plans (or NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, through its flagship Climate Promise initiative, it is also a crucial tool for helping governments gauge public perspectives and experiences on climate change. This support extends to policy priorities at both national and global levels, which could be integral to those national pledges.

The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 provides the latest and most comprehensive insight into global experiences of climate change and appetite for ambitious climate policy. The survey reached countries and communities that had not had the opportunity to share their experiences and views about climate change to a global audience.

The questions for the survey were designed to be relevant to all, regardless of education level, culture, economic status or other demographics of respondents. For demographic information, respondents were asked to identify their age, their gender and when they left education.

The first set of questions asked about people's experiences of climate change, including worry and impacts on their daily lives. The second set of questions asked respondents how well they think different groups are addressing climate change, and the third and final set of questions asked what respondents would like to see happen to address climate change and its impacts. The data was then reviewed by world-renowned experts on climate policy. The survey, conducted by GeoPoll, was collated and processed by analysts at the University of Oxford.

Survey administration

The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 survey was administered by GeoPoll by Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). Sampling was primarily done by Random Digit Dialing (RDD) of mobile phone numbers, with quota management for groups defined by age, gender and education. There were some exceptions to this standard approach to RDD:

- In Italy, calls were to landlines for local efficacy reasons.

- In some countries, where required for pragmatic reasons, calls were made at random to the phones of people who had previously been randomly selected for another survey (where possible such respondents were drawn from a pool of those initially selected by RDD).

- For particularly hard to reach groups (such as those under 18 and those with low levels of education), a within-household selection from an RDD call was sometimes used. That is to say, whomever was randomly called was asked if there was anyone fitting the description of the required group at that household, and to pass the phone to that person if so.

Following the RDD framework, samples were restricted to those aged 15 and above in the countries covered. Those between 15 and 17 were asked to pass the phone to a parent or guardian to obtain permission before participating in the survey.

 In this report, the term *country*, used interchangeably with *government*, *state* or *economy*, does not imply political independence but refers to any territory for which authorities report separate social or economic statistics. Within-country regional stratification was used where possible,

including in Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, India, Iran, Italy, Mexico, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States. For those countries, the number of respondents for each region closely matched the distribution of the population. For other countries, the regional balance of the sample was assessed and managed to ensure broad and adequate coverage, but no claims of perfect within-country regional representation can be made.

The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 report uses the following seven regions of the word to group countries surveyed: Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America[50], Sub-Saharan Africa, Western Europe and Northern Europe.

The survey was administered in 87 different languages: Afrikaans, Amharic, Arabic, Azeri, Bahasa Indonesia, Bengali, Berber, Bisayan, Bislama, Burmese, Cebuano, Comorian, Czech, Dari, Dioula, Djerma, Dutch, Dzongkha, English, Ewe, Farsi, Fijian, Fijian Hindi, French, German, Greek, Gujarati, Haitian Creole, Hausa, Hindi, Hiri Motu, Igbo, Ilocano, Iraqi Arabic, Italiano, Japanese, Kannada, Kazakh, Khmer, Kikongo, Korean, Kurdish, Kyrgyz, Laotian, Lingala, Luganda, Malagasy, Malayalam, Mandarin, Marathi, Mooré, Moroccan Arabic, Ndebele, Nepali, Odia, Oromo, Pashto, Pidgin (Nigerian), Pidgin (Solomons), Polish, Portuguese, Punjabi, Rohingya, Romanian, Russian, Samoan, Saraiki, Sepedi, Shona, Sindhi, Sinhala, Somali, Spanish, Standard Moroccan Berber, Swahili, Swedish, Tagalog, Tamil, Telegu, Tigrigna, Tok Pisin, Turkish, Twi, Urdu, Xhosa, Yoruba and Zulu.

Given UNDP's strong commitment to SIDS and LDCs, especially given their high vulnerability to climate change impacts, country selection for surveys included various countries from both groups as a key part of the analysis. LDCs are highlighted in the table below in blue, while SIDS are highlighted in teal.

The analysis of the survey data and key conclusions reflected in the Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 report focus on SIDS and LDCs, as well as other country groupings such as the G20, the EU and BRICS. Our aim was to provide insights across these diverse groups, considering their varying levels of vulnerability to climate change consequences and their impact on global GHG emissions. The survey included all five original countries in the BRICS group and all the individual members of the G20, but not the whole of the EU. The countries included in the Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 survey for each grouping are detailed in the table below:

50 Northern America used throughout the report to refer to Canada and the United States of America.

G20	SIDS	LDCs	EU	BRICS
Argentina	Barbados	Afghanistan	Czechia	Brazil
Australia	Comoros	Bangladesh	France	China
Brazil	Dominican Republic	Benin	Germany	India
Canada	Fiji	Burkina Faso	Greece	Russia
China	Haiti	Cambodia	Italy	South Africa
France	Papua New Guinea	Comoros	Romania	
Germany	Samoa	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Spain	
India	Solomon Islands	Ethiopia		
Indonesia	Vanuatu	Haiti		
Italy		Lao PDR		
Japan		Madagascar		
Mexico		Mozambique		
Republic of Korea		Myanmar		
Russia		Nepal		
Saudi Arabia		Niger		
South Africa		Solomon Islands		
Türkiye		Sudan		
United Kingdom		Tanzania		
United States		Uganda		

The survey was designed to include a range of people within and between countries, covering diverse demographic and geographic groups.

Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) was used in all the countries surveyed. Sample sizes in each country typically varied from 900 to 1,500 respondents. Samples with 500-600 respondents were collected for some Small Island Developing States and a few other small countries. The overall response rate reached 6.8 percent, with a total of 1.9 million calls made to achieve 73,765 interviews. The survey calls commenced in September 2023 and concluded in May 2024. Response rates[51] for each country are provided in the table below, including the percent of completes that used second-hand RDD and whether or not handoffs were used.

51   Response Rates quoted in the table are calculated according to the American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) definition for Response Rate 1 (RR1), or the minimum response rate, which is "the number of complete interviews divided by the number of interviews (complete plus partial) plus the number of non-interviews (refusal and break-off plus non-contacts plus others) plus all cases of unknown eligibility (unknown if housing unit, plus unknown, other)."

Country	Fieldwork start	Fieldwork end	Response Rate*			
			No. of complete interviews	% of completes that were second-hand RDD	Handoffs used? Yes/ No	Response rate
Argentina	2024-02-14	2024-04-10	905	0.0%	No	6.3%
Barbados	2024-02-06	2024-03-03	617	0.0%	No	5.6%
Brazil	2024-02-29	2024-03-28	901	0.0%	No	1.6%
Canada	2024-02-15	2024-04-12	922	0.0%	No	1.6%
Mexico	2024-02-12	2024-03-27	864	0.0%	No	1.0%
United States	2024-02-08	2024-04-02	902	0.0%	Yes	2.9%
Czechia	2024-02-23	2024-04-09	500	0.0%	No	2.6%
France	2024-02-19	2024-04-03	908	0.0%	No	4.4%
Germany	2024-02-15	2024-04-04	911	1.1%	No	3.2%
Greece	2024-02-09	2024-02-27	507	0.0%	No	4.2%
Italy	2024-02-23	2024-04-09	900	0.0%	No	18.6%
Poland	2024-02-13	2024-03-02	393	0.0%	No	1.2%
Romania	2024-02-20	2024-03-29	986	0.7%	No	5.3%
Spain	2024-02-08	2024-04-03	912	3.9%	No	6.6%
Sweden	2024-02-22	2024-03-10	431	0.0%	No	3.7%
The Netherlands	2024-02-19	2024-03-05	238	0.0%	No	2.9%
United Kingdom	2024-02-15	2024-03-28	900	0.0%	No	7.9%
Comoros	2024-02-19	2024-03-04	843	0.0%	No	26.9%
Iran	2024-02-17	2024-03-09	969	0.0%	No	12.8%
Jordan	2024-02-20	2024-03-08	674	0.0%	No	13.6%
Saudi Arabia	2024-02-20	2024-04-03	905	0.0%	No	7.9%
South Africa	2024-04-19	2024-05-05	954	0.0%	Yes	5.1%
Tunisia	2024-02-17	2024-03-06	863	0.0%	No	4.5%
Türkiye	2024-02-20	2024-04-02	913	0.0%	Yes	2.7%
India	2024-02-21	2024-03-14	953	0.0%	No	14.5%
Indonesia	2024-02-21	2024-04-04	897	0.0%	Yes	10.4%
China	2024-02-26	2024-03-13	921	0.0%	No	4.9%

Country	Fieldwork start	Fieldwork end	Response Rate*			
			No. of complete interviews	% of completes that were second-hand RDD	Handoffs used? Yes/No	Response rate
Japan	2024-02-19	2024-04-04	900	0.0%	Yes	5.7%
Republic of Korea	2024-02-19	2024-04-03	900	0.0%	Yes	5.2%
Kazakhstan	2024-02-21	2024-03-06	485	0.0%	No	2.5%
Kyrgyzstan	2024-02-21	2024-03-07	964	0.0%	Yes	9.4%
Australia	2024-02-16	2024-04-14	1001	0.0%	No	1.2%
Fiji	2024-02-23	2024-04-14	1039	4.8%	Yes	20.7%
Papua New Guinea	2024-02-22	2024-04-30	880	0.0%	Yes	3.4%
Samoa	2024-02-22	2024-04-14	995	0.0%	Yes	4.7%
Solomon Islands	2024-02-20	2024-05-03	878	0.0%	Yes	6.1%
Vanuatu	2024-02-20	2024-04-29	879	0.0%	Yes	1.4%
Russia	2024-02-14	2024-03-20	923	0.0%	No	1.2%
Afghanistan	2023-10-26	2023-11-29	1007	0.0%	No	4.0%
Algeria	2023-08-07	2023-09-06	1002	0.0%	No	6.2%
Bangladesh	2023-10-18	2024-01-24	1004	30.0%	No	3.5%
Benin	2023-08-04	2023-08-26	1038	0.0%	No	16.0%
Bhutan	2023-09-14	2023-10-05	1033	0.0%	No	11.1%
Burkina Faso	2023-08-04	2023-08-31	1117	20.0%	No	11.2%
Cambodia	2023-10-18	2023-12-05	1001	0.0%	No	4.0%
Colombia	2023-09-15	2023-12-29	1058	70.0%	No	8.0%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2023-08-04	2023-09-20	1556	55.0%	No	4.0%
Dominican Republic	2023-09-13	2023-11-20	1076	0.0%	No	3.1%
Ecuador	2023-09-12	2023-11-20	1020	50.0%	No	2.5%
Egypt	2023-08-07	2023-09-06	1062	0.0%	No	15.1%
Ethiopia	2023-08-05	2023-09-10	1031	2.0%	No	3.3%
Ghana	2023-08-03	2023-09-29	1026	35.0%	No	4.3%
Guatemala	2023-09-13	2023-10-04	1085	0.0%	No	4.4%

Country	Fieldwork start	Fieldwork end	Response Rate*			
			No. of complete interviews	% of completes that were second-hand RDD	Handoffs used? Yes/No	Response rate
Haiti	2023-10-25	2023-12-06	1002	48.0%	No	1.4%
Honduras	2023-09-14	2023-11-25	1039	49.0%	No	2.2%
Iraq	2023-09-14	2023-10-04	1008	0.0%	No	4.1%
Côte d'Ivoire	2023-08-06	2023-09-06	1059	25.0%	No	6.3%
Kenya	2023-08-08	2024-01-17	1052	19.0%	No	3.1%
Lao PDR	2023-10-18	2023-11-01	1044	0.0%	No	4.7%
Madagascar	2023-08-04	2023-10-03	1049	46.0%	No	1.2%
Morocco	2023-08-05	2023-09-06	1038	0.0%	No	3.2%
Mozambique	2023-08-05	2023-10-24	1063	32.0%	No	1.4%
Myanmar	2023-11-22	2023-12-19	1008	0.0%	No	8.1%
Nepal	2023-11-19	2023-12-05	1003	0.0%	No	7.3%
Nicaragua	2023-09-13	2023-10-05	1074	0.0%	No	24.3%
Niger	2023-08-05	2023-08-24	1112	0.0%	No	10.2%
Nigeria	2024-01-27	2024-02-15	1539	0.0%	No	13.1%
Nigeria	2024-01-27	2024-02-15	1539	0.0%	No	13.1%
Pakistan	2024-02-02	2024-03-07	1245	17.0%	No	2.8%
Paraguay	2023-09-17	2023-10-19	1086	0.0%	No	17.6%
Peru	2023-09-18	2023-12-06	1104	41.0%	No	17.9%
Philippines	2023-09-21	2024-02-19	1020	17.0%	Yes	2.4%
Sri Lanka	2023-11-02	2024-01-19	1010	2.0%	No	14.6%
Sudan	2023-09-20	2023-10-23	1036	0.0%	No	6.3%
Tanzania	2023-09-15	2023-10-04	1027	0.0%	No	4.8%
Uganda	2023-08-05	2023-09-01	1057	62.0%	No	3.5%
Zimbabwe	2023-08-03	2023-11-03	1002	35.0%	No	6.6%

Data processing

The raw data, while relatively close, does not perfectly represent the socio-demographic profile of each country in terms of age, gender and educational attainment. Data weighting, or rebalancing, techniques were employed to generate estimates of quantities of interest that accurately reflect the joint distribution of these demographics within each country. These more representative estimates offer valuable insights about public opinion across participating countries or groupings of countries.

All global and regional estimates and other cross-country overall estimates were population-weighted, and so the results are strongly influenced by larger countries such as India, China, Russia and the United States.

For demographic information, respondents were asked to identify their gender, their age and when they left their education.

To reconcile the different measures of education from the Peoples' Climate Vote 2024 and the Wittgenstein Centre data, it was necessary to estimate the approximate level of education for each respondent using information on the age the respondent left education, and their actual age. The respondents were asked what year they left education and the following mapping was applied:

- Never attended school ➡ Never attended school (ISCED level 0)

- Left school aged less than 12 ➡ Primary level education (ISCED level 1)

- Left school aged 12 to 19 ➡ Secondary level education (ISCED levels 2 and 3)

- Left education aged 20 or over ➡ Post-secondary level education (ISCED levels 4+)

- Still in education and under 20 years of age ➡ Secondary level education (ISCED levels 2 and 3)

- Still in education and 20 years or older ➡ Post-secondary level education (ISCED levels 4+)

The joint distribution of age, gender and education from the UN and Wittgenstein data[52] set the expectations of what a perfect random sample of a given size from each country would look like with respect to those socio-demographics. For any given country survey, no overall estimates of public opinion are published unless there are sufficient numbers of respondents from each age-gender-education group (for example, women aged 60+ who never attended school was one group). There were 32 such groups defined by combinations of age (15-17, 18-35, 36-59, 60+), gender (male, female) and age at which education was left (never attended, under 12, 12-19, 20+). Numbers of respondents in each age-gender-education group were considered sufficient if they were within 30 percent of the expected number (given the target overall sample size), within 20 people of the expected number, or there were at least 35 respondents in the group.[53] The purpose of these rules was to guarantee adequate socio-demographic representation, especially regarding groups that may be disenfranchised or more socially excluded. These requirements have also ensured that the eventual overall weighted estimates did not rely on the application of very large weights to very small numbers of actual respondents from hard-to-reach groups.

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52   National population figures, including breakdowns by age and gender, came from the UN's 2022 Revision of the World Population Prospects. Estimates of the numbers of people in a country for each level of education come from the Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital, using International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) levels, for different combinations of age and gender within each country.

53   Surveys for Kyrgyzstan, Morocco and Tunisia narrowly missed these criteria in just one of the 32 age-gender-education groups, but were nonetheless judged adequate for publication. For Argentina, Fiji, France, Samoa and the Solomon Islands, education categories were merged, resulting in fewer than 32 age-gender-education groups. These were in cases where there was ambiguity regarding the extent of secondary versus primary-only educational attainment and regarding what ages people transition from primary to secondary for older generations. The criteria were still applied, using 16 or 24, instead of 32, age-gender-education groups.

As a result, the weights are fairly modest, with 50 percent of weights between 0.79 and 1.07 and 98 percent between 0.11 and 2.92. Overall estimates are not much affected by within-country-weighting.

The margin of error for percentages quoted in this report will technically vary according to the sample size for each question, country and demographic group being discussed. The country-level estimates have margins of error no larger than + or - 3 percentage points, meaning they are accurate within 3 percentage points of the listed percentage. The margin of error for SIDS and some regions is + or -1, and even lower for big regions and global estimates. Figures for SIDS are a population-weighted average over nine SIDS surveyed. Global, regional and LDC figures are overall estimates, possible given the high levels of population coverage of those groupings.

Survey limitations

There are four countries (Czechia, Greece, Jordan and the Comoros) where the overall sample size was lower than normal and the sample criteria above were not met for at least two of the age-gender-education groups, but there were still substantial numbers in all the expected age-gender-education groups to enable weighting and overall estimates. Figures for these countries are still provided but they are marked by a * throughout the report when listed, because the margins of error will be larger and broader reliability of estimates will be somewhat lower.

Surveys from Barbados, the Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu achieved many fewer than the required number of respondents from the 15-17-year-old age group and/or from the population without any secondary education. These countries have a simplified weighting scheme and estimates may not adequately reflect the opinions of those groups. For that reason, estimates from those countries are marked by a ** throughout the report.

Smaller surveys (with fewer than 490 respondents) were conducted in Kazakhstan, the Netherlands, Poland and Sweden. Although broadly representative of the different age-gender-education groups within each of those countries, country-level estimates are not presented in this report because of the smaller overall sample size. Results from these smaller surveys do, however, contribute to regional and global estimates.

Estimates for sub-populations within countries (defined by age, gender or education level) are also published if there are at least 200 respondents, so that estimates for that sub-population can be reasonably reliable. The margins of error for some within-country sub-populations (such as for age and education) can be up to + or - 7 percentage points. We also do not publish figures for very small groups: ones that constitute fewer than 3 percent of the population aged over 14. These rules unfortunately mean it is not possible to publish estimates for 15-17 year-olds for any country, nor estimates for some other age and education groups in several countries. However, regional and global estimates are available for those groups.

Figures in graphics are sometimes related to combinations of response categories, for example "very worried" and "quite worried" to obtain an estimate for the percentage who are "worried" overall. Graphics with such estimates are ordered and plotted based on detailed figures, but the numbers presented are rounded to the nearest whole number. Those figures may differ slightly from adding up the rounded estimates for the individual response categories.

References for sources of additional data used in analysis and graphics

Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2023); The Shift Data Portal (2019) – with major processing by Our World in Data. 'Coal production' [dataset]. Energy Institute, 'Statistical Review of World Energy'; The Shift Data Portal, "Energy production from fossil fuels" [original data]. Retrieved April 24, 2024 from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/coal-production-by-country

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World Bank (2022) 'GDP (current US$)' [dataset]. Retrieved April 24, 2024 from https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD

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COUNTRY REPORTS

Country report
AFGHANISTAN

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

7%
7%
54%
30%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

13%
7%
78%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

4%
5%
33%
21%
36%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

10%
15%
52%
23%

Worse to Better

How well is your country addressing climate change?

11%
17%
17%
25%
9%
21%

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

9%
14%
75%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

41%
30%
18%
7%
World

37%
11%
40%
9%
Afghanistan

Protect & restore nature

81%
13%
5%
World

91%
5%
Afghanistan

Protect from weather events

78%
16%
4%
World

89%
7%
Afghanistan

Work together internationally

86%
7%
5%
World

94%
Afghanistan

Help from rich countries

79%
13%
6%
World

97%
Afghanistan

Climate change education

80%
13%
6%
World

91%
7%
Afghanistan

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

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Country report
ALGERIA

Thinking about climate change

- 12%
- 12%
- 20%
- 55%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

- 12%
- 16%
- 72%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

- 17%
- 9%
- 21%
- 24%
- 26%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

- 8%
- 17%
- 74%

Worse to Better

How well is your country addressing climate change?

- 9%
- 9%
- 6%
- 16%
- 16%
- 44%

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

- 15%
- 6%
- 75%

Strengthen to Weaken

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World:
- 41%
- 30%
- 18%
- 7%

Algeria:
- 51%
- 19%
- 11%
- 10%
- 9%

Protect & restore nature

World:
- 81%
- 13%
- 5%

Algeria:
- 95%

Protect from weather events

World:
- 78%
- 16%
- 4%

Algeria:
- 94%
- 5%

Work together internationally

World:
- 86%
- 7%
- 5%

Algeria:
- 85%
- 11%

Help from rich countries

World:
- 79%
- 13%
- 6%

Algeria:
- 90%
- 5%

Climate change education

World:
- 80%
- 13%
- 6%

Algeria:
- 95%

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

8%
29%
38%
24%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

51%
46%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

5%
10%
11%
35%
38%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

37%
60%

Worse to Better

10%
15%
13%
26%
35%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

9%
7%
83%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World: 41% / 30% / 18% / 7%
Argentina: 27% / 46% / 15% / 8%

Protect & restore nature

World: 81% / 13% / 5%
Argentina: 94%

Protect from weather events

World: 78% / 16% / 4%
Argentina: 92% / 8%

Work together internationally

World: 86% / 7% / 5%
Argentina: 86% / 5% / 7%

Help from rich countries

World: 79% / 13% / 6%
Argentina: 79% / 13% / 7%

Climate change education

World: 80% / 13% / 6%
Argentina: 79% / 19%

Support to Oppose

Country report
AUSTRALIA

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

11%
28%
33%
27%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

22%
51%
25%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

13%
18%
13%
29%
26%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

7%
37%
53%

Worse to Better

How well is your country addressing climate change?

13%
11%
15%
21%
20%
20%

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

6%
11%
9%
74%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World	Australia
41%	44%
30%	25%
18%	14%
7%	13%

Protect & restore nature

World	Australia
81%	76%
13%	16%
5%	

Protect from weather events

World	Australia
78%	65%
16%	27%
4%	5%

Work together internationally

World	Australia
86%	87%
7%	7%
5%	

Help from rich countries

World	Australia
79%	73%
13%	13%
6%	10%

Climate change education

World	Australia
80%	68%
	13%
13%	12%
6%	7%

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

Country report
BANGLADESH

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

10%
41%
31%
17%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

22%
57%
19%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

6% 11%
10%
33%
38%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

18%
66%
16%

Worse to Better

6%
8%
25%
25%
35%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

11%
86%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

41%
30%
18%
7%
World

56%
15%
24%
Bangladesh

Protect & restore nature

81%
13%
5%
World

92%
8%
Bangladesh

Protect from weather events

78%
16%
4%
World

88%
8%
Bangladesh

Work together internationally

86%
7%
5%
World

94%
5%
Bangladesh

Help from rich countries

79%
13%
6%
World

92%
5%
Bangladesh

Climate change education

80%
13%
6%
World

93%
6%
Bangladesh

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

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Country report
BARBADOS**

Thinking about climate change

10%
32%
36%
22%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

11%
29%
59%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

8%
10%
18%
29%
32%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

5%
45%
46%

Worse to Better

How well is your country addressing climate change?

13%
5%
10%
19%
14%
39%

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

7%
89%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World	Barbados
41%	40%
30%	36%
18%	14%
7%	6%

Protect & restore nature

World	Barbados
81%	80%
13%	15%
5%	

Protect from weather events

World	Barbados
78%	84%
16%	13%
4%	

Work together internationally

World	Barbados
86%	95%
7%	
5%	

Help from rich countries

World	Barbados
79%	90%
13%	8%
6%	

Climate change education

World	Barbados
80%	91%
13%	6%
6%	

Support to Oppose

**Confidence intervals are greater for this country due to limited socio-economic representation. See methodology for more.

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

Country report
BENIN

Thinking about climate change

6%
38%
44%
11%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

24%
59%
17%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

5%
8%
23%
20%
43%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

18%
53%
29%

Worse to Better

How well is your country addressing climate change?

7%
8%
18%
11%
37%
18%

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

97%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

41%
30%
18%
7%
World

33%
17%
40%
9%
Benin

Protect & restore nature

81%
13%
5%
World

91%
8%
Benin

Protect from weather events

78%
16%
4%
World

97%
8%
Benin

Work together internationally

86%
7%
5%
World

92%
6%
Benin

Help from rich countries

79%
13%
6%
World

94%
6%
Benin

Climate change education

80%
13%
6%
World

95%
6%
Benin

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

Country report
BHUTAN

Thinking about climate change

39%
27%
31%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

14%
12%
74%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

34%
27%
33%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

12%
32%
55%

Worse to Better

42%
12%
38%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

7%
88%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

41%
30%
18%
7%
World

49%
36%
10%
Bhutan

Protect & restore nature

81%
13%
5%
World

88%
11%
Bhutan

Protect from weather events

78%
16%
4%
World

85%
10%
5%
Bhutan

Work together internationally

86%
7%
5%
World

94%
Bhutan

Help from rich countries

79%
13%
6%
World

94%
Bhutan

Climate change education

80%
13%
6%
World

94%
Bhutan

Support to Oppose

Country report
BRAZIL

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

8%
16%
51%
23%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

22%
76%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

28%
20%
45%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

26%
70%

Worse to Better

15%
35%
18%
25%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

10%
85%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

41%
30%
18%
7%
World

61%
21%
11%
5%
Brazil

Protect & restore nature

81%
13%
5%
World

89%
7%
Brazil

Protect from weather events

78%
16%
4%
World

90%
6%
Brazil

Work together internationally

86%
7%
5%
World

90%
5%
Brazil

Help from rich countries

79%
13%
6%
World

90%
5%
Brazil

Climate change education

80%
13%
6%
World

93%
Brazil

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

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Country report
BURKINA FASO

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

42%
36%
18%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

27%
57%
16%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

10% 6%
10%
23%
50%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

27%
40%
33%

Worse to Better

4%
9%
11%
27%
46%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

95%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

41%
30%
18%
7%
World

46%
19%
30%
Burkina Faso

Protect & restore nature

81%
13%
5%
World

94%
6%
Burkina Faso

Protect from weather events

78%
16%
4%
World

92%
6%
Burkina Faso

Work together internationally

86%
7%
5%
World

90%
9%
Burkina Faso

Help from rich countries

79%
13%
6%
World

83%
5%
12%
Burkina Faso

Climate change education

80%
13%
6%
World

93%
6%
Burkina Faso

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

18%
35%
25%
22%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

16%
51%
33%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

6% 10%
34%
45%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

15%
43%
42%

Worse to Better

23%
14%
54%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

5%
91%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas
41% 41%
30% 35%
18% 16%
7%
World
Cambodia

Protect & restore nature
81%
98%
13%
5%
World
Cambodia

Protect from weather events
78%
96%
16%
4%
World
Cambodia

Work together internationally
86%
93%
7%
5% 5%
World
Cambodia

Help from rich countries
79%
85%
13%
6% 8%
World
Cambodia

Climate change education
80%
95%
13%
6%
World
Cambodia

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

Country report
CANADA

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

13%
26%
28%
32%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

12%
47%
40%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

11%
17%
11%
31%
29%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

5%
10%
39%
46%

Worse to Better

6% 7%
19%
27%
25%
17%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

6%
15%
13%
66%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World
41%
30%
18%
7%

Canada
30%
34%
19%
13%

Protect & restore nature

World
81%
13%
5%

Canada
77%
16%

Protect from weather events

World
78%
16%
4%

Canada
62%
31%

Work together internationally

World
86%
7%
5%

Canada
85%
5%
8%

Help from rich countries

World
79%
13%
6%

Canada
62%
23%
10%
5%

Climate change education

World
80%
13%
6%

Canada
64%
21%
10%
5%

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

Country report
CHINA

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

17%
16%
20%
47%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

39%
57%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

10%
14%
25%
47%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

7%
26%
67%

Worse to Better

5%
24%
19%
49%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

26%
73%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World
41%
30%
18%
7%

China
25%
55%
11%
8%

Protect & restore nature

World
81%
13%
5%

China
79%
12%
8%

Protect from weather events

World
78%
16%
4%

China
71%
29%

Work together internationally

World
86%
7%
5%

China
85%
10%

Help from rich countries

World
79%
13%
6%

China
71%
26%

Climate change education

World
80%
13%
6%

China
75%
24%

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

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Country report
COLOMBIA

Thinking about climate change

6%
26%
52%
16%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

21%
75%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

5%
17%
32%
41%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

5%
53%
40%

Worse to Better

How well is your country addressing climate change?

6%
16%
33%
23%
19%

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

11%
86%

Strengthen to Weaken

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World: 41%, 30%, 18%, 7%
Colombia: 26%, 38%, 20%, 12%

Protect & restore nature

World: 81%, 13%, 5%
Colombia: 95%

Protect from weather events

World: 78%, 16%, 4%
Colombia: 94%

Work together internationally

World: 86%, 7%, 5%
Colombia: 90%, 5%

Help from rich countries

World: 79%, 13%, 6%
Colombia: 96%

Climate change education

World: 80%, 13%, 6%
Colombia: 94%

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

Country report
THE COMOROS*

Thinking about climate change

24%
55%
17%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

20%
8%
71%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

10% 9%
21% 27%
23% 9%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

21%
8%
70%

Worse to Better

16%
11%
42%
11%
18%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

9%
86%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

41%
30%
18%
7%
World

51%
25%
14%
5%
5%
Comoros

Protect & restore nature

81%
13%
5%
World

78%
10%
9%
Comoros

Protect from weather events

78%
16%
4%
World

73%
8%
14%
5%
Comoros

Work together internationally

86%
7%
5%
World

85%
9%
Comoros

Help from rich countries

79%
13%
6%
World

91%
5%
Comoros

Climate change education

80%
13%
6%
World

96%
Comoros

Support to Oppose

*Confidence intervals are slightly greater for this country. See methodology for more.

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

8%
32%
44%
15%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

23%
49%
27%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

10%
5%
28%
22%
34%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

24%
38%
38%

Worse to Better

5%
17%
26%
9%
30%
12%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

8%
89%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

41%
30%
18%
7%
World

36%
19%
31%
13%
Côte d'Ivoire

Protect & restore nature

81%
13%
5%
World

86%
12%
Côte d'Ivoire

Protect from weather events

78%
16%
4%
World

91%
5%
Côte d'Ivoire

Work together internationally

86%
7%
5%
World

90%
8%
Côte d'Ivoire

Help from rich countries

79%
13%
6%
World

89%
8%
Côte d'Ivoire

Climate change education

80%
13%
6%
World

89%
7%
Côte d'Ivoire

Support to Oppose

Country report
CZECHIA *

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

16%
9%
28%
47%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

36%
58%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

7%
12%
8%
35%
37%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

5%
37%
57%

Worse to Better

How well is your country addressing climate change?

13%
9%
12%
36%
28%

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

9%
23%
64%

Strengthen to Weaken

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World	The Czech Republic
41%	15%
30%	37%
18%	29%
7%	13%
	6%

Protect & restore nature

World	The Czech Republic
81%	85%
13%	13%
5%	

Protect from weather events

World	The Czech Republic
78%	44%
16%	48%
4%	6%

Work together internationally

World	The Czech Republic
86%	93%
7%	
5%	

Help from rich countries

World	The Czech Republic
79%	61%
13%	29%
6%	7%

Climate change education

World	The Czech Republic
80%	59%
13%	30%
6%	7%

Support to Oppose

*Confidence intervals are slightly greater for this country. See methodology for more.

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

6%
40%
37%
17%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

29%
54%
16%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

11% 13%
9%
42% 25%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

16%
48%
35%

Worse to Better

13%
25%
34%
10%
15%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

12%
6%
81%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World	D. R. Congo
41%	41%
30%	18%
18%	27%
7%	12%

Protect & restore nature

World	D. R. Congo
81%	88%
13%	8%
5%	

Protect from weather events

World	D. R. Congo
78%	87%
16%	8%
4%	

Work together internationally

World	D. R. Congo
86%	86%
7%	14%
5%	

Help from rich countries

World	D. R. Congo
79%	88%
13%	5%
6%	6%

Climate change education

World	D. R. Congo
80%	85%
13%	11%
6%	

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3. Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

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THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

7%
21%
55%
15%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

7%
21%
71%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

10% 8%
8%
38%
33%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

10%
44%
44%

Worse to Better

11%
16%
33%
21%
16%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

7%
16%
75%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas
21%
41%
38%
30%
22%
18%
10%
7%
9%
World
Dominican Republic

Protect & restore nature
81% 86%
13% 11%
5%
World
Dominican Republic

Protect from weather events
78% 90%
16% 8%
4%
World
Dominican Republic

Work together internationally
86% 90%
7% 6%
5%
World
Dominican Republic

Help from rich countries
79% 91%
13% 6%
6%
World
Dominican Republic

Climate change education
80% 94%
13% 6%
World
Dominican Republic

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

Country report
ECUADOR

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

7%
21%
55%
15%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

7%
21%
71%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

10%
8%
8%
38%
33%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

10%
44%
44%

Worse to Better

11%
16%
33%
21%
16%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

7%
16%
75%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World:
41%
30%
18%
7%

Ecuador:
21%
38%
22%
10%
9%

Protect & restore nature

World:
81%
13%
5%

Ecuador:
86%
11%

Protect from weather events

World:
78%
16%
4%

Ecuador:
90%
8%

Work together internationally

World:
86%
7%
5%

Ecuador:
90%
6%

Help from rich countries

World:
79%
13%
6%

Ecuador:
91%
6%

Climate change education

World:
80%
13%
6%

Ecuador:
94%

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

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Country report
EGYPT

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

18%
41%
21%
19%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

10%
31%
58%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

15%
8%
18%
34%
25%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

5%
34%
60%

Worse to Better

15%
14%
15%
32%
23%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

13%
85%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World	Egypt
41%	64%
30%	20%
18%	10%
7%	

Protect & restore nature

World	Egypt
81%	83%
13%	8%
5%	7%

Protect from weather events

World	Egypt
78%	81%
16%	18%
4%	

Work together internationally

World	Egypt
86%	85%
7%	9%
5%	5%

Help from rich countries

World	Egypt
79%	87%
13%	11%
6%	

Climate change education

World	Egypt
80%	83%
13%	13%
6%	

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

5%
24%
56%
14%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

7%
29%
64%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

10% 5% 6%
41%
37%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

7%
45%
47%

Worse to Better

16%
10%
17%
36%
19%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

20%
78%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World: 41%, 30%, 18%, 7%
El Salvador: 18%, 45%, 20%, 11%, 6%

Protect & restore nature

World: 81%, 13%, 5%
El Salvador: 92%, 7%

Protect from weather events

World: 78%, 16%, 4%
El Salvador: 91%, 8%

Work together internationally

World: 86%, 7%, 5%
El Salvador: 92%, 5%

Help from rich countries

World: 79%, 13%, 6%
El Salvador: 94%, 5%

Climate change education

World: 80%, 13%, 6%
El Salvador: 92%, 7%

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

Country report
ETHIOPIA

Thinking about climate change

7%
22%
53%
15%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

26%
12%
59%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

5%
8%
8%
22%
54%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

20%
39%
37%

Worse to Better

11%
43%
35%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

97%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World: 41% / 30% / 18% / 7%
Ethiopia: 39% / 42% / 14%

Protect & restore nature

World: 81% / 13% / 5%
Ethiopia: 96%

Protect from weather events

World: 78% / 16% / 4%
Ethiopia: 93%

Work together internationally

World: 86% / 7% / 5%
Ethiopia: 97%

Help from rich countries

World: 79% / 13% / 6%
Ethiopia: 95%

Climate change education

World: 80% / 13% / 6%
Ethiopia: 98%

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

Country report
FIJI

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

47%
22%
26%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

13%
6%
80%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

6%
6%
22%
13%
51%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

9%
30%
59%

Worse to Better

How well is your country addressing climate change?

21%
24%
19%
12%
21%

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

11%
8%
78%

Strengthen to Weaken

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World	Fiji
41%	44%
30%	20%
18%	28%
7%	5%

Protect & restore nature

World	Fiji
81%	81%
13%	15%
5%	

Protect from weather events

World	Fiji
78%	82%
16%	12%
4%	5%

Work together internationally

World	Fiji
86%	95%
7%	
5%	

Help from rich countries

World	Fiji
79%	91%
13%	6%
6%	

Climate change education

World	Fiji
80%	93%
13%	6%
6%	

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

Country report
FRANCE

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

5%
28%
30%
37%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

45%
52%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

21%
28%
44%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

38%
57%

Worse to Better

15%
21%
31%
25%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

5%
14%
80%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World	France
41%	33%
30%	41%
18%	14%
7%	8%
	5%

Protect & restore nature

World	France
81%	87%
13%	11%
5%	

Protect from weather events

World	France
78%	72%
16%	24%
4%	

Work together internationally

World	France
86%	93%
7%	
5%	

Help from rich countries

World	France
79%	64%
13%	26%
6%	6%

Climate change education

World	France
80%	72%
13%	22%
6%	

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

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Country report
GERMANY

Thinking about climate change

5%
27%
29%
38%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

10%
40%
50%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

8%
18%
25%
45%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

8%
31%
59%

Worse to Better

How well is your country addressing climate change?

8%
5%
23%
31%
28%

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

7%
25%
67%

Strengthen to Weaken

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World: 41%, 30%, 18%, 7%
Germany: 32%, 44%, 16%, 6%

Protect & restore nature

World: 81%, 13%, 5%
Germany: 82%, 16%

Protect from weather events

World: 78%, 16%, 4%
Germany: 55%, 38%, 5%

Work together internationally

World: 86%, 7%, 5%
Germany: 92%

Help from rich countries

World: 79%, 13%, 6%
Germany: 60%, 31%, 7%

Climate change education

World: 80%, 13%, 6%
Germany: 63%, 25%, 5%, 7%

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

Country report
GHANA

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

5%
28%
30%
37%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

45%
52%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

21%
28%
44%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

38%
57%

Worse to Better

21%
15%
31%
25%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

5%
14%
80%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World	Ghana
41%	33%
30%	41%
18%	14%
7%	8%
	5%

Protect & restore nature

World	Ghana
81%	87%
13%	11%
5%	

Protect from weather events

World	Ghana
78%	72%
16%	24%
4%	

Work together internationally

World	Ghana
86%	93%
7%	
5%	

Help from rich countries

World	Ghana
79%	64%
13%	26%
6%	6%

Climate change education

World	Ghana
80%	72%
13%	22%
6%	

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

undp.org   peoplesclimate.vote | 132

Country report
GREECE*

Thinking about climate change

5%
26%
21%
48%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

29%
68%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

6%
18%
43%
31%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

7%
40%
52%

Worse to Better

How well is your country addressing climate change?

12%
24%
32%
27%

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

6%
89%

Strengthen to Weaken

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World: 41%, 30%, 18%, 7%
Greece: 55%, 24%, 12%, 6%

Protect & restore nature

World: 81%, 13%, 5%
Greece: 95%

Protect from weather events

World: 78%, 16%, 4%
Greece: 95%, 5%

Work together internationally

World: 86%, 7%, 5%
Greece: 94%

Help from rich countries

World: 79%, 13%, 6%
Greece: 94%

Climate change education

World: 80%, 13%, 6%
Greece: 88%, 8%

Support to Oppose

*Confidence intervals are slightly greater for this country. See methodology for more.

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

Country report
GUATEMALA

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

45% | 31% | 19%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

7% | 19% | 74%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

13% | 5% | 29% | 48%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

8% | 39% | 51%

Worse to Better

7% | 20% | 30% | 30% | 11%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

5% | 9% | 84%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World: 41% | 30% | 18% | 7%
Guatemala: 23% | 41% | 23% | 9%

Protect & restore nature

World: 81% | 13% | 5%
Guatemala: 89% | 9%

Protect from weather events

World: 78% | 16% | 4%
Guatemala: 92% | 5%

Work together internationally

World: 86% | 7% | 5%
Guatemala: 92%

Help from rich countries

World: 79% | 13% | 6%
Guatemala: 89% | 7%

Climate change education

World: 80% | 13% | 6%
Guatemala: 94%

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

undp.org   peoplesclimate.vote | 134

Country report
HAITI

Thinking about climate change

45%
31%
19%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

7%
19%
74%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

13%
5%
29%
48%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

8%
51%
39%

Worse to Better

How well is your country addressing climate change?

7%
20%
30%
30%
11%

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

5%
9%
84%

Strengthen to Weaken

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World: 41%, 30%, 18%, 7%
Haiti: 23%, 41%, 23%, 9%

Protect & restore nature

World: 81%, 13%, 5%
Haiti: 89%, 9%

Protect from weather events

World: 78%, 16%, 4%
Haiti: 92%, 5%

Work together internationally

World: 86%, 7%, 5%
Haiti: 92%

Help from rich countries

World: 79%, 13%, 6%
Haiti: 89%, 7%

Climate change education

World: 80%, 13%, 6%
Haiti: 94%

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

Country report
HONDURAS

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

5%
26%
21%
48%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

29%
68%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

6%
18%
43%
31%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

7%
40%
52%

Worse to Better

12%
24%
32%
27%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

6%
89%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World	Honduras
41%	55%
30%	24%
18%	12%
7%	6%

Protect & restore nature

World	Honduras
81%	95%
13%	
5%	

Protect from weather events

World	Honduras
78%	95%
16%	5%
4%	

Work together internationally

World	Honduras
86%	94%
7%	
5%	

Help from rich countries

World	Honduras
79%	94%
13%	
6%	

Climate change education

World	Honduras
80%	88%
13%	8%
6%	

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

Country report
INDIA

Thinking about climate change

5%
28%
34%
33%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

23%
26%
51%
More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

9% 6%
12%
39%
33%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

31%
32%
36%

Worse to Better

How well is your country addressing climate change?

9%
30%
30%
26%

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

7%
15%
77%

Strengthen to Weaken

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World	India
41%	54%
30%	22%
18%	19%
7%	5%

Protect & restore nature

World	India
81%	75%
13%	14%
5%	10%

Protect from weather events

World	India
78%	76%
16%	13%
4%	10%

Work together internationally

World	India
86%	79%
7%	11%
5%	8%

Help from rich countries

World	India
79%	76%
13%	13%
6%	10%

Climate change education

World	India
80%	74%
13%	15%
6%	9%

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

Country report
INDONESIA

Thinking about climate change

14%
38%
25%
22%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

10%
29%
60%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

12%
13%
26%
45%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

8%
56%
35%

Worse to Better

How well is your country addressing climate change?

8%
11%
46%
28%

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

10%
86%

Strengthen to Weaken

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World: 41%, 30%, 18%, 7%
Indonesia: 19%, 36%, 24%, 13%, 7%

Protect & restore nature

World: 81%, 13%, 5%
Indonesia: 65%, 27%, 7%

Protect from weather events

World: 78%, 16%, 4%
Indonesia: 82%, 14%

Work together internationally

World: 86%, 7%, 5%
Indonesia: 77%, 5%, 13%, 5%

Help from rich countries

World: 79%, 13%, 6%
Indonesia: 80%, 14%

Climate change education

World: 80%, 13%, 6%
Indonesia: 54%, 19%, 26%

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

12%
22%
24%
41%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

6%
19%
74%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

5%
6%
24%
28%
35%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

13%
28%
57%

Worse to Better

8%
18%
15%
13%
42%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

7%
88%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

41%
30%
18%
7%
World

60%
18%
11%
9%
Iran

Protect & restore nature

81%
13%
5%
World

96%
Iran

Protect from weather events

78%
16%
4%
World

93%
Iran

Work together internationally

86%
7%
5%
World

89%
5%
Iran

Help from rich countries

79%
13%
6%
World

87%
6%
Iran

Climate change education

80%
13%
6%
World

91%
5%
Iran

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

Country report
IRAQ

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

17%
15%
20%
48%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

16%
18%
66%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

12% 14%
7%
39%
28%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

14%
16%
70%

Worse to Better

15%
20%
29%
31%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

96%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World
41%
30%
18%
7%

Iraq
23%
20%
40%
17%

Protect & restore nature

World
81%
13%
5%

Iraq
90%
8%

Protect from weather events

World
78%
16%
4%

Iraq
91%
5%

Work together internationally

World
86%
7%
5%

Iraq
97%

Help from rich countries

World
79%
13%
6%

Iraq
95%

Climate change education

World
80%
13%
6%

Iraq
93%

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

Country report
ITALY

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

5%
24%
40%
31%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

33%
65%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

5%
16%
41%
37%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

39%
56%

Worse to Better

7%
12%
22%
29%
29%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

5%
93%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World: 41%, 30%, 18%, 7%
Italy: 48%, 41%, 8%

Protect & restore nature

World: 81%, 13%, 5%
Italy: 81%, 13%

Protect from weather events

World: 78%, 16%, 4%
Italy: 92%, 7%

Work together internationally

World: 86%, 7%, 5%
Italy: 93%, 5%

Help from rich countries

World: 79%, 13%, 6%
Italy: 93%, 5%

Climate change education

World: 80%, 13%, 6%
Italy: 86%, 9%, 5%

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

Country report
JAPAN

Thinking about climate change

18%
15%
21%
41%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

12%
19%
67%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

5% 6%
23%
10%
31%
26%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

30%
64%

Worse to Better

18%
15%
17%
22%
24%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

9%
14%
74%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World	Japan
41%	40%
30%	25%
18%	14%
7%	6%
	14%

Protect & restore nature

World	Japan
81%	52%
13%	22%
5%	6%
	20%

Protect from weather events

World	Japan
78%	62%
16%	19%
4%	15%

Work together internationally

World	Japan
86%	87%
7%	5%
5%	6%

Help from rich countries

World	Japan
79%	65%
13%	14%
6%	12%
	9%

Climate change education

World	Japan
80%	81%
13%	8%
6%	7%

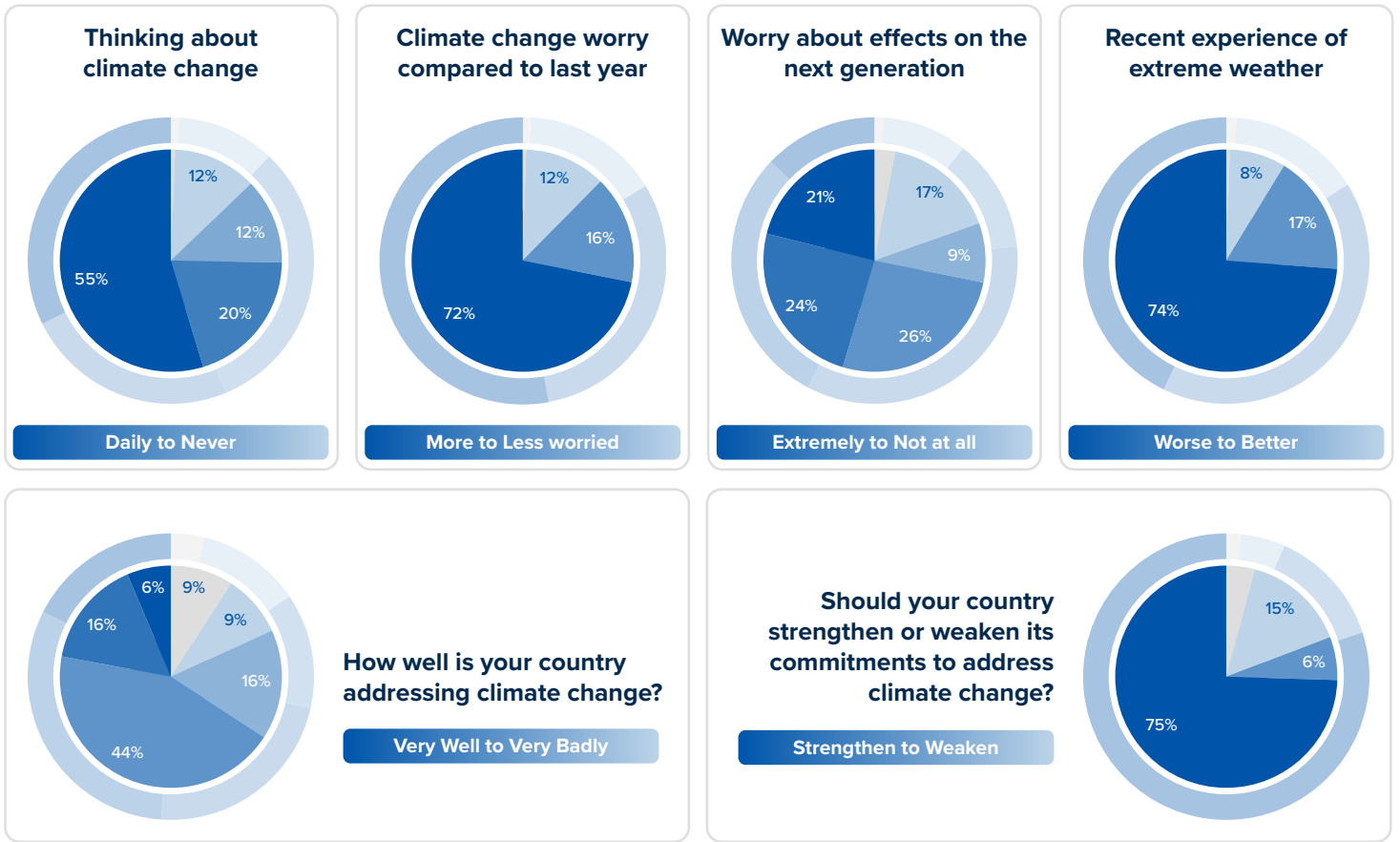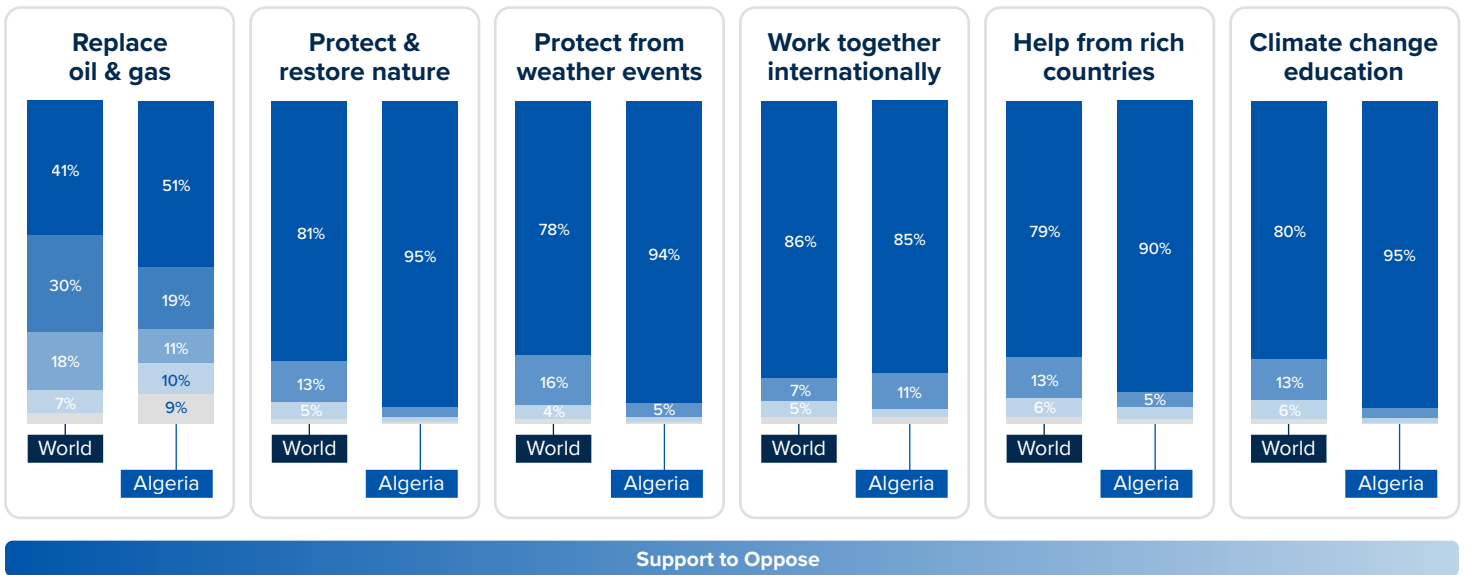**Support to Oppose**
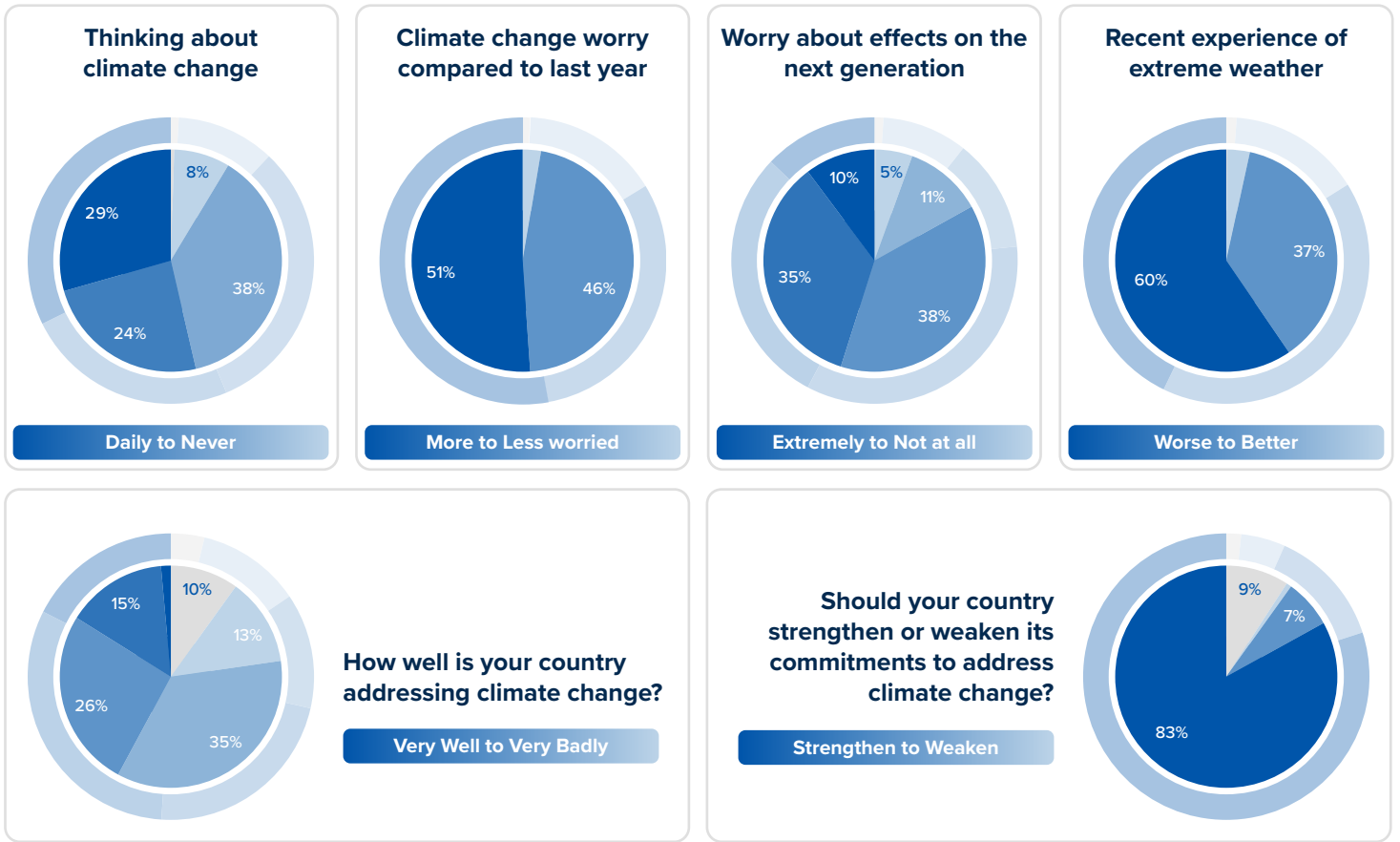
Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

undp.org   peoplesclimate.vote | 142

Thinking about climate change

27%
49%
9%
13%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

36%
43%
19%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

23%
25%
17%
29%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

35%
26%
38%

Worse to Better

15%
28%
5%
8%
14%
29%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

5%
8%
84%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World	Jordan
41%	20%
30%	32%
18%	26%
7%	22%

Protect & restore nature

World	Jordan
81%	76%
13%	14%
5%	6%

Protect from weather events

World	Jordan
78%	87%
16%	7%
4%	

Work together internationally

World	Jordan
86%	89%
7%	6%
5%	

Help from rich countries

World	Jordan
79%	93%
13%	6%
6%	

Climate change education

World	Jordan
80%	85%
13%	9%
6%	

Support to Oppose

*Confidence intervals are slightly greater for this country. See methodology for more.

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

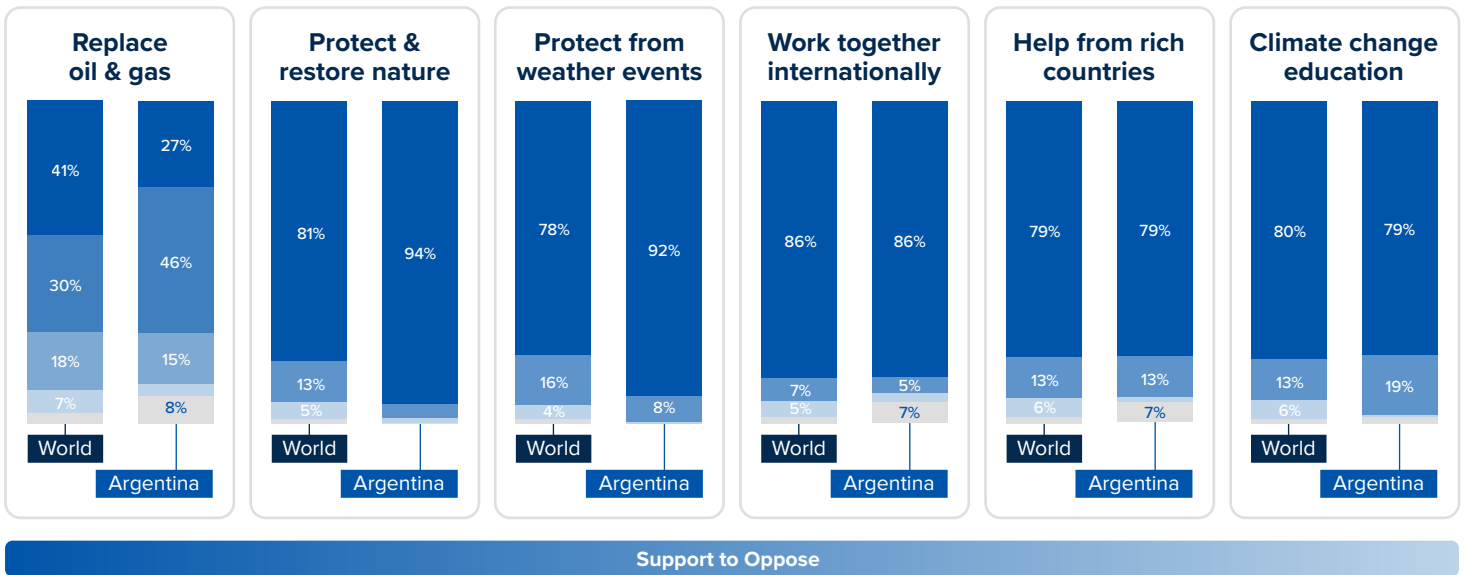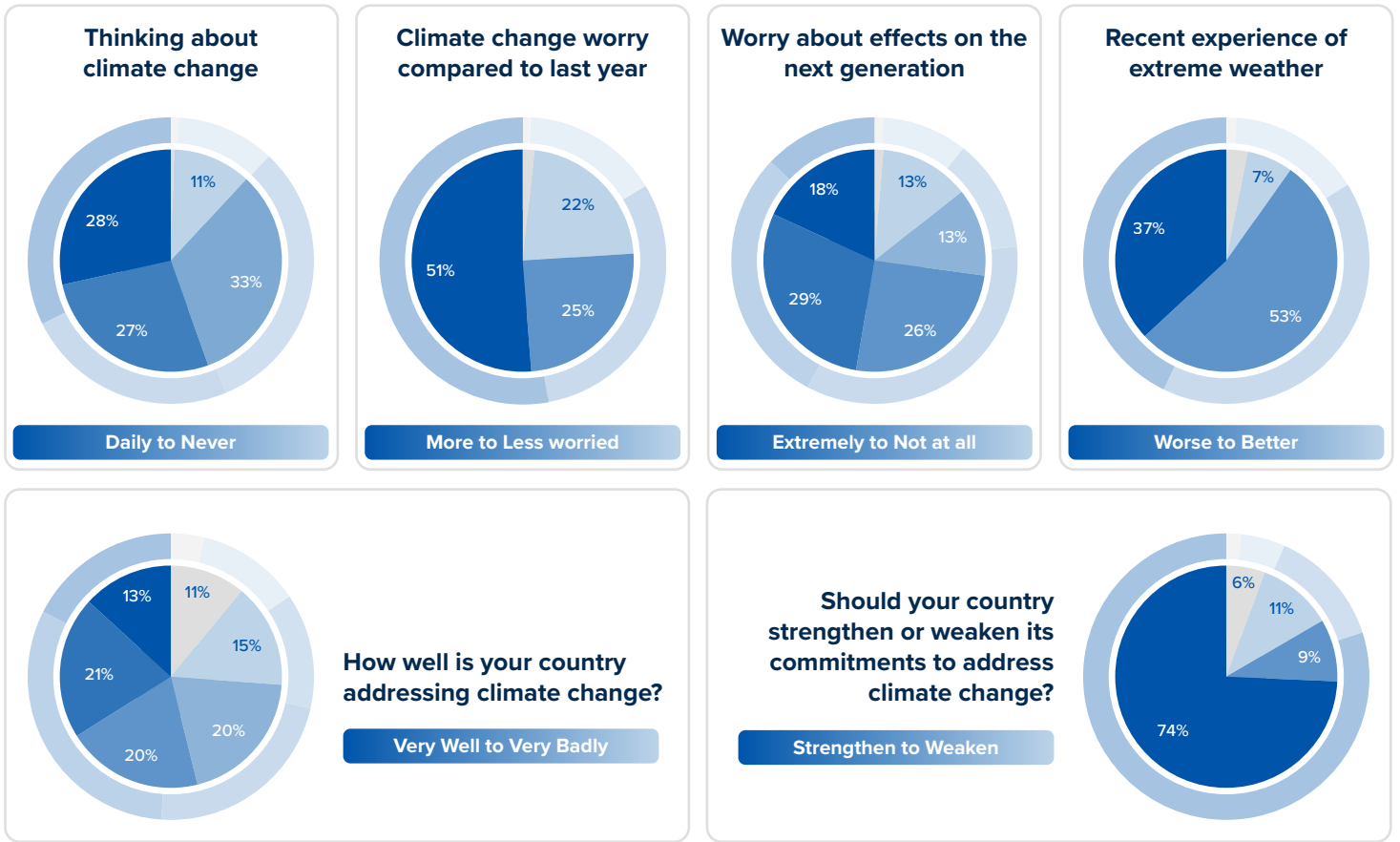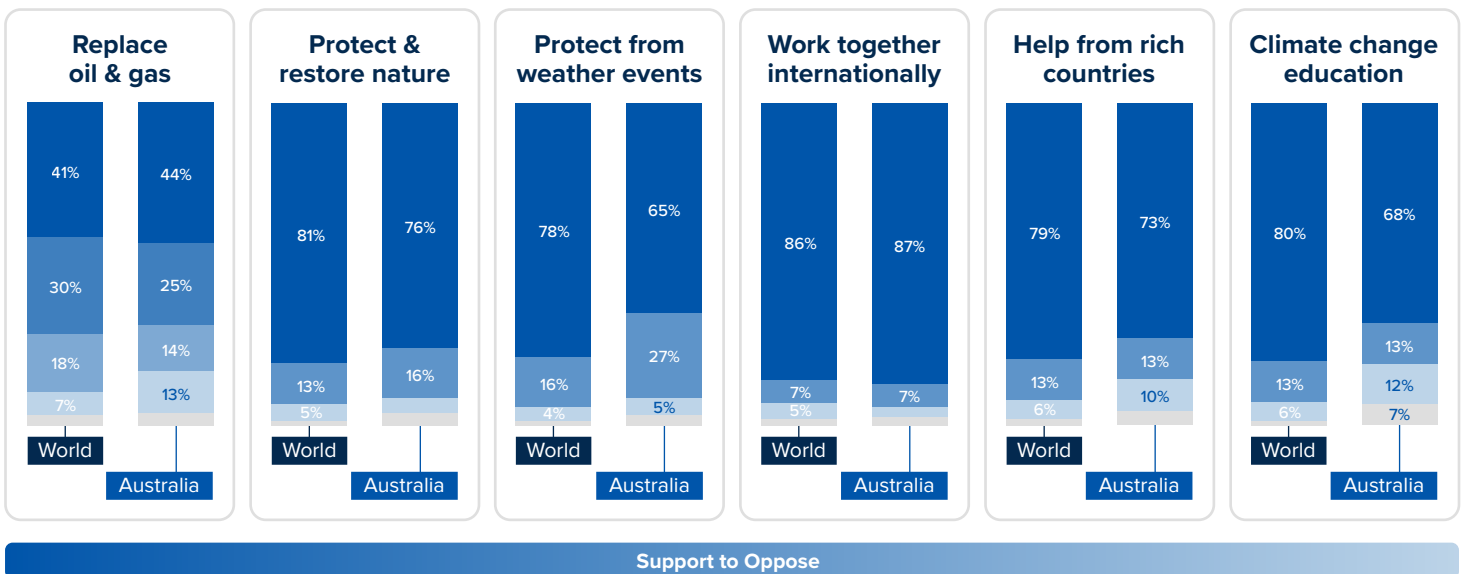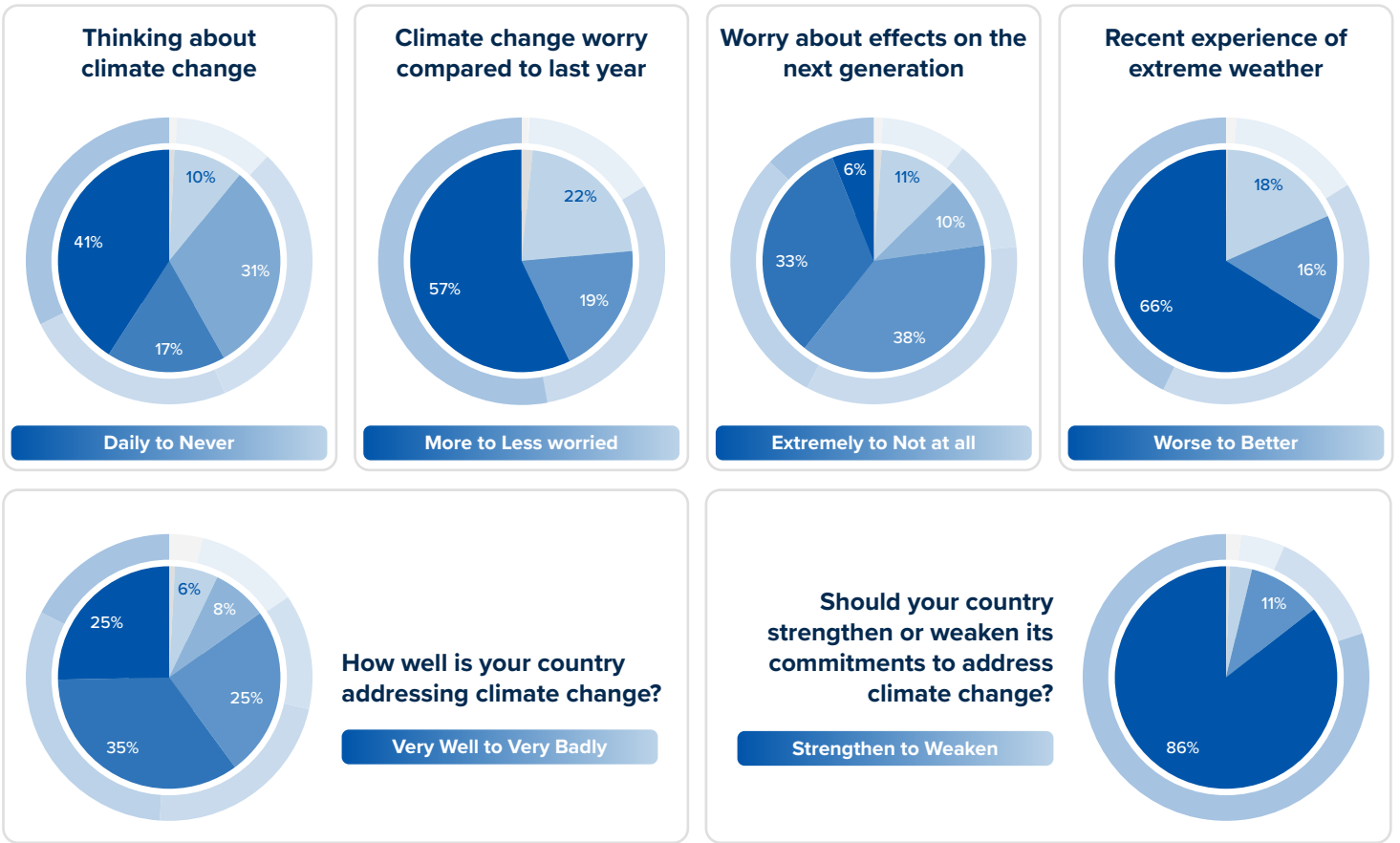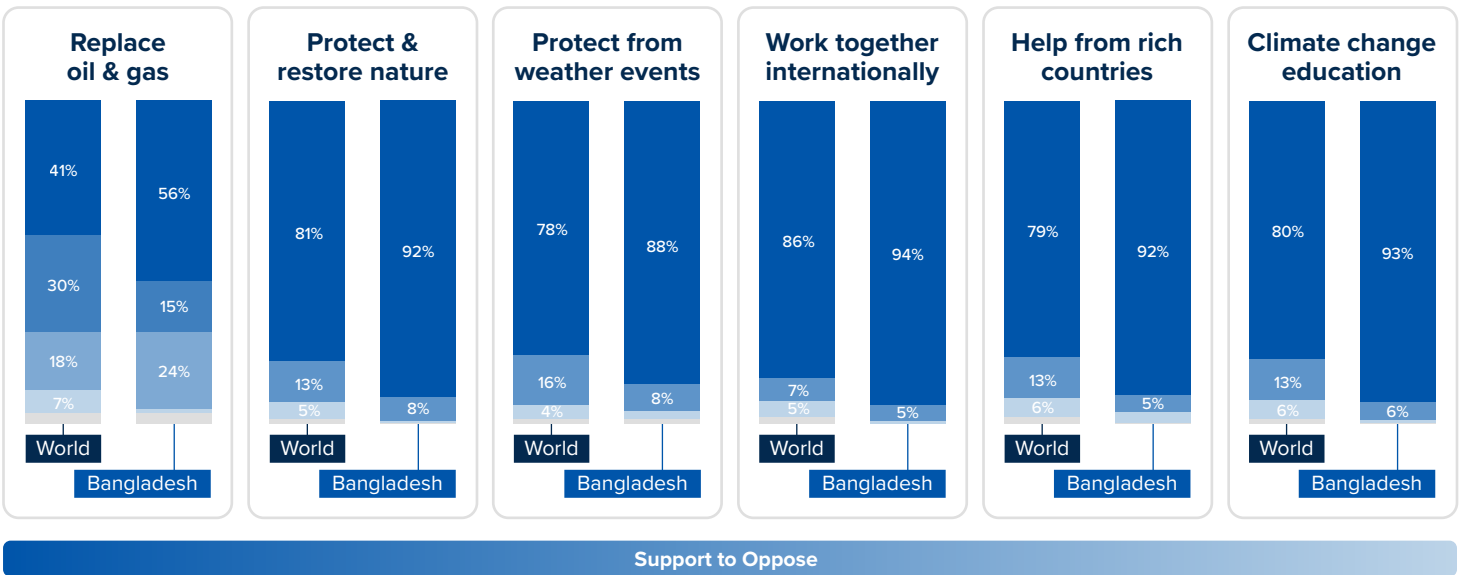# Country report
KENYA

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

28%
14%
52%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

36%
54%
10%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

9%
8%
27%
25%
32%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

12%
51%
37%

Worse to Better

21%
16%
14%
33%
11%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

11%
88%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

41%
30%
18%
7%
World

54%
21%
17%
6%
Kenya

Protect & restore nature

81%
13%
5%
World

93%
6%
Kenya

Protect from weather events

78%
16%
4%
World

85%
8%
7%
Kenya

Work together internationally

86%
7%
5%
World

96%
Kenya

Help from rich countries

79%
13%
6%
World

90%
8%
Kenya

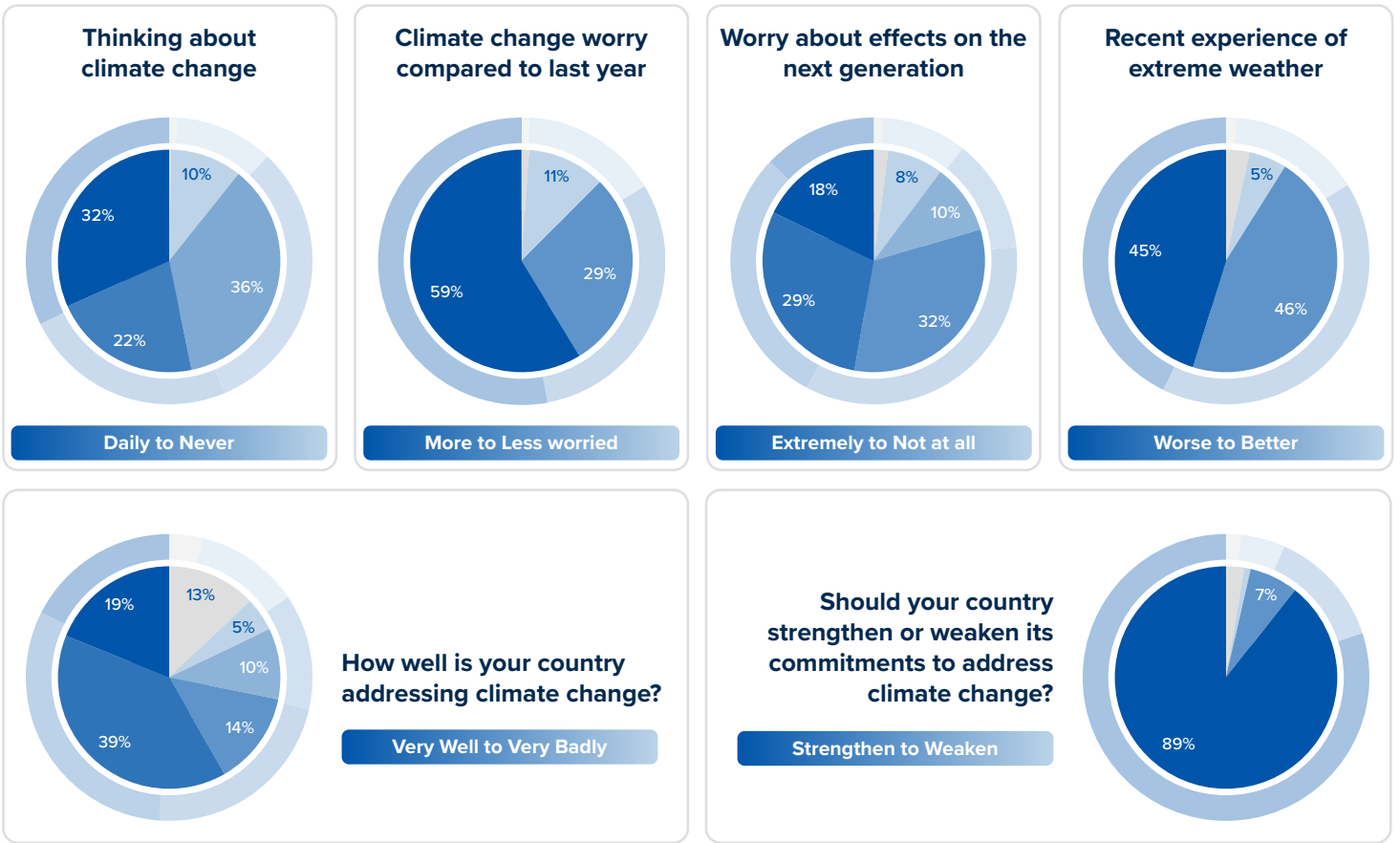## Climate change education

80%
13%
6%
World

94%
5%
Kenya

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
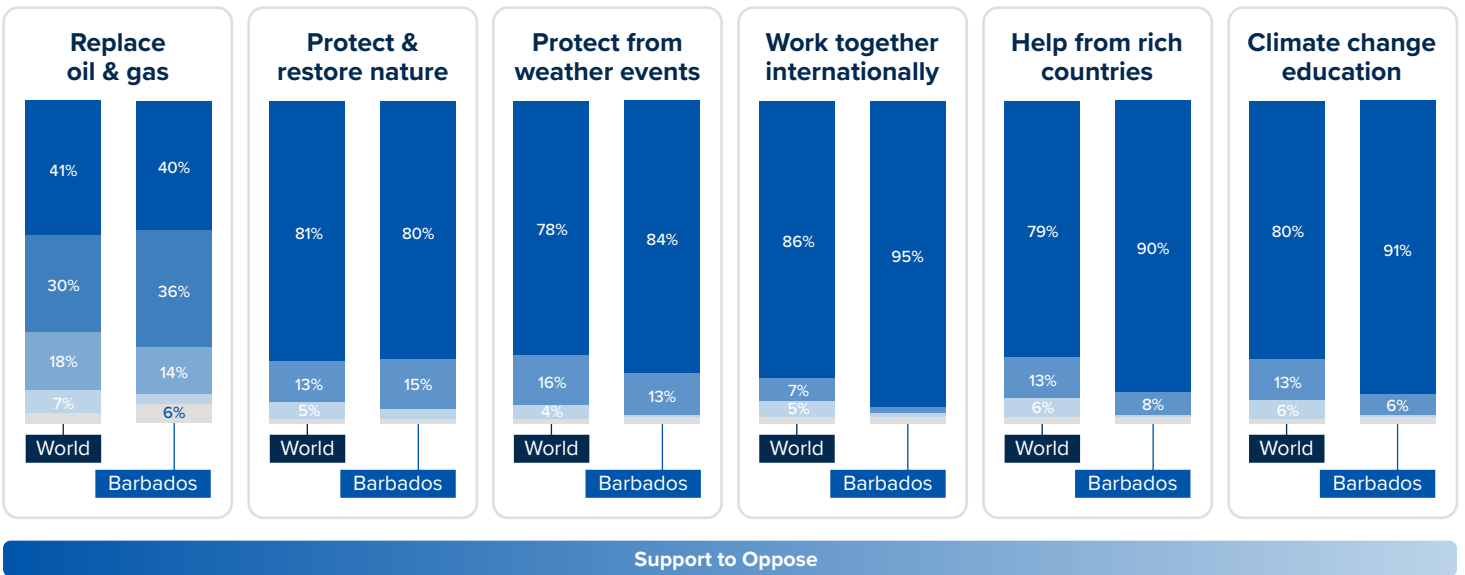Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

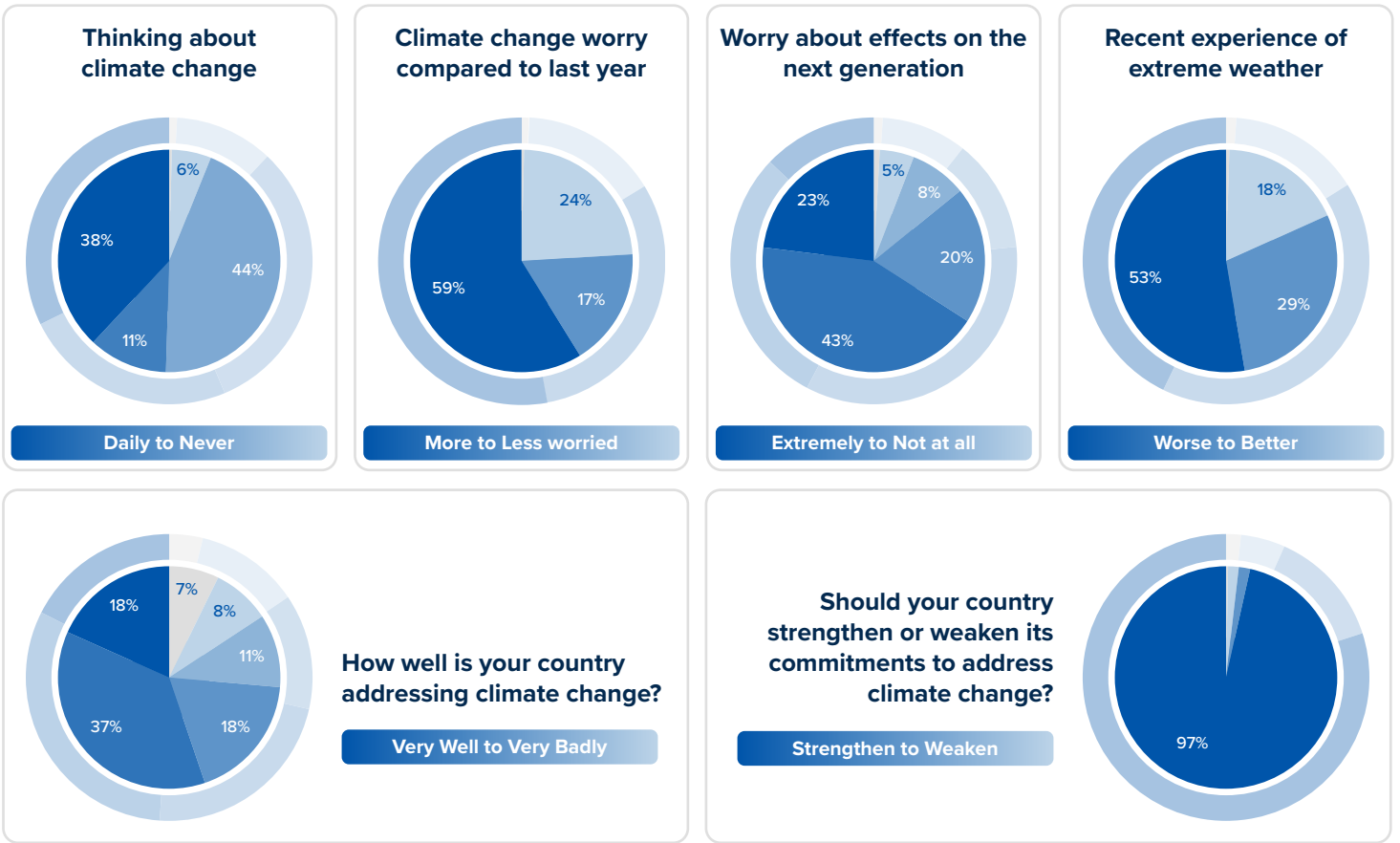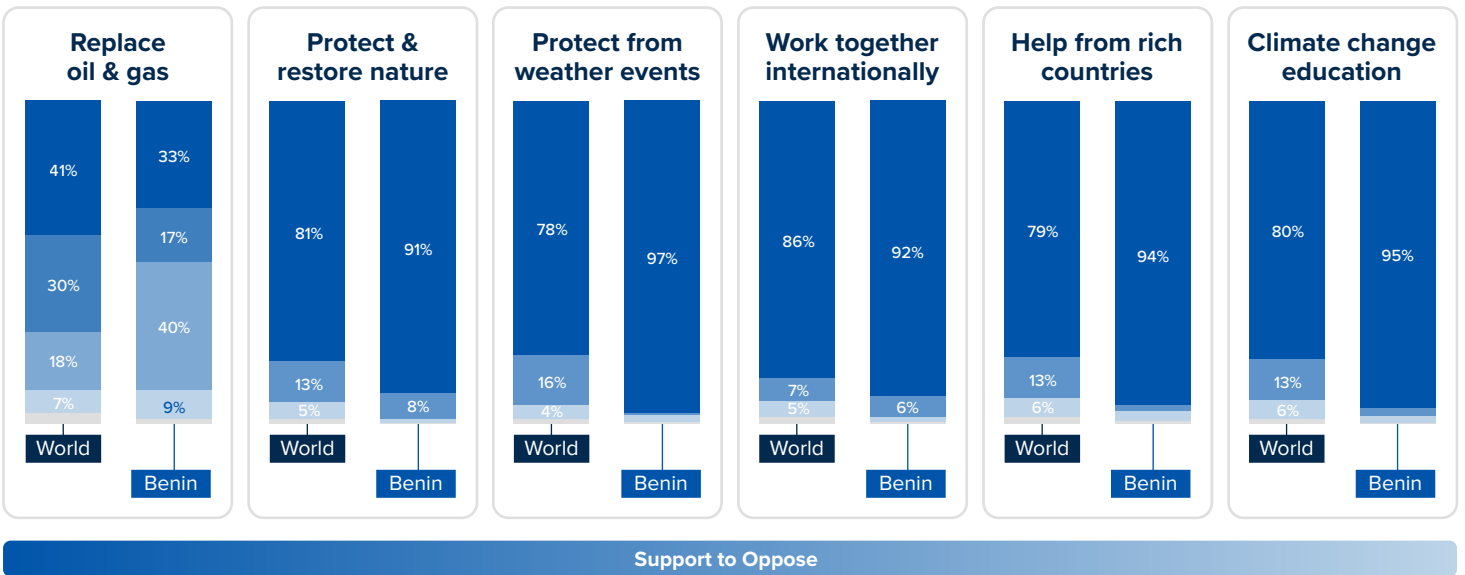undp.org   peoplesclimate.vote | 144

Country report
KYRGYZSTAN

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

36%
22%
18%
22%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

23%
11%
65%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

9%
10%
17%
37%
23%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

19%
40%
40%

Worse to Better

How well is your country addressing climate change?

13%
5%
10%
28%
32%
11%

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

14%
81%

Strengthen to Weaken

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

41%
30%
18%
7%
World

58%
16%
12%
10%
Kyrgyzstan

Protect & restore nature

81%
13%
5%
World

93%
Kyrgyzstan

Protect from weather events

78%
16%
4%
World

85%
13%
Kyrgyzstan

Work together internationally

86%
7%
5%
World

96%
Kyrgyzstan

Help from rich countries

79%
13%
6%
World

87%
7%
Kyrgyzstan

Climate change education
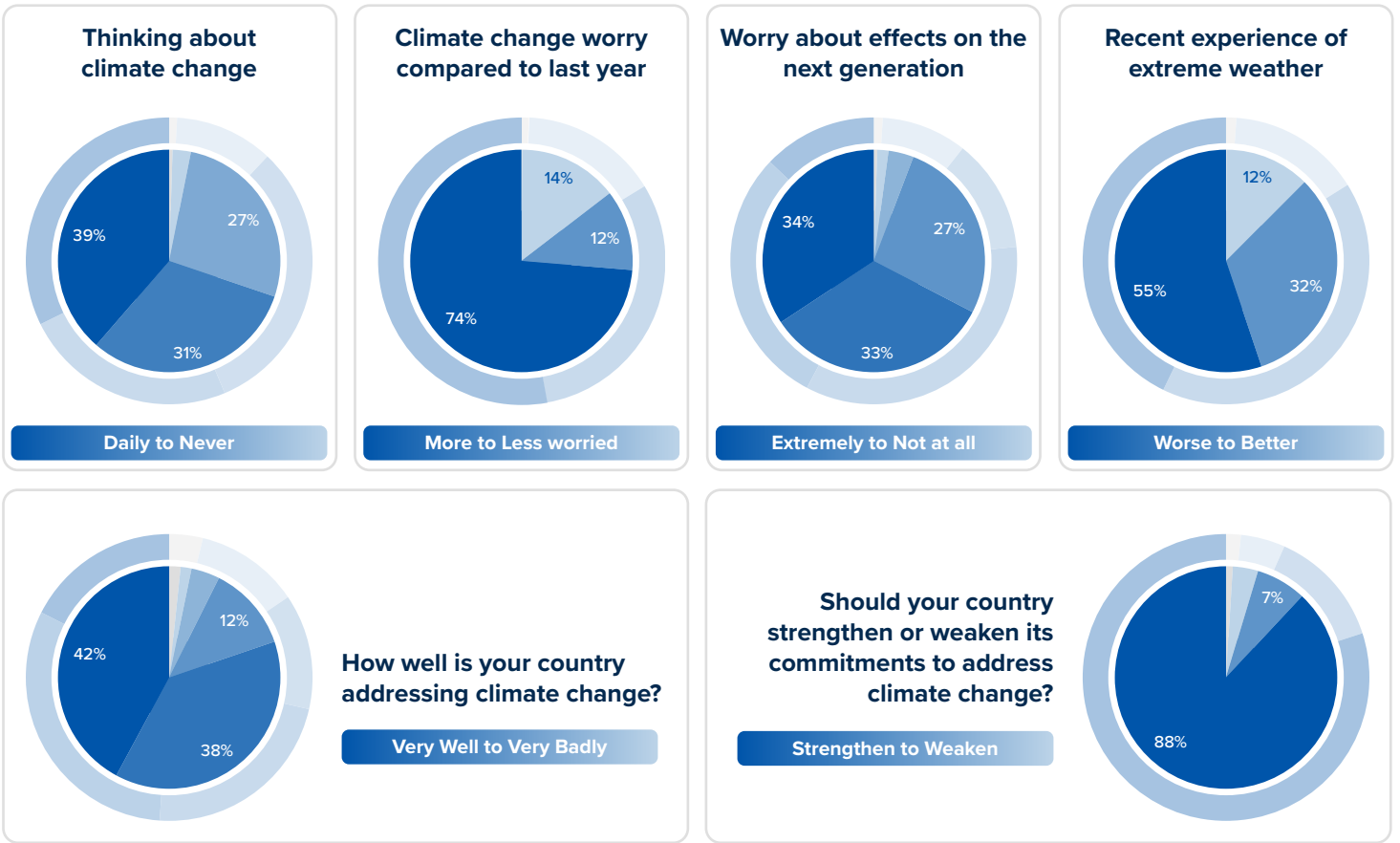
80%
13%
6%
World

92%
Kyrgyzstan

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
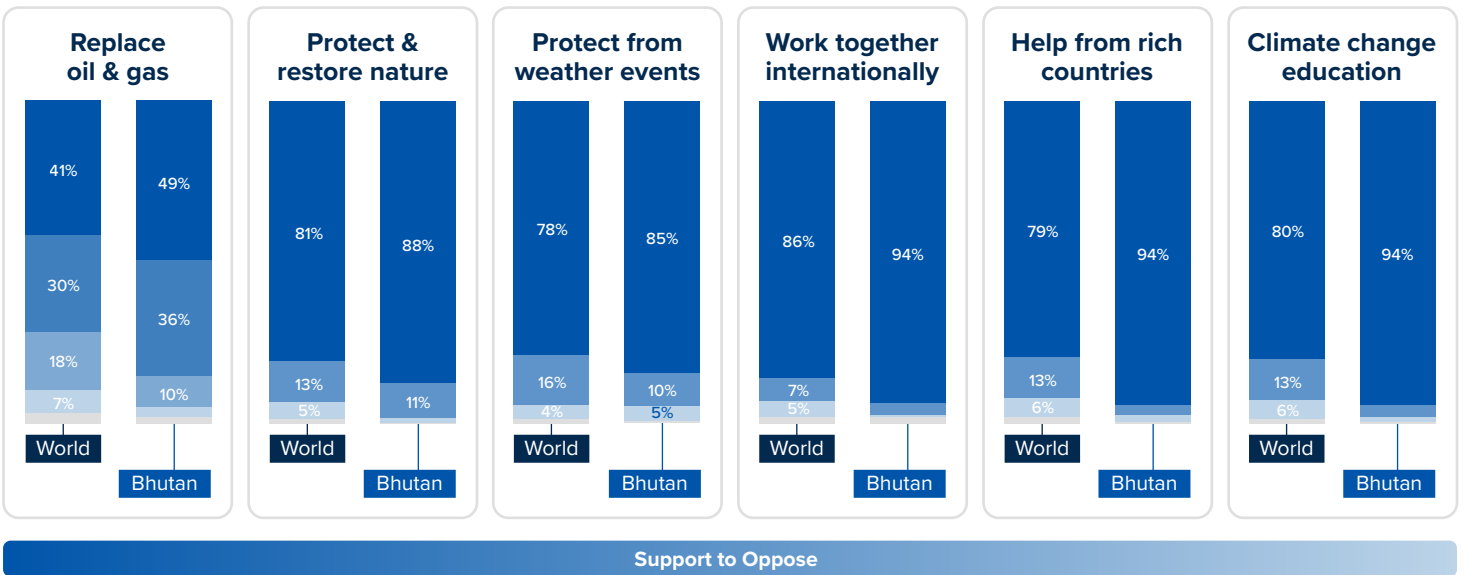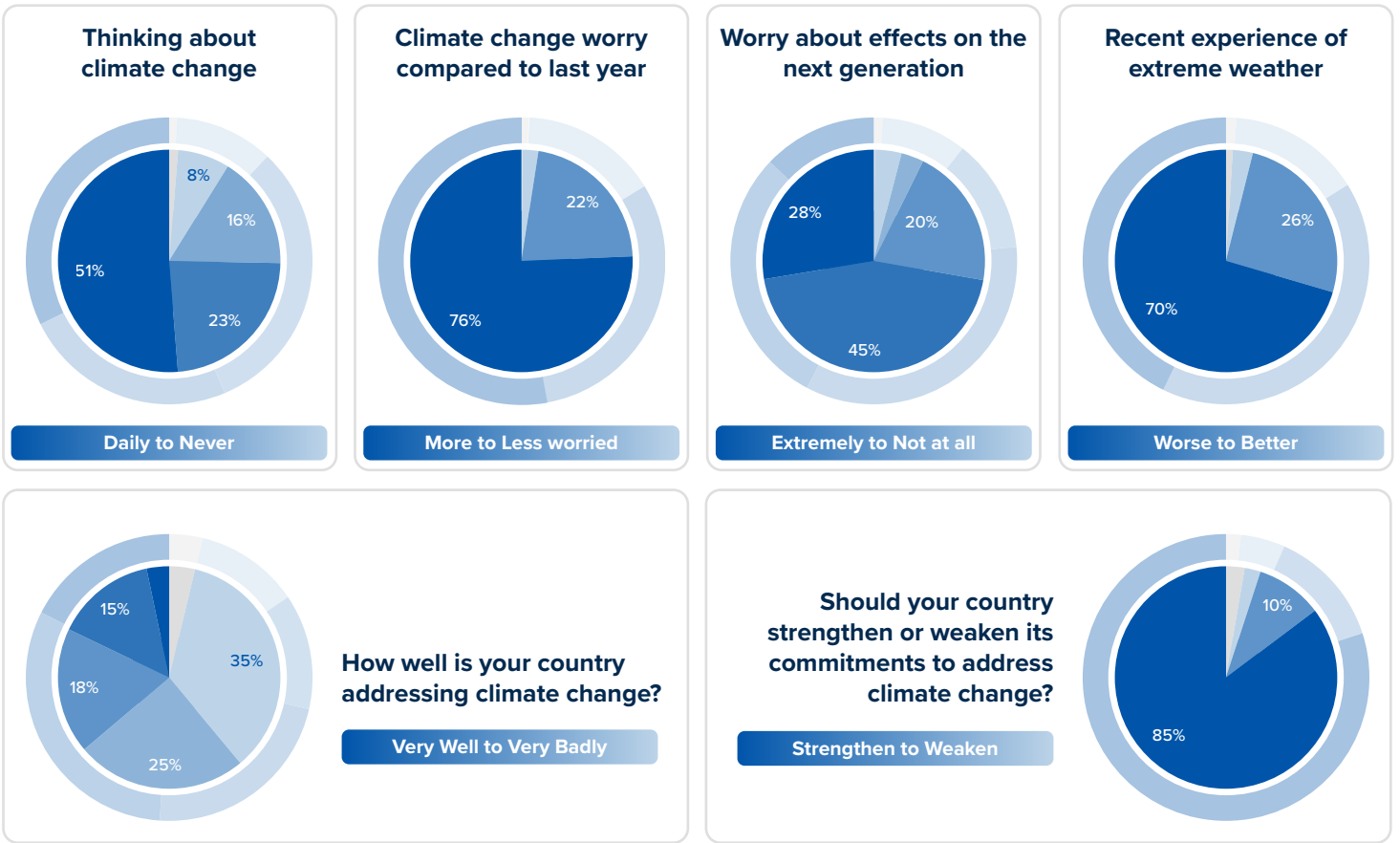Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

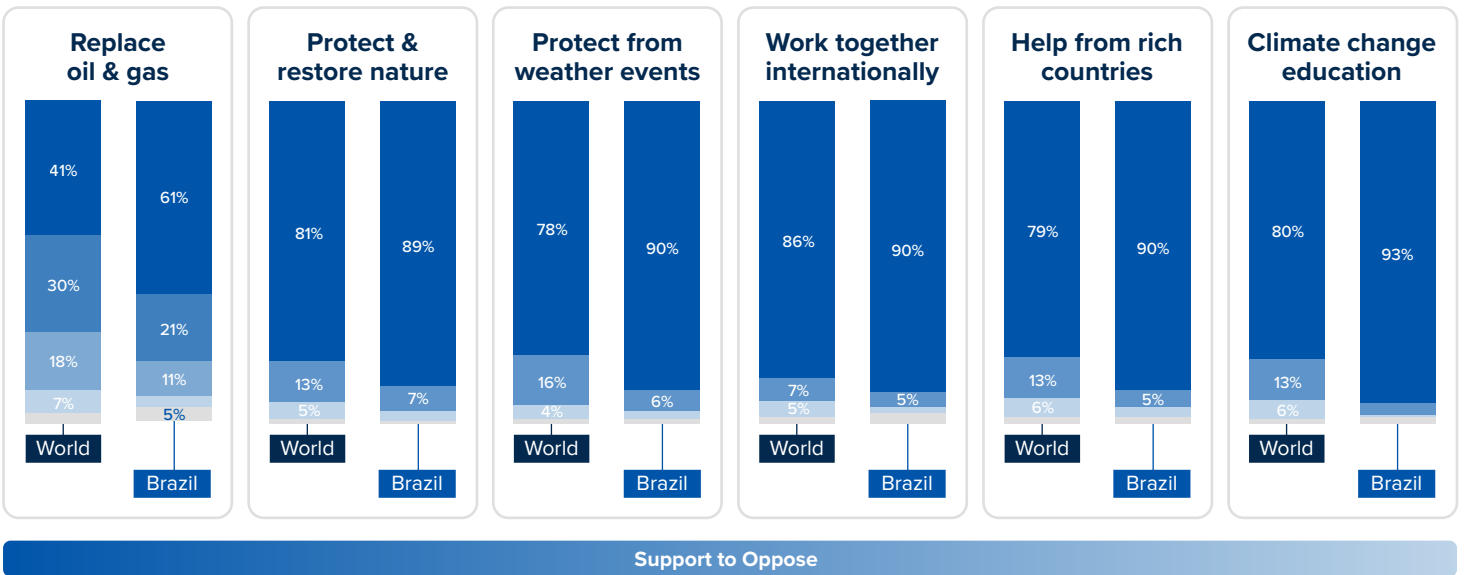undp.org   peoplesclimate.vote | 145

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

10%
22%
26%
41%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

19%
19%
62%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

10%
26%
57%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

8%
59%
33%

Worse to Better

How well is your country addressing climate change?

6%
12%
17%
28%
33%

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

95%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World: 41%, 30%, 18%, 7%
Lao P. D. R: 13%, 20%, 56%, 10%

Protect & restore nature

World: 81%, 13%, 5%
Lao P. D. R: 96%

Protect from weather events

World: 78%, 16%, 4%
Lao P. D. R: 82%, 12%

Work together internationally

World: 86%, 7%, 5%
Lao P. D. R: 80%, 16%

Help from rich countries

World: 79%, 13%, 6%
Lao P. D. R: 96%

Climate change education

World: 80%, 13%, 6%
Lao P. D. R: 97%

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
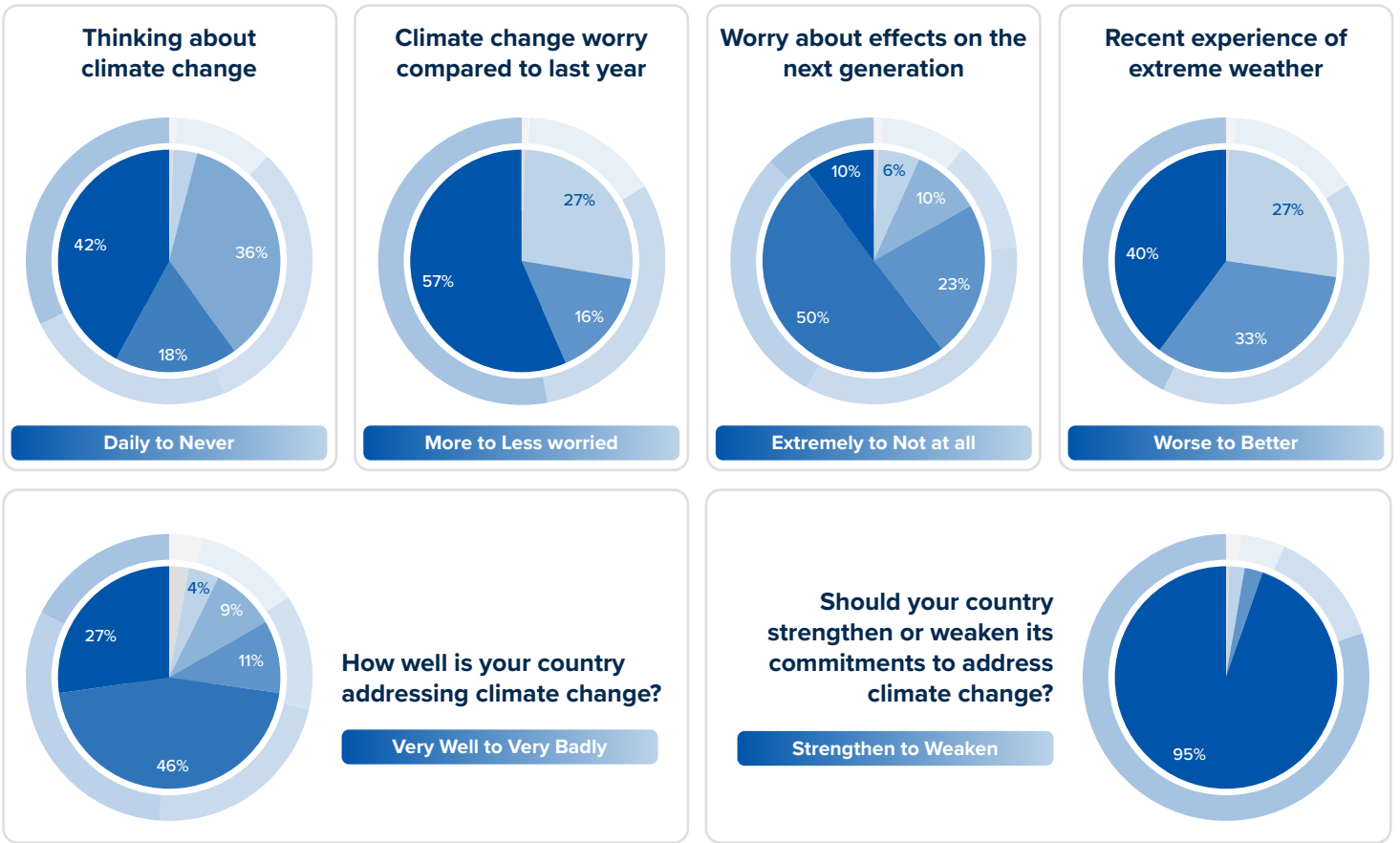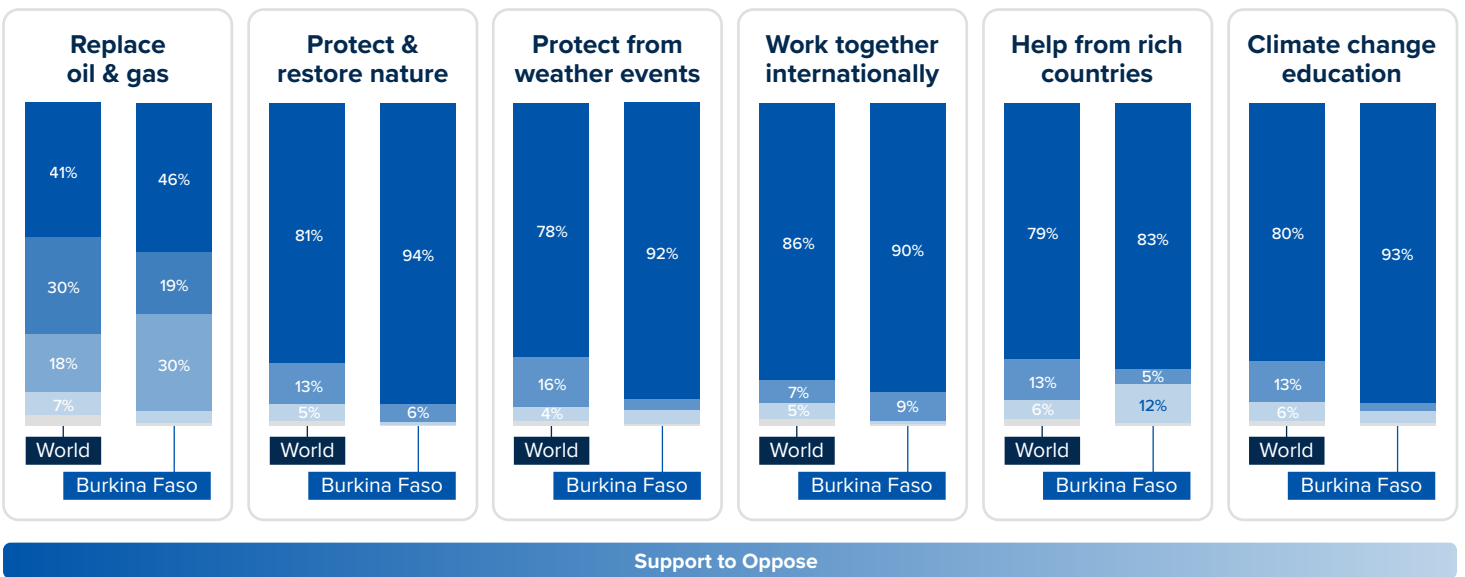Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

Country report
MADAGASCAR

Thinking about climate change

7%
18%
20%
54%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

17%
20%
61%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

7%
13%
38%
37%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

11%
18%
71%

Worse to Better

How well is your country addressing climate change?

9%
8%
25%
17%
37%

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

8%
6%
85%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World: 41%, 30%, 18%, 7%
Madagascar: 35%, 15%, 34%, 6%, 10%

Protect & restore nature

World: 81%, 13%, 5%
Madagascar: 69%, 21%, 9%

Protect from weather events

World: 78%, 16%, 4%
Madagascar: 89%, 6%

Work together internationally

World: 86%, 7%, 5%
Madagascar: 96%

Help from rich countries

World: 79%, 13%, 6%
Madagascar: 94%

Climate change education

World: 80%, 13%, 6%
Madagascar: 92%, 5%

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

Country report
MEXICO

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

32%
44%
20%

Daily to Never

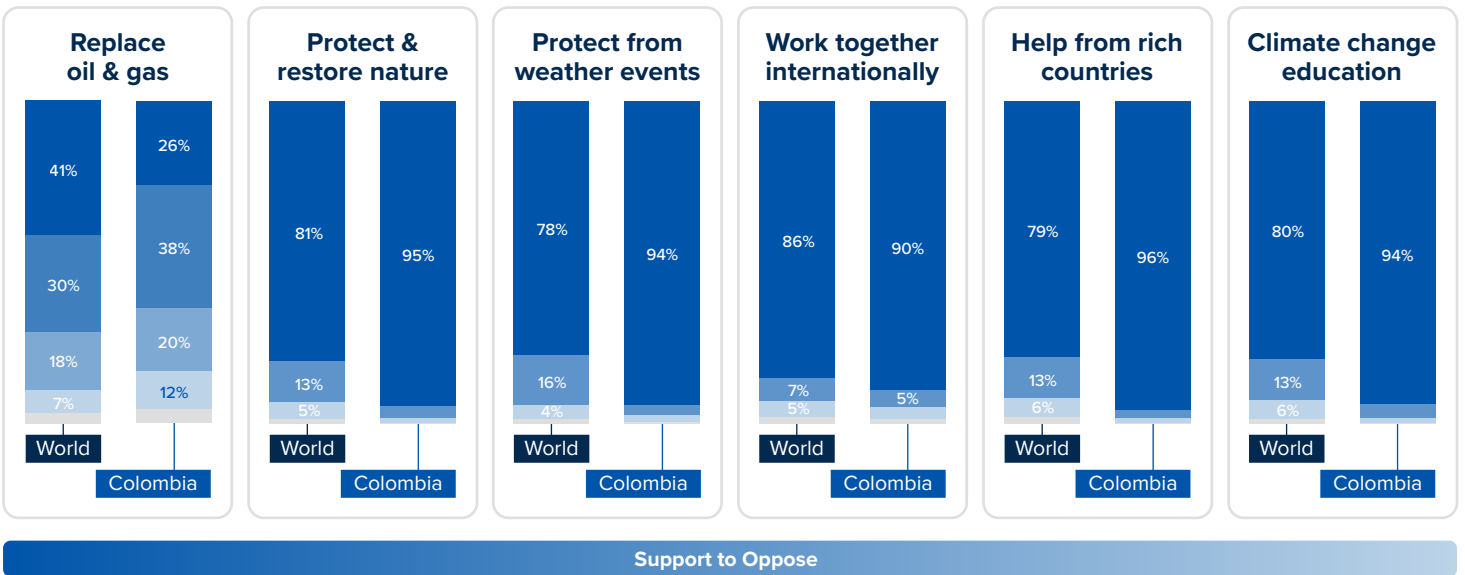## Climate change worry compared to last year

5%
17%
77%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

10%
25%
57%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

8%
24%
67%

Worse to Better

How well is your country addressing climate change?

7%
11%
34%
28%
18%

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

8%
88%

Strengthen to Weaken

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World: 41% / 30% / 18% / 7%
Mexico: 38% / 45% / 9% / 5%

Protect & restore nature

World: 81% / 13% / 5%
Mexico: 84% / 15%

Protect from weather events

World: 78% / 16% / 4%
Mexico: 94%

Work together internationally

World: 86% / 7% / 5%
Mexico: 95%

Help from rich countries

World: 79% / 13% / 6%
Mexico: 93%

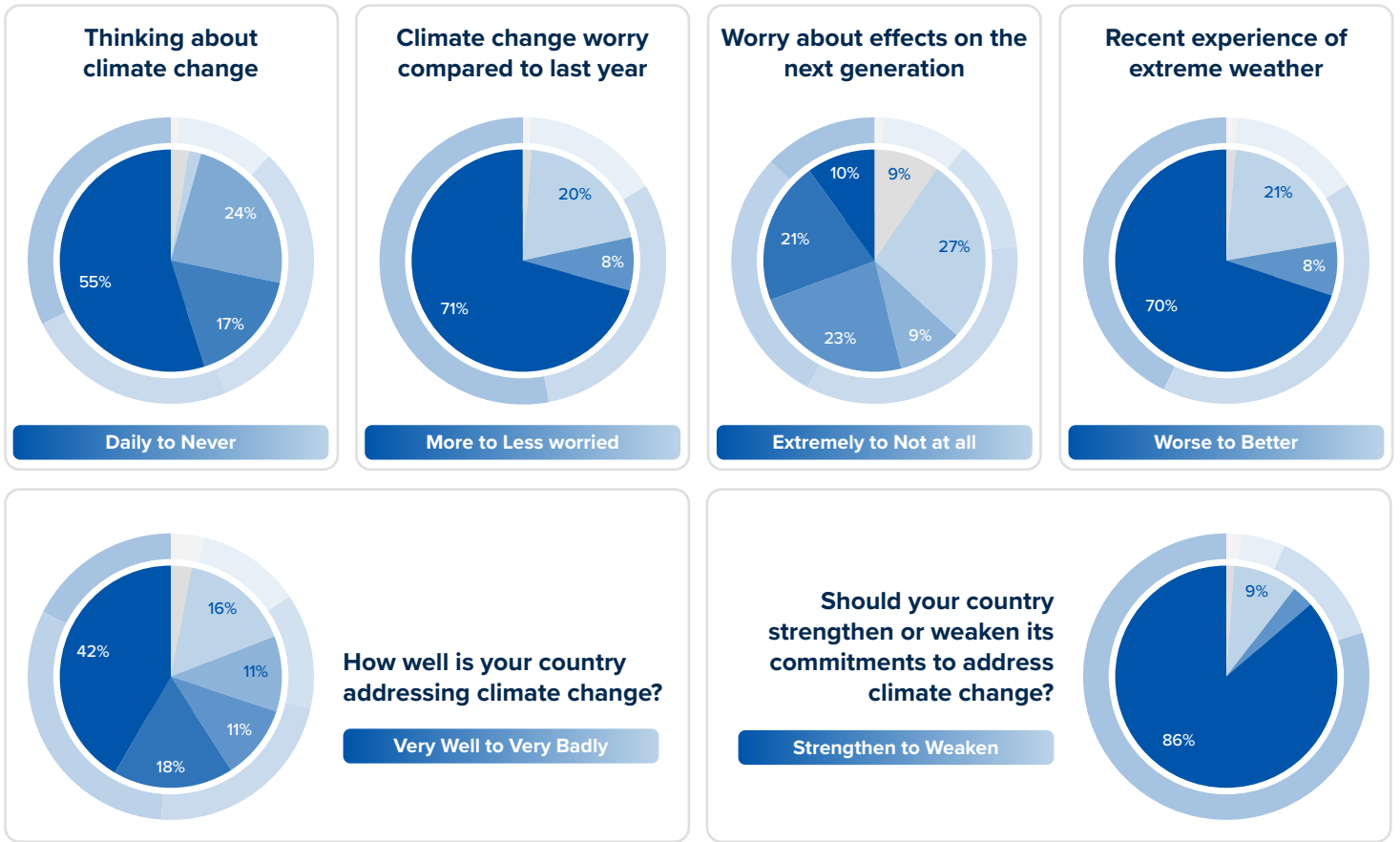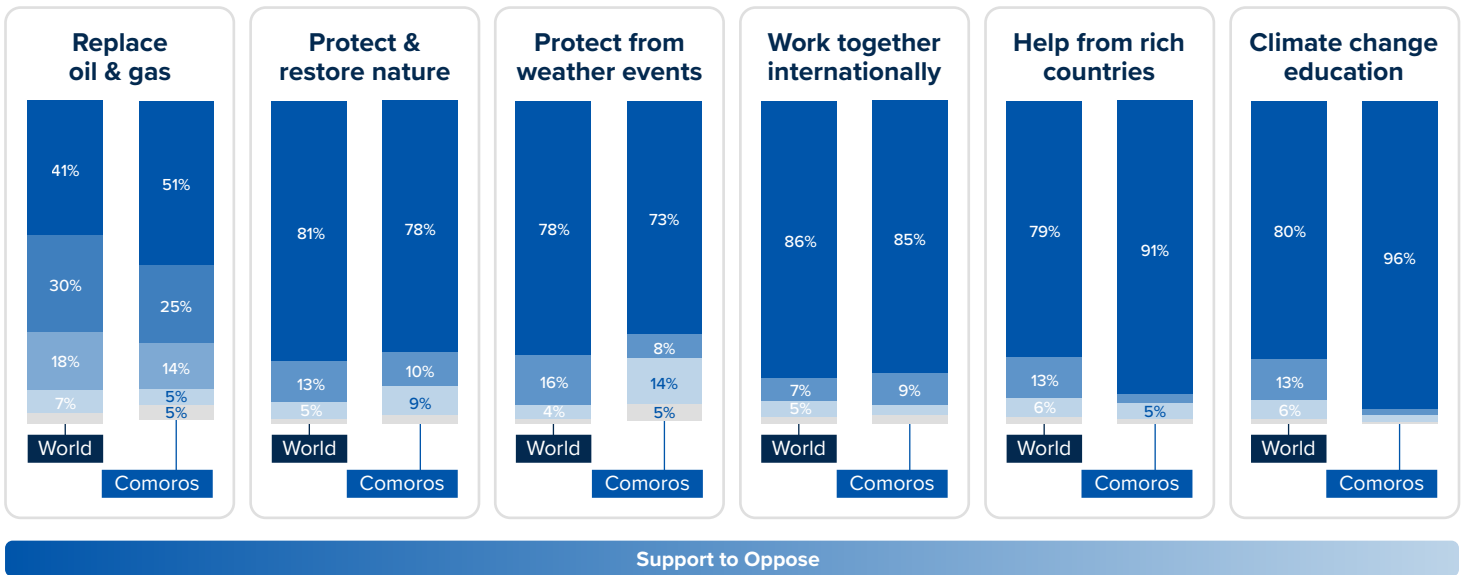## Climate change education

World: 80% / 13% / 6%
Mexico: 97%

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

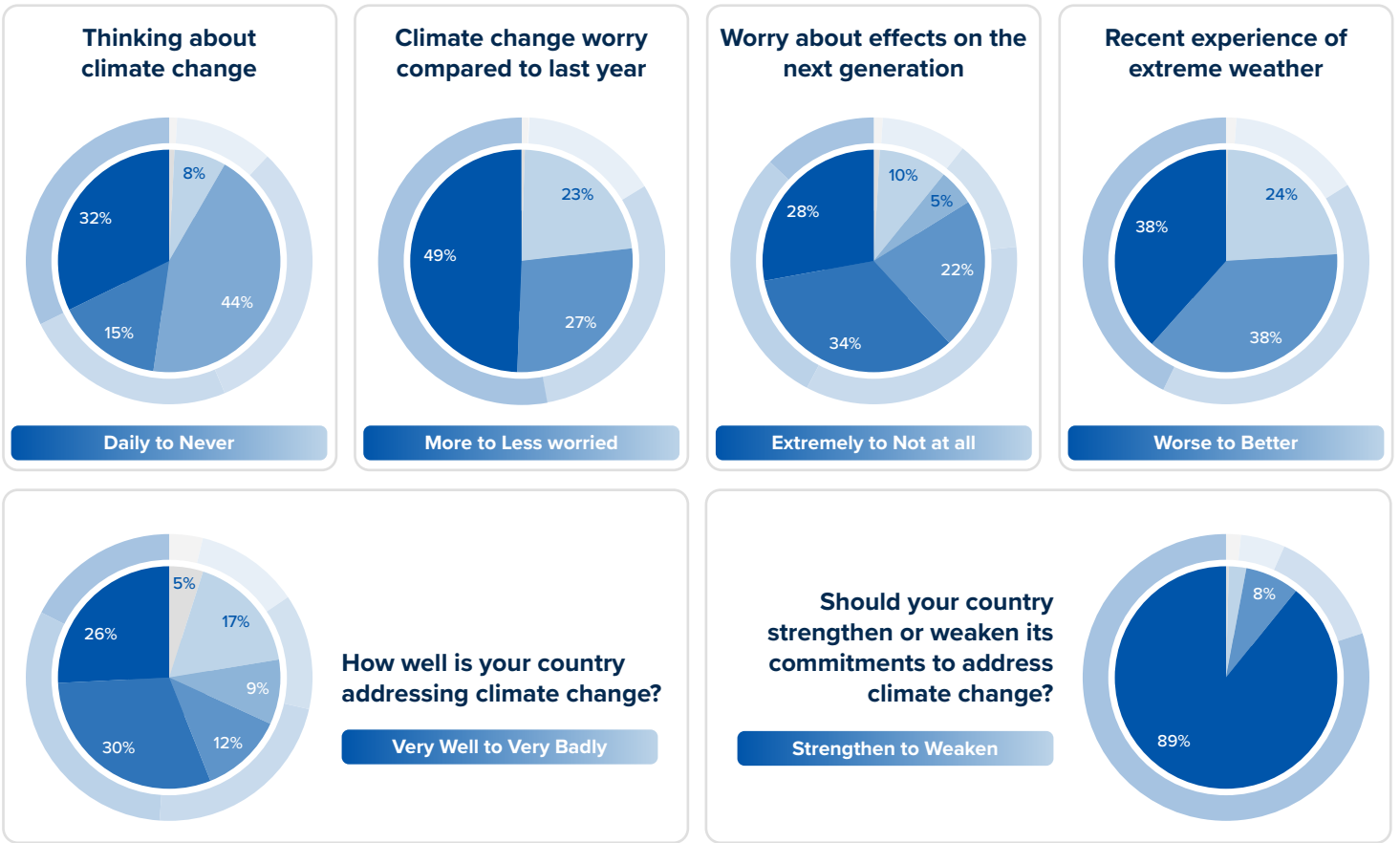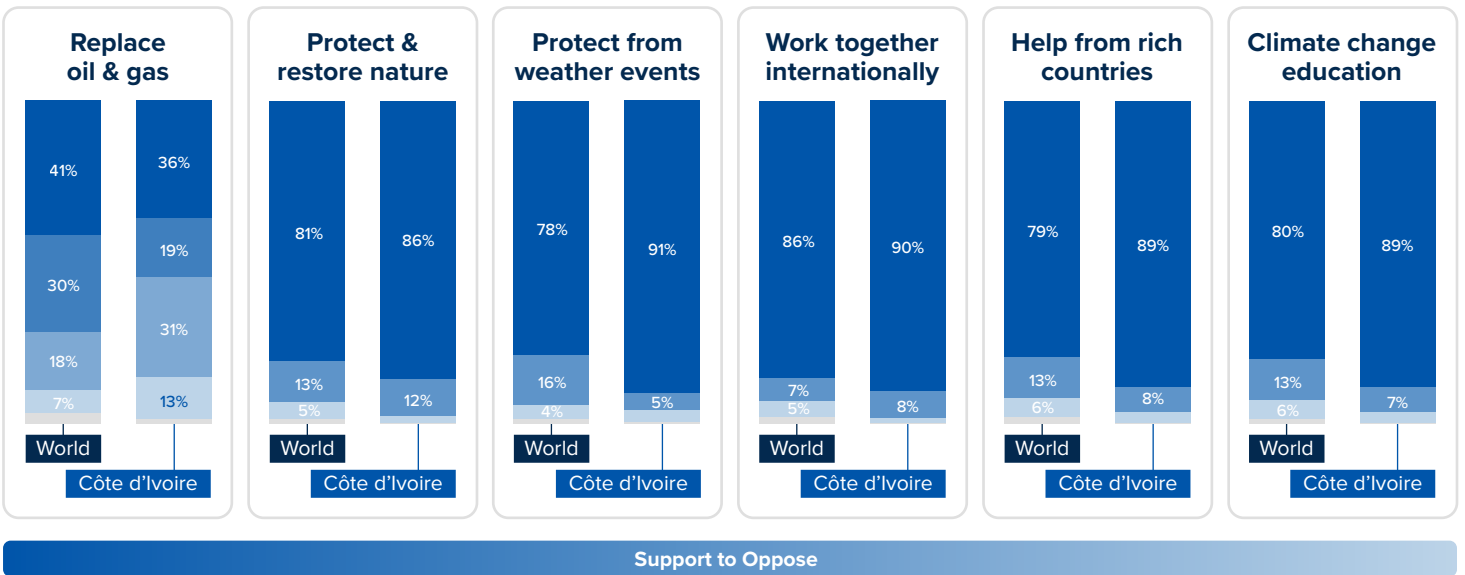undp.org   peoplesclimate.vote | 148

Country report
MOROCCO

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

17%
20%
17%
44%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

10%
27%
61%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

19%
5%
30%
11%
33%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

8%
40%
50%

Worse to Better

How well is your country addressing climate change?

8%
12%
13%
27%
16%
25%

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

5%
12%
80%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

41% / 31%
7%
30% / 49%
18%
7% / 8%

World
Morocco

Protect & restore nature

81% / 82%
13% / 14%
5%

World
Morocco

Protect from weather events

78% / 90%
16%
4% / 6%

World
Morocco

Work together internationally

86% / 89%
7%
5% / 6%

World
Morocco

Help from rich countries

79% / 88%
13%
6% / 7%

World
Morocco

Climate change education

80% / 90%
13%
6% / 8%

World
Morocco

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
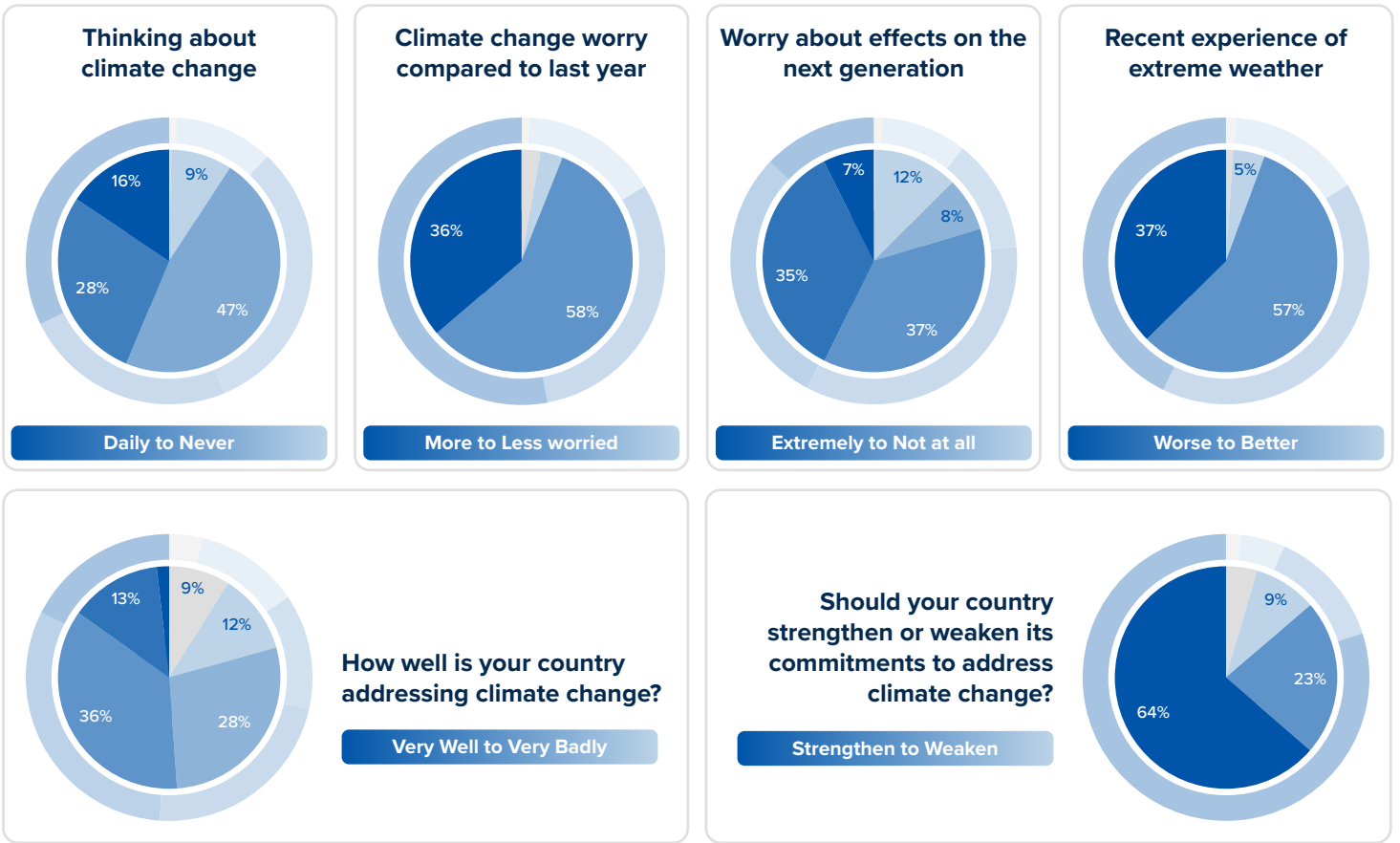Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

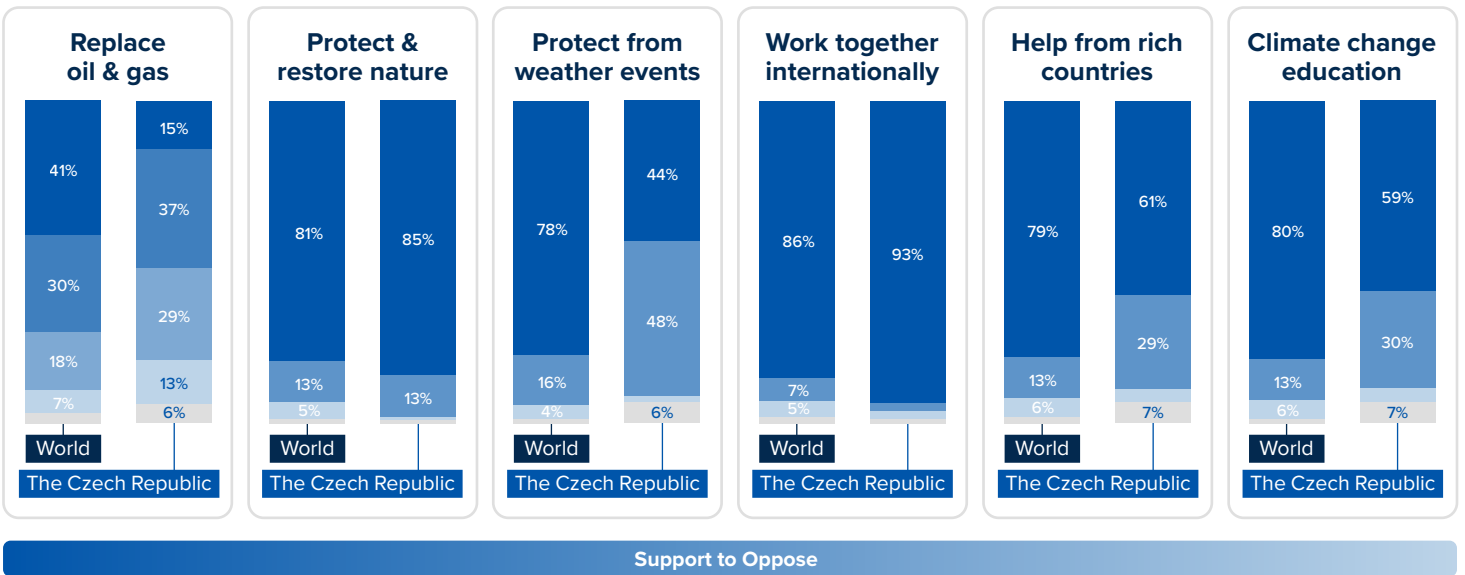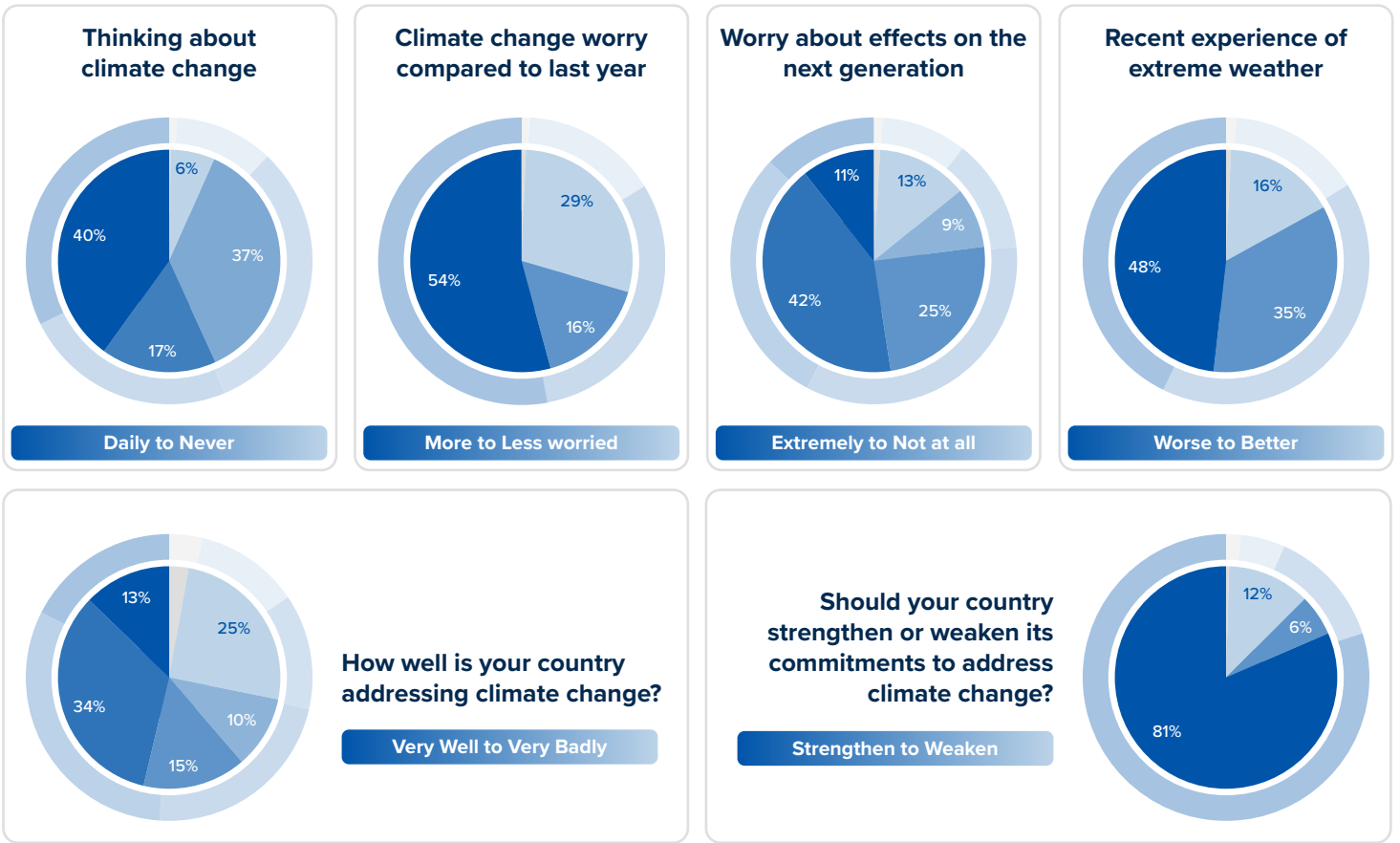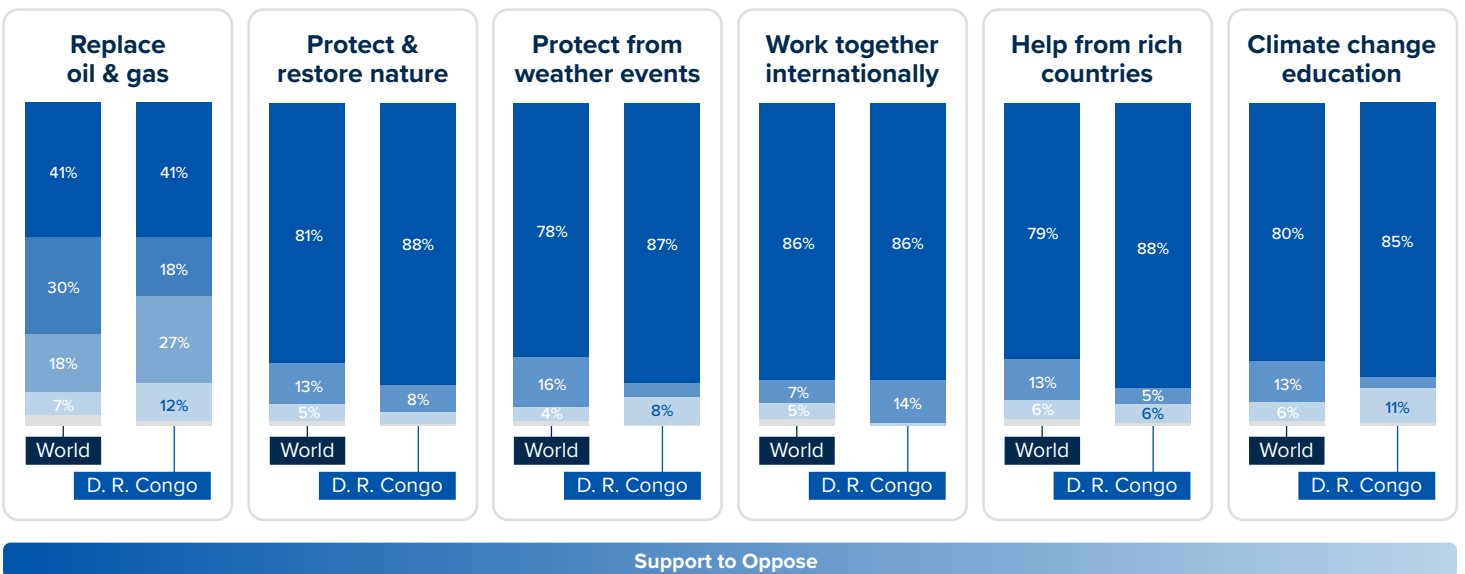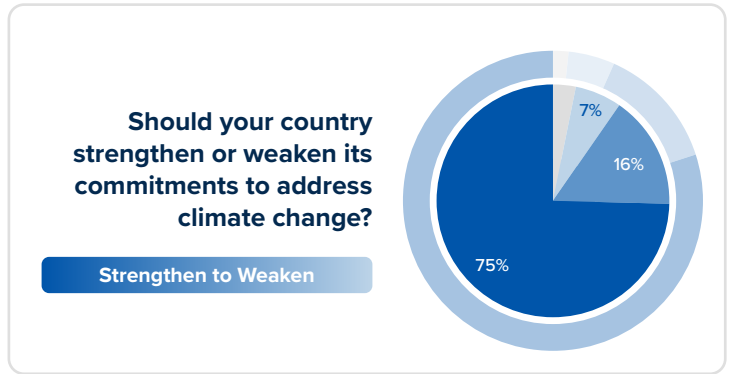# Country report
MOZAMBIQUE

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

32%
44%
20%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

5%
17%
77%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

10%
25%
57%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

8%
24%
67%

Worse to Better

7%
11%
34%
28%
18%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

8%
88%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

41%
30%
18%
7%

38%
45%
9%
5%

World
Mozambique

Protect & restore nature

81%
13%
5%

84%
15%

World
Mozambique

Protect from weather events

78%
16%
4%

94%

World
Mozambique

Work together internationally

86%
7%
5%

95%

World
Mozambique

Help from rich countries

79%
13%
6%

93%

World
Mozambique

Climate change education

80%
13%
6%

97%

World
Mozambique

Support to Oppose

Country report
MYANMAR

Thinking about climate change

6%
25%
43%
25%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

33%
41%
26%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

6%
5%
15%
30%
44%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

54%
41%

Worse to Better

16%
10%
14%
24%
32%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

12%
85%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World	Myanmar
41%	46%
30%	17%
18%	27%
7%	6%

Protect & restore nature

World	Myanmar
81%	90%
13%	10%
5%	

Protect from weather events

World	Myanmar
78%	93%
16%	6%
4%	

Work together internationally

World	Myanmar
86%	95%
7%	5%
5%	

Help from rich countries

World	Myanmar
79%	94%
13%	6%
6%	

Climate change education

World	Myanmar
80%	90%
13%	9%
6%	

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
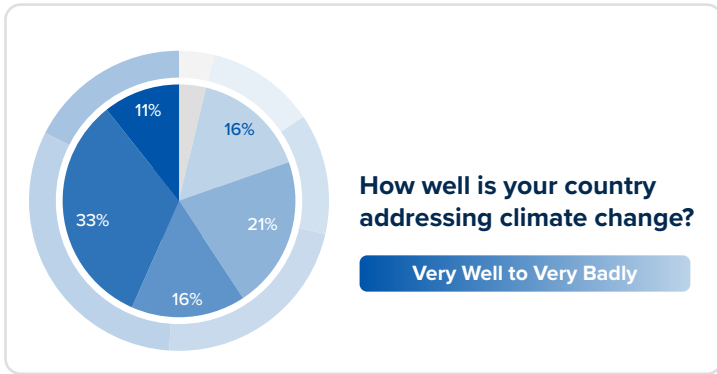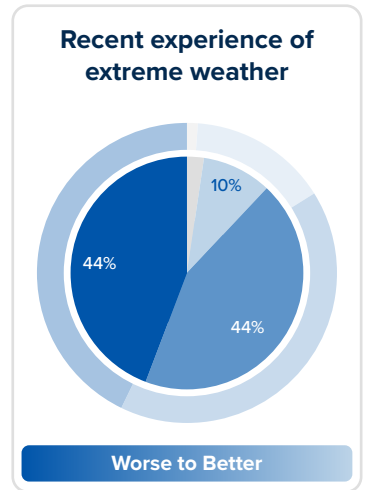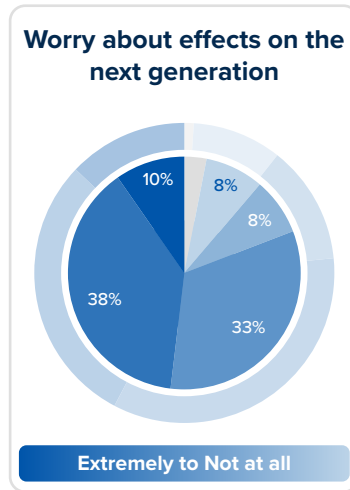Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

Country report
NEPAL

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

6%
34%
34%
22%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

19%
57%
22%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

8%
22%
21%
44%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

15%
60%
25%

Worse to Better

6% 7%
21%
13%
14%
39%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

96%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

41%
30%
18%
7%
World

61%
13%
23%
Nepal

Protect & restore nature

81%
13%
5%
World

91%
7%
Nepal

Protect from weather events

78%
16%
4%
World

94%
7%
Nepal

Work together internationally

86%
7%
5%
World

97%
Nepal

Help from rich countries

79%
13%
6%
World

93%
Nepal

Climate change education

80%
13%
6%
World

93%
Nepal

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

undp.org   peoplesclimate.vote | 152

Country report
NICARAGUA

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

5%
31%
49%
15%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

6%
22%
72%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

5%
18%
32%
41%

Extremely to Not at all
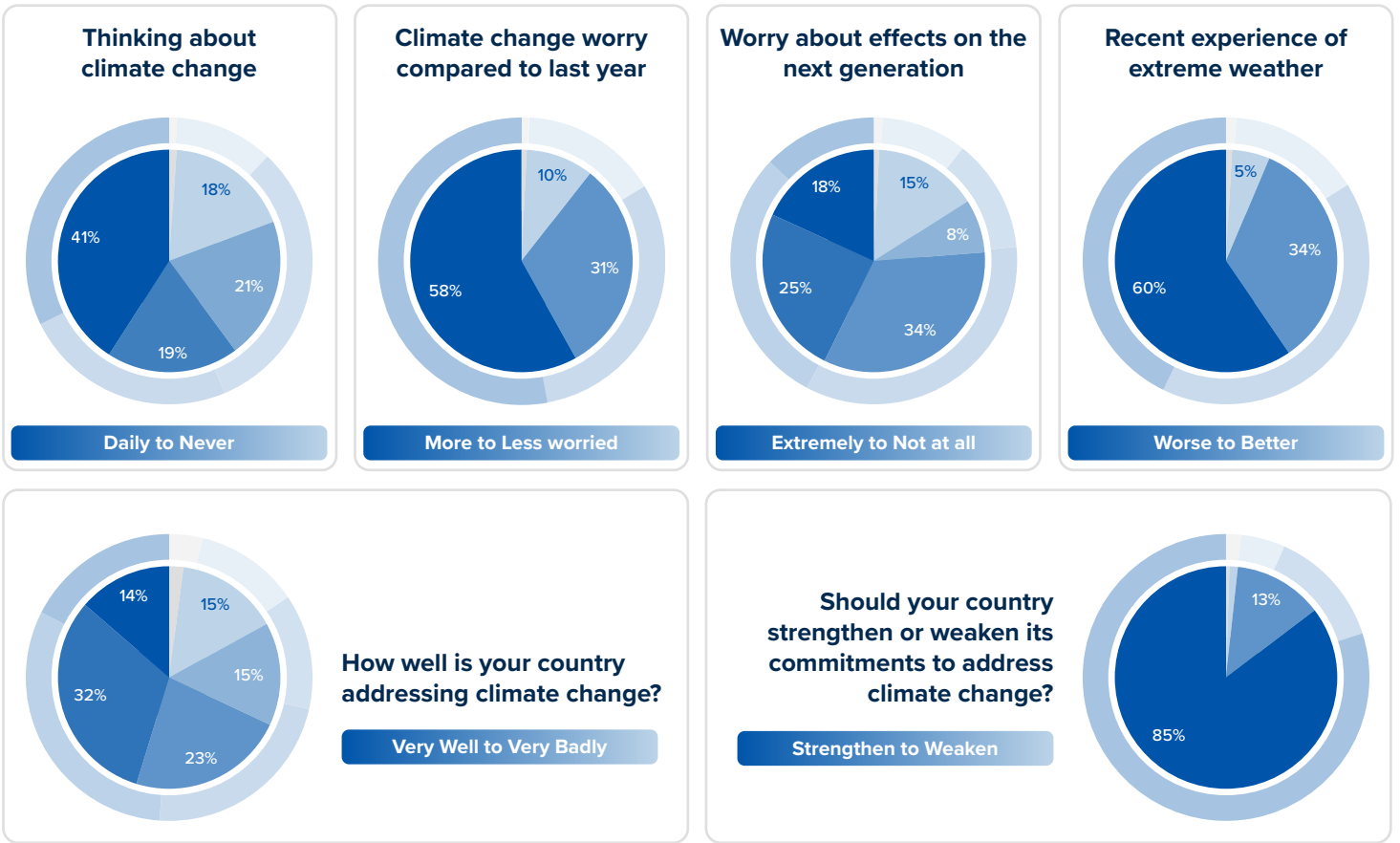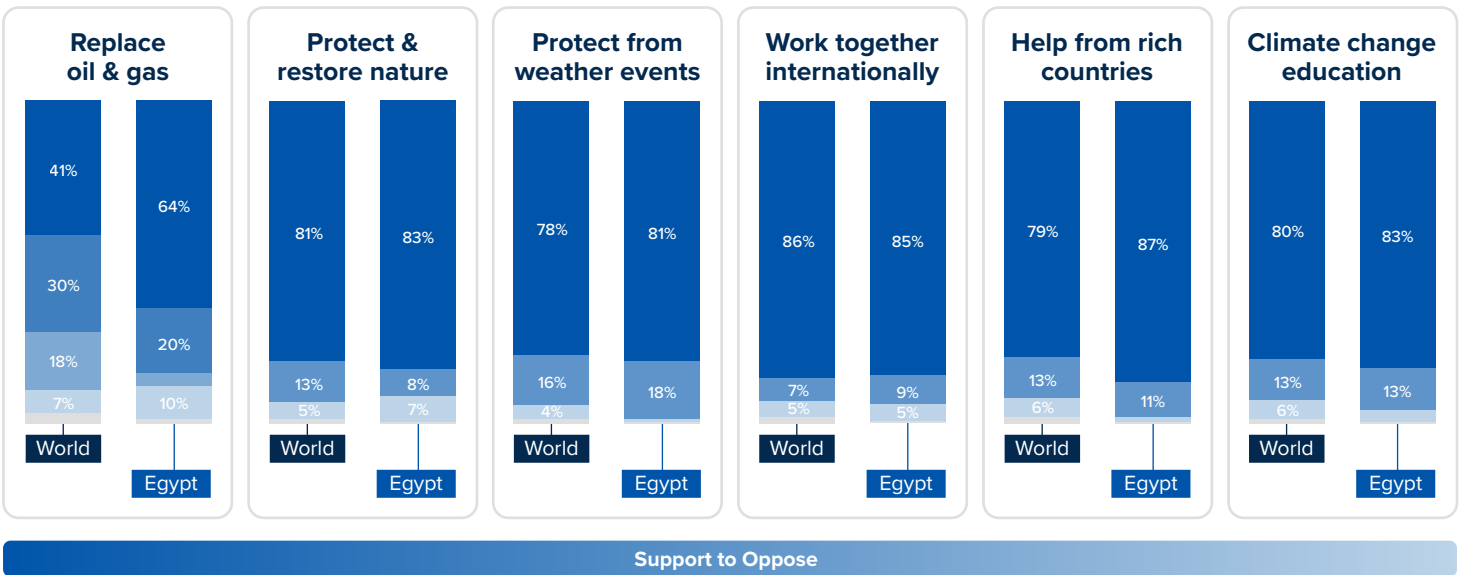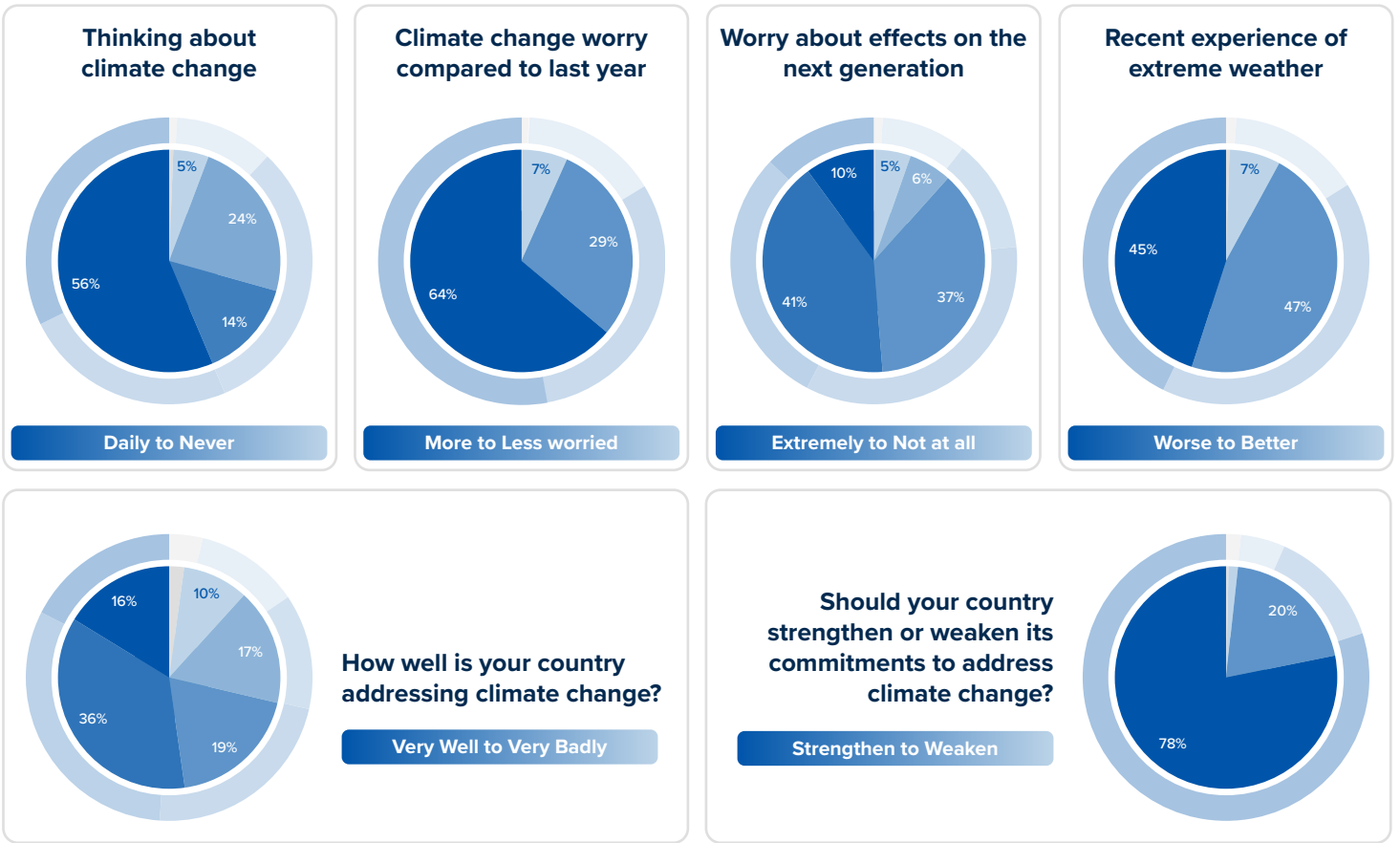
Recent experience of extreme weather

5%
38%
56%

Worse to Better

8%
20%
25%
21%
25%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

11%
86%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

41%
30%
18%
7%
World

28%
45%
19%
7%
Nicaragua

Protect & restore nature

81%
13%
5%
World

90%
7%
Nicaragua

Protect from weather events

78%
16%
4%
World

88%
11%
Nicaragua

Work together internationally

86%
7%
5%
World

91%
5%
Nicaragua

Help from rich countries

79%
13%
6%
World

89%
8%
Nicaragua

Climate change education

80%
13%
6%
World

92%
7%
Nicaragua

Support to Oppose

undp.org   peoplesclimate.vote | 153

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

36%
48%
15%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

27%
6%
68%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

9% 13%
11%
52% 15%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

37%
55%
8%

Worse to Better

7% 5%
38% 17%
32%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

96%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

41%
30%
18%
7%
World

66%
13%
15%
7%
The Niger

Protect & restore nature

81%
13%
5%
World

97%
The Niger

Protect from weather events

78%
16%
4%
World

94%
5%
The Niger

Work together internationally

86%
7%
5%
World

93%
6%
The Niger

Help from rich countries

79%
13%
6%
World

93%
5%
The Niger

Climate change education

80%
13%
6%
World

96%
The Niger

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
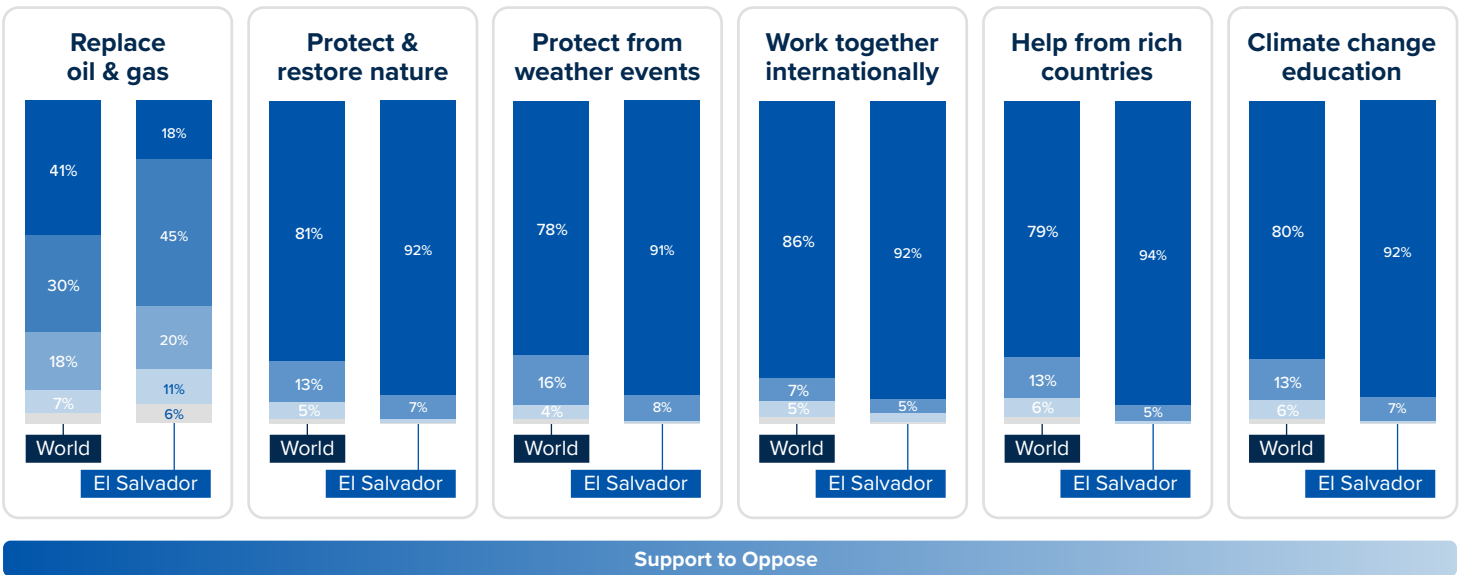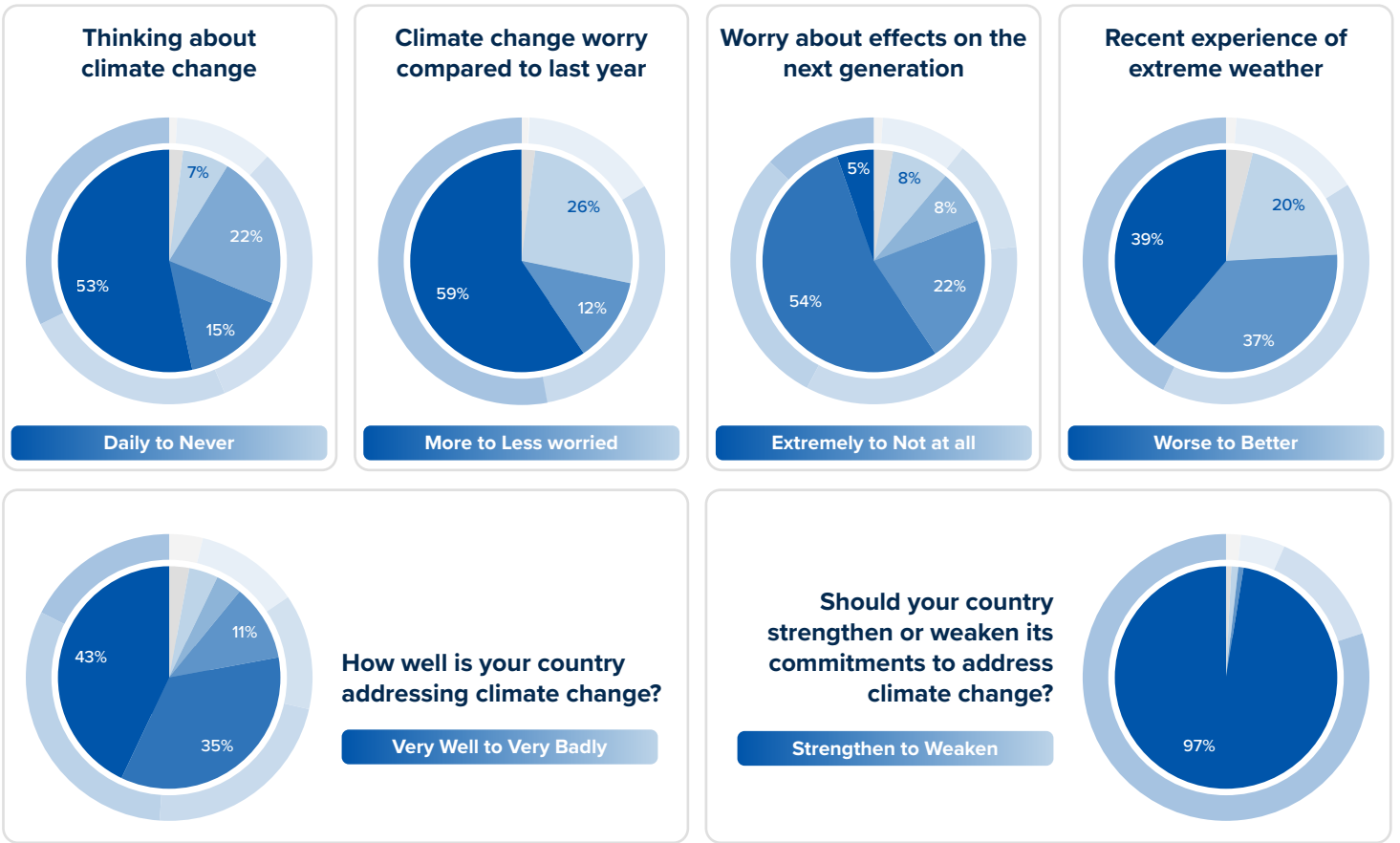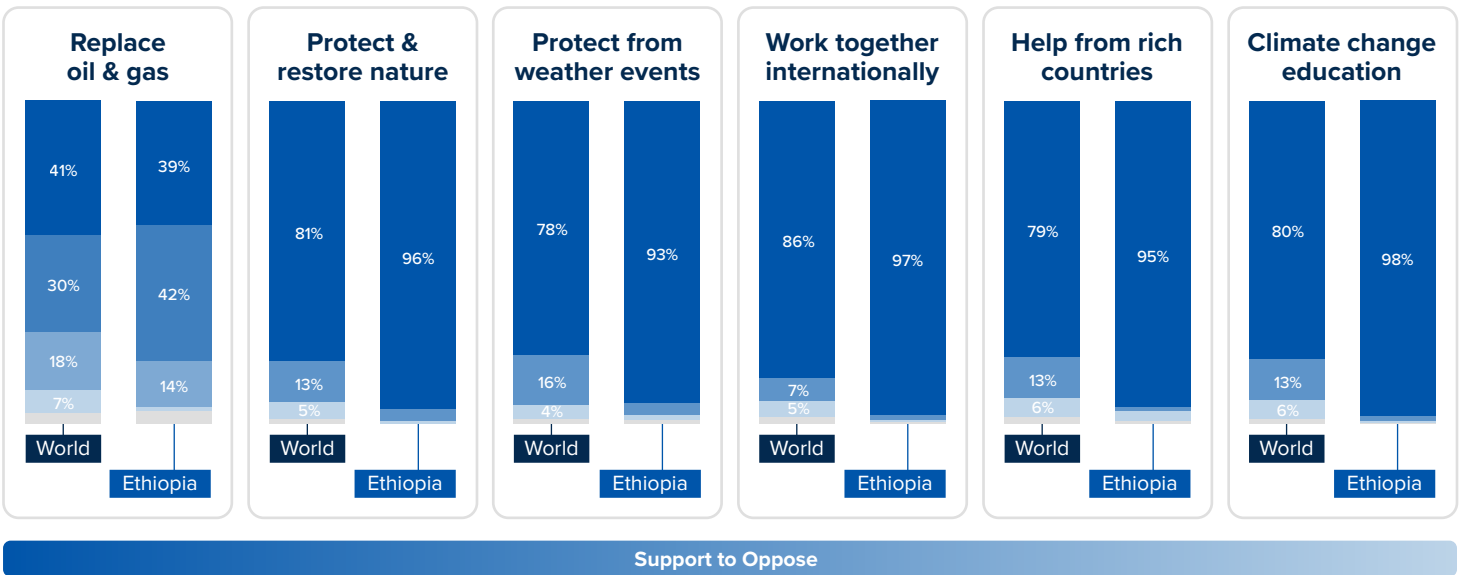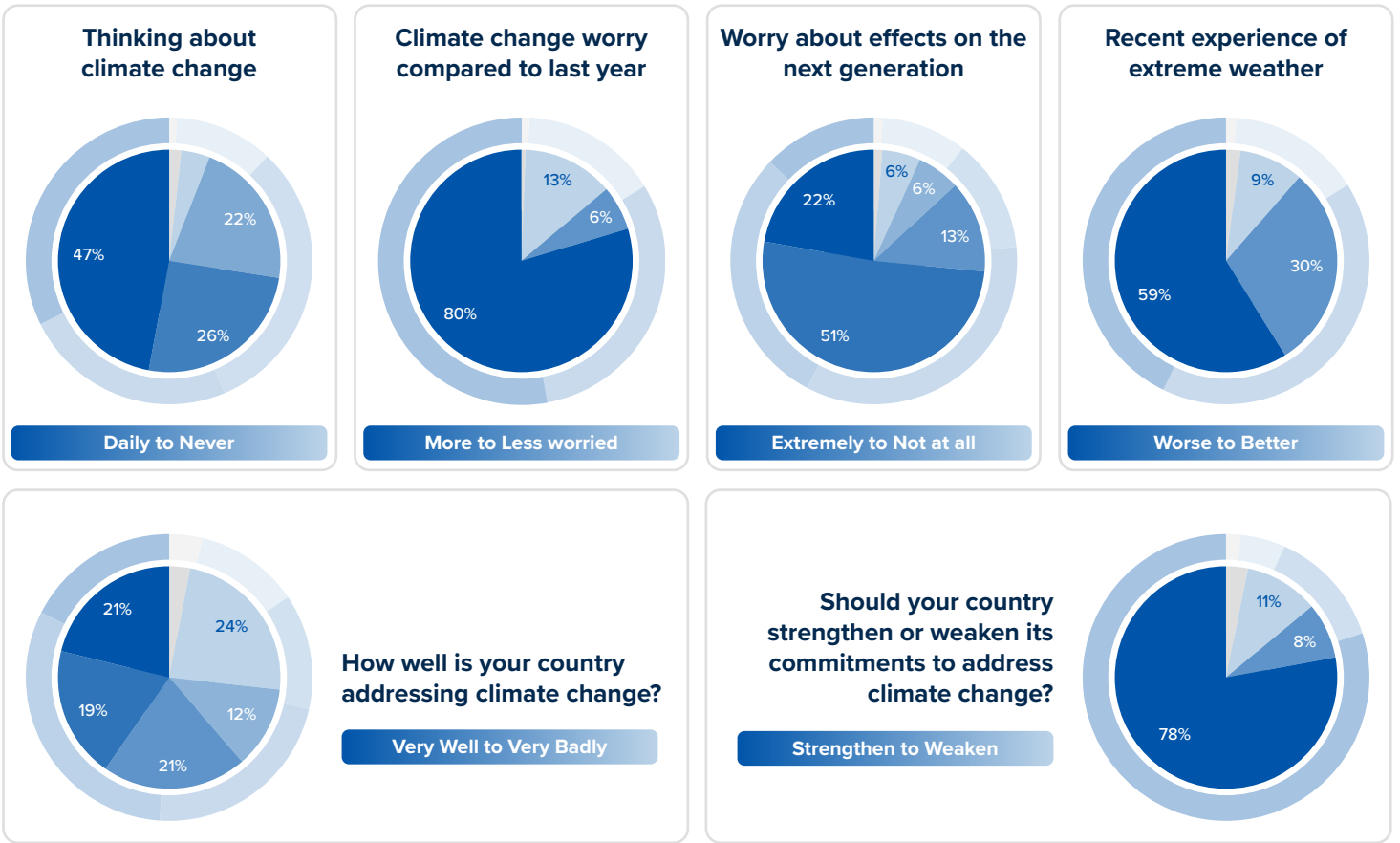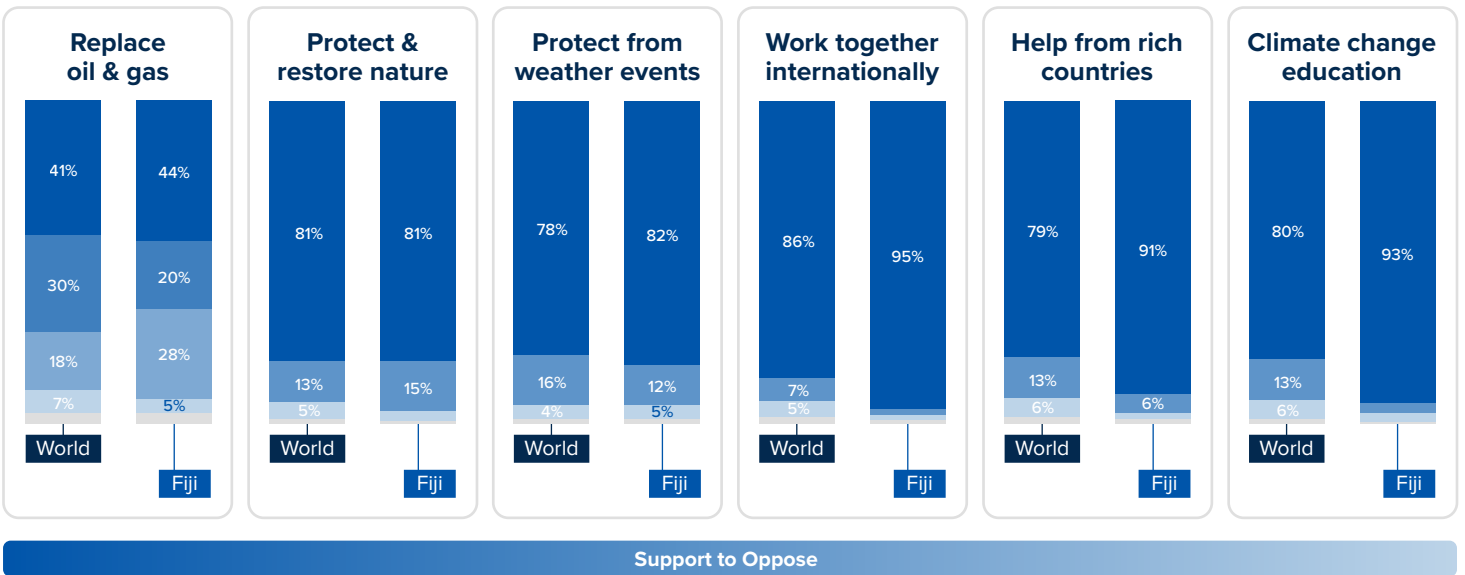Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

Country report
NIGERIA

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

9%
29%
34%
28%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

22%
53%
24%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

12%
19%
20%
21%
29%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

21%
50%
29%

Worse to Better

18%
16%
15%
34%
17%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

8%
7%
85%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World	Nigeria
41%	66%
30%	23%
18%	9%
7%	

Protect & restore nature

World	Nigeria
81%	73%
13%	20%
5%	6%

Protect from weather events

World	Nigeria
78%	86%
16%	6%
4%	8%

Work together internationally

World	Nigeria
86%	83%
7%	13%
5%	

Help from rich countries

World	Nigeria
79%	83%
13%	6%
6%	11%

Climate change education

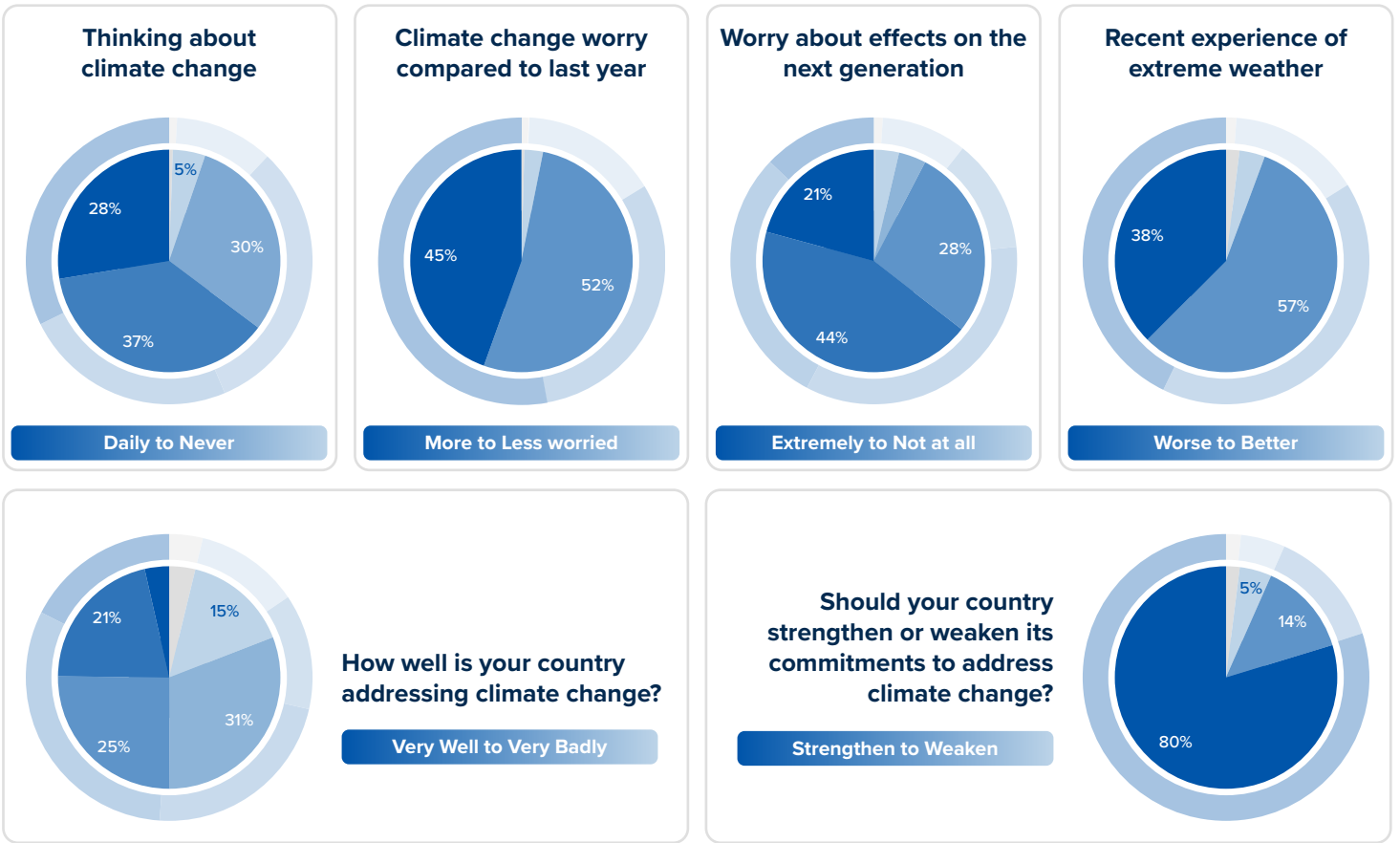| World	Nigeria
80%	89%
13%	7%
6%	

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
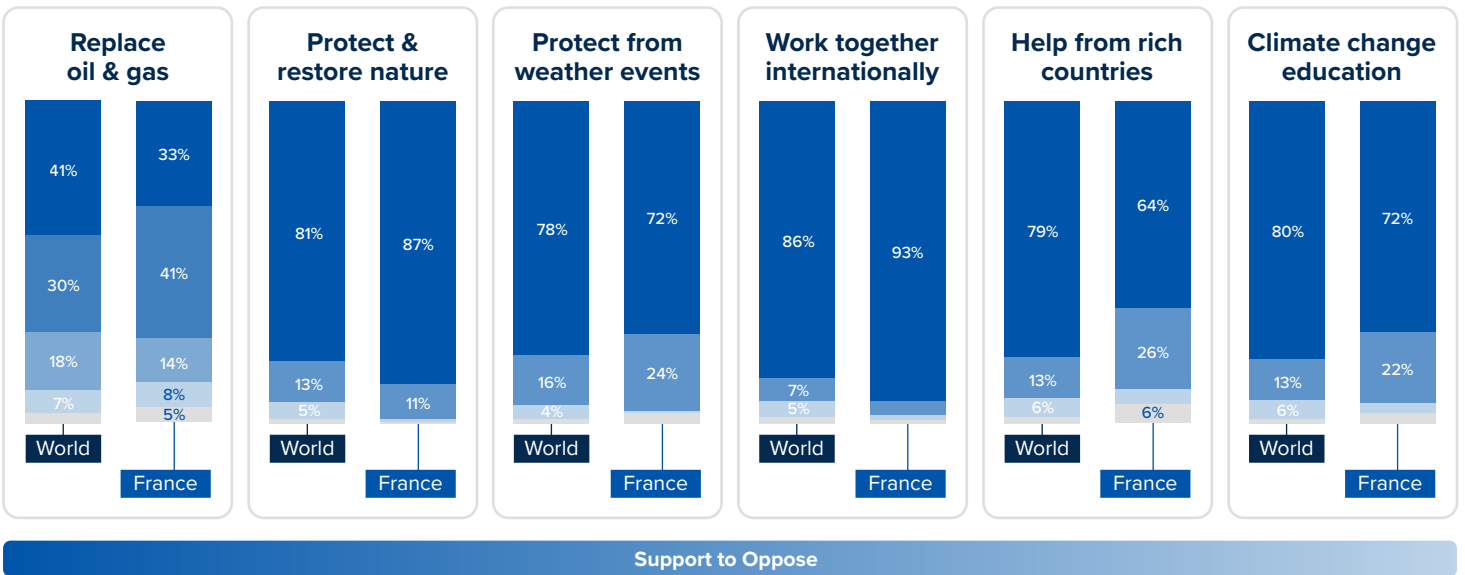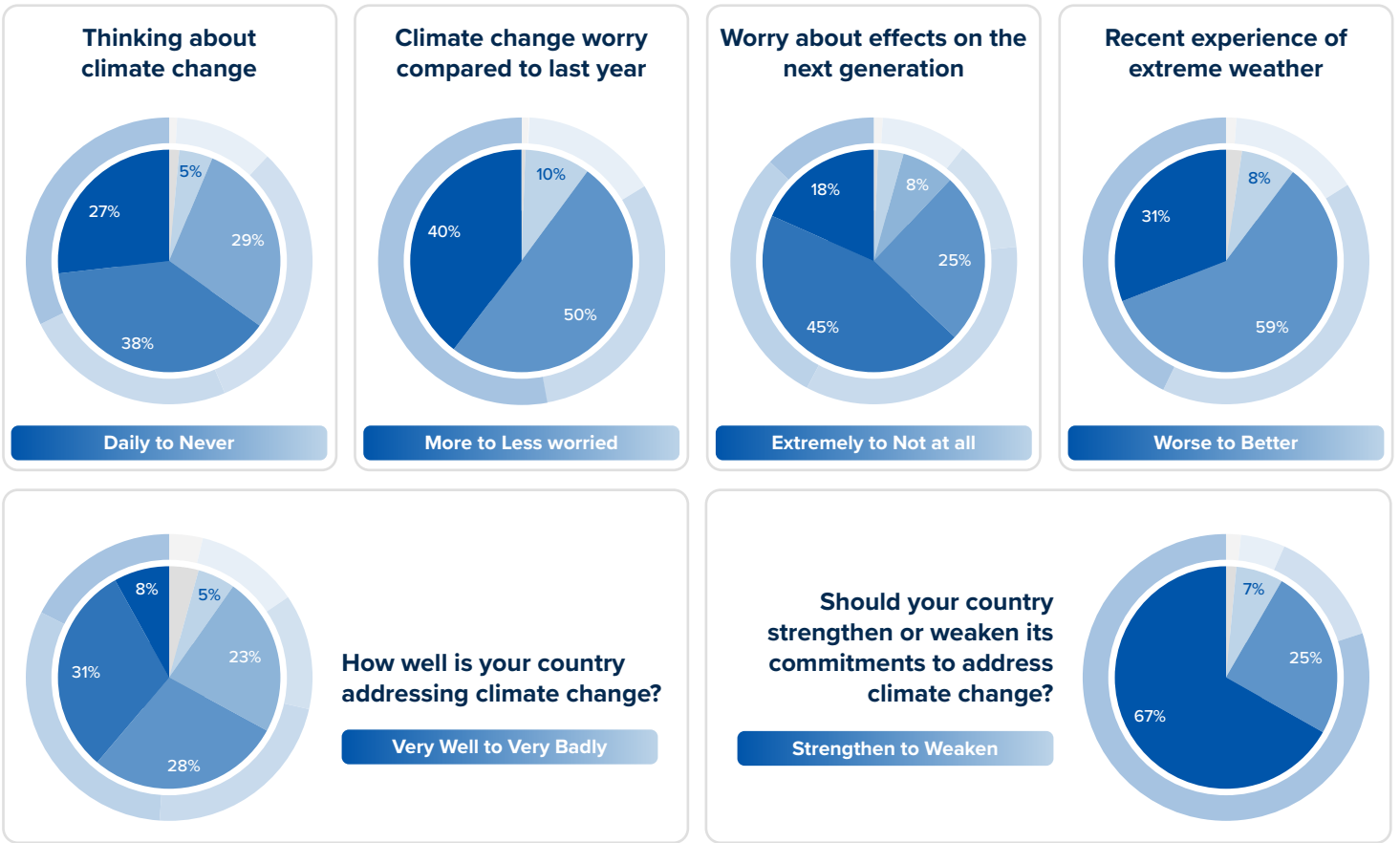Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

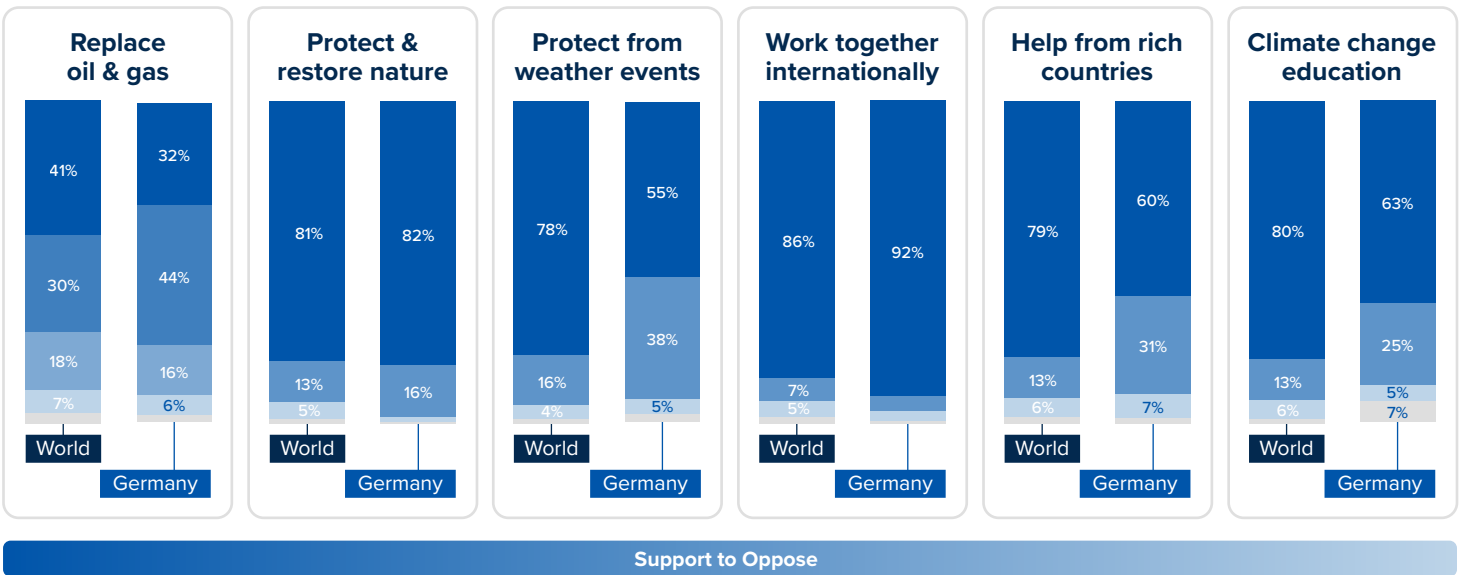undp.org   peoplesclimate.vote | 155

Country report
PAKISTAN

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

20%
9%
16%
55%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

24%
22%
54%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

21%
26%
23%
7%
21%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

26%
38%
34%

Worse to Better

5%
24%
33%
12%
25%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

97%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

41%
30%
18%
7%
72%
14%
8%

World
Pakistan

Protect & restore nature

81%
13%
5%
92%
6%

World
Pakistan

Protect from weather events

78%
16%
4%
83%
8%
8%

World
Pakistan

Work together internationally

86%
7%
5%
92%
7%

World
Pakistan

Help from rich countries

79%
13%
6%
95%

World
Pakistan

Climate change education

80%
13%
6%
96%

World
Pakistan

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

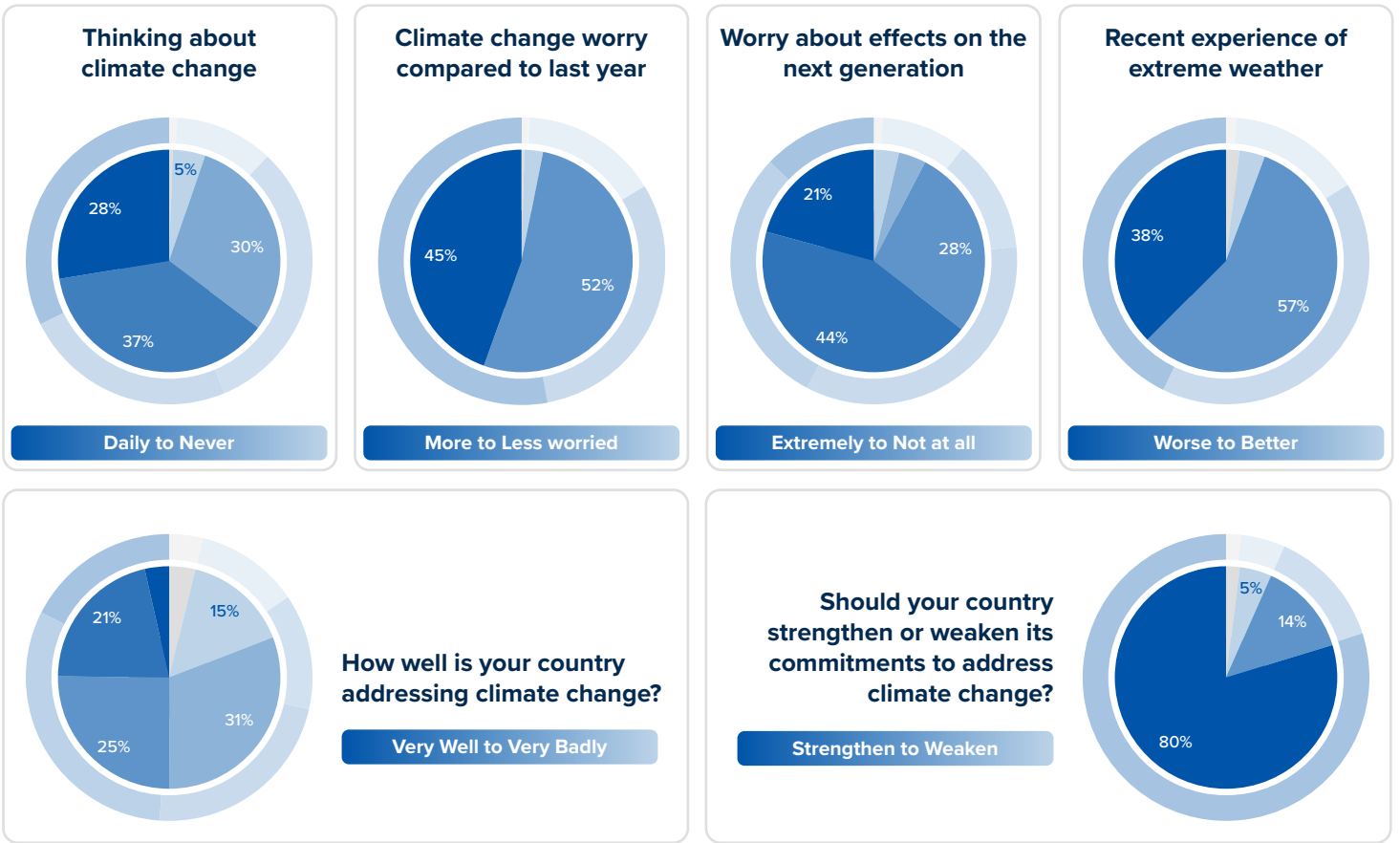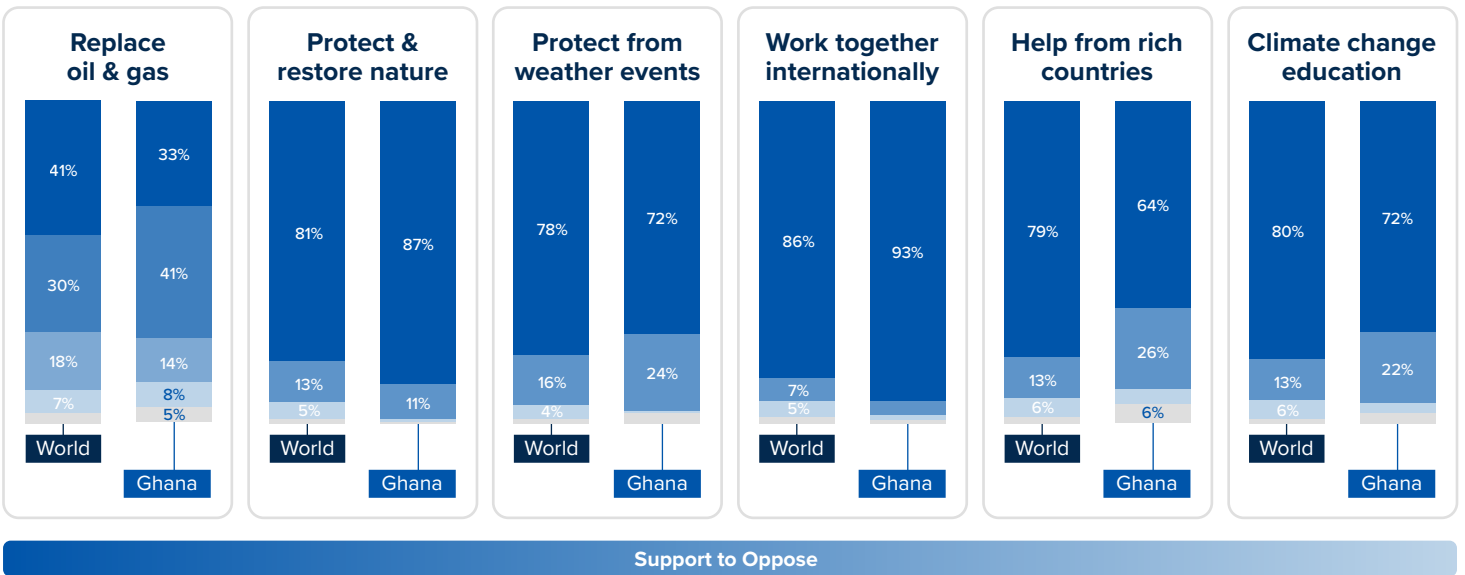undp.org   peoplesclimate.vote | 156

PAPUA NEW GUINEA**

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

5%
7%
30%
35%
24%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

16%
9%
73%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

6%
15%
40%
36%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

12%
44%
43%

Worse to Better

15%
24%
15%
21%
22%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

8%
16%
62%
13%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

41%
30%
18%
7%
World

28%
12%
26%
17%
16%
Papua New Guinea

Protect & restore nature

81%
13%
5%
World

50%
31%
14%
5%
Papua New Guinea

Protect from weather events

78%
16%
4%
World

43%
27%
26%
5%
Papua New Guinea

Work together internationally

86%
7%
5%
World

79%
14%
Papua New Guinea

Help from rich countries

79%
13%
6%
World

57%
28%
12%
Papua New Guinea

Climate change education

80%
13%
6%
World

60%
15%
21%
Papua New Guinea

Support to Oppose

**Confidence intervals are greater for this country due to limited socio-economic representation. See methodology for more.

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
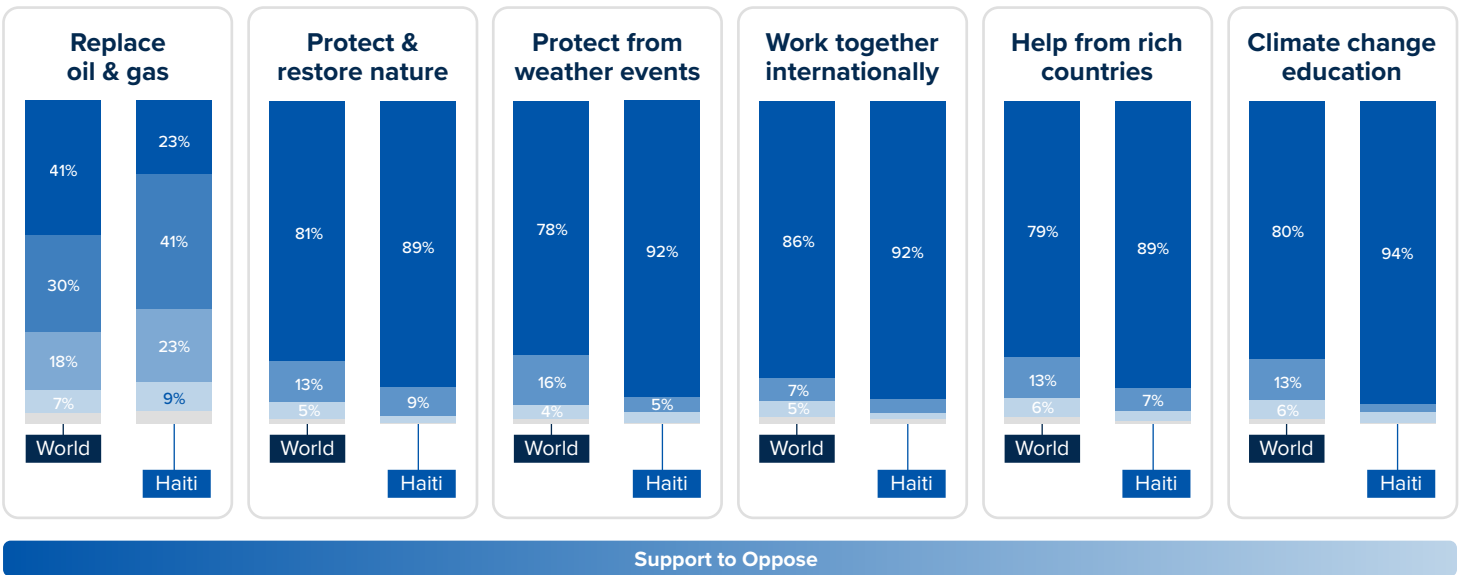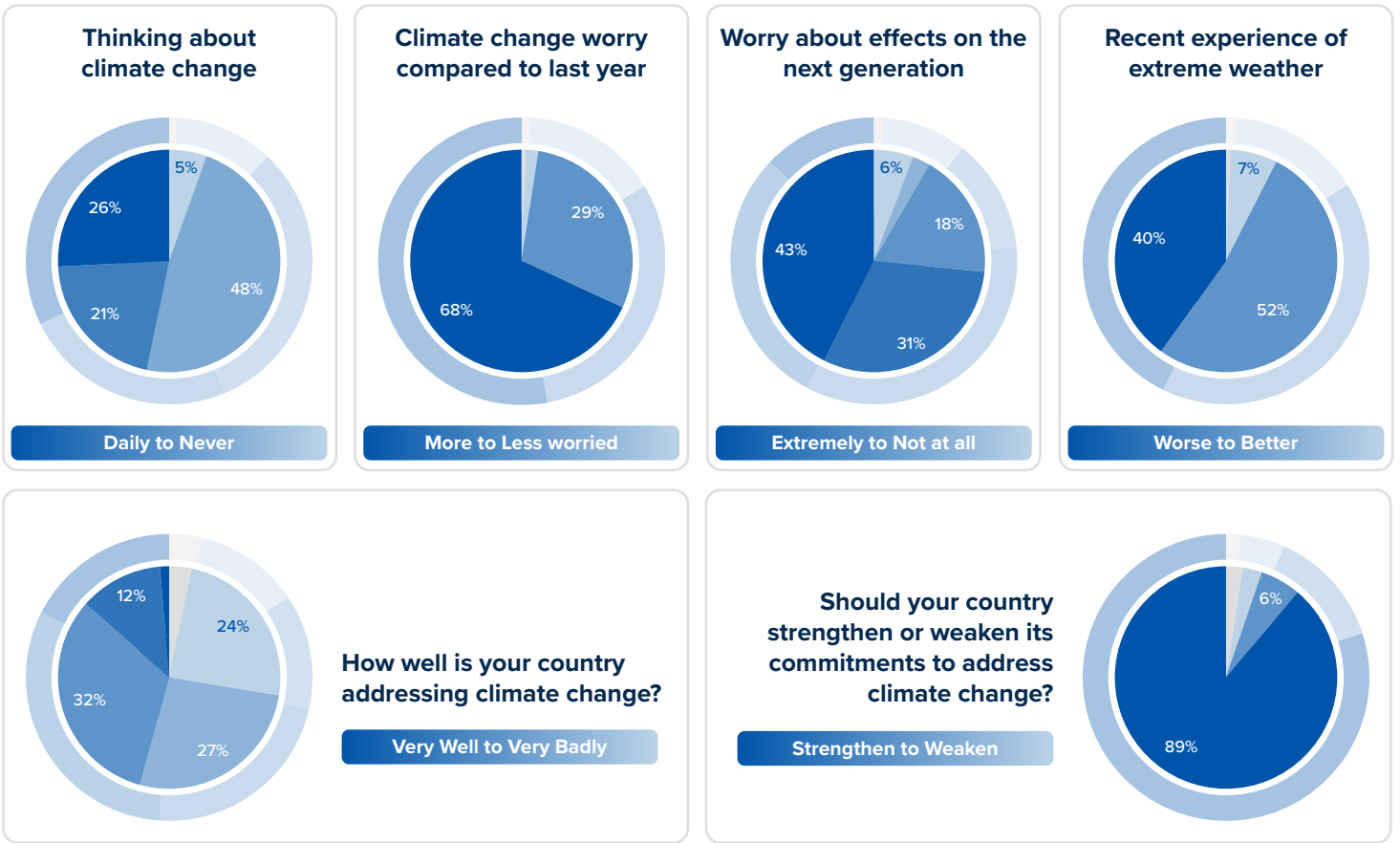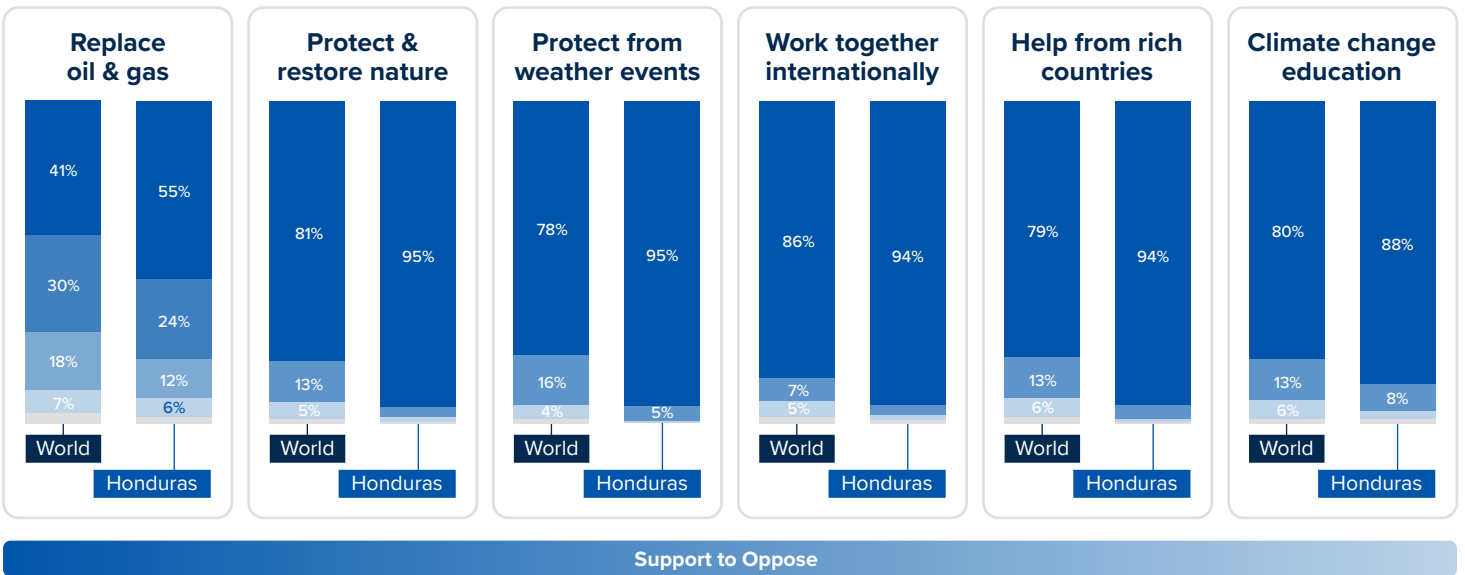Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

Country report
PERU

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

6%
37%
36%
18%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

7%
27%
66%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

11%
5%
40%
39%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

5%
43%
51%

Worse to Better

20%
27%
19%
31%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

12%
86%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World	Peru
41%	21%
30%	50%
18%	17%
7%	9%

Protect & restore nature

World	Peru
81%	91%
13%	7%
5%	

Protect from weather events

World	Peru
78%	92%
16%	8%
4%	

Work together internationally

World	Peru
86%	91%
7%	5%
5%	

Help from rich countries

World	Peru
79%	92%
13%	6%
6%	

Climate change education

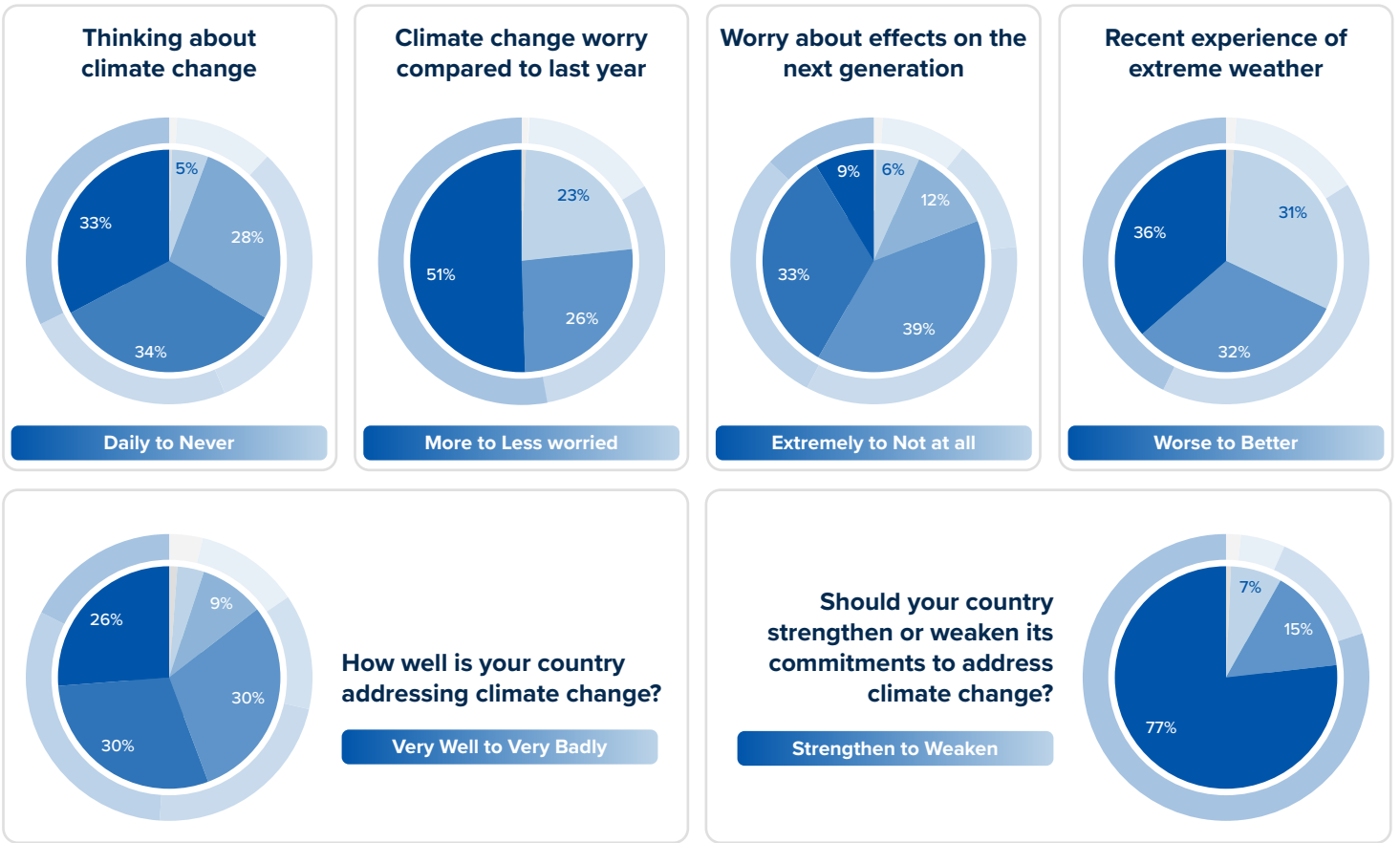| World	Peru
80%	95%
13%	5%
6%	

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
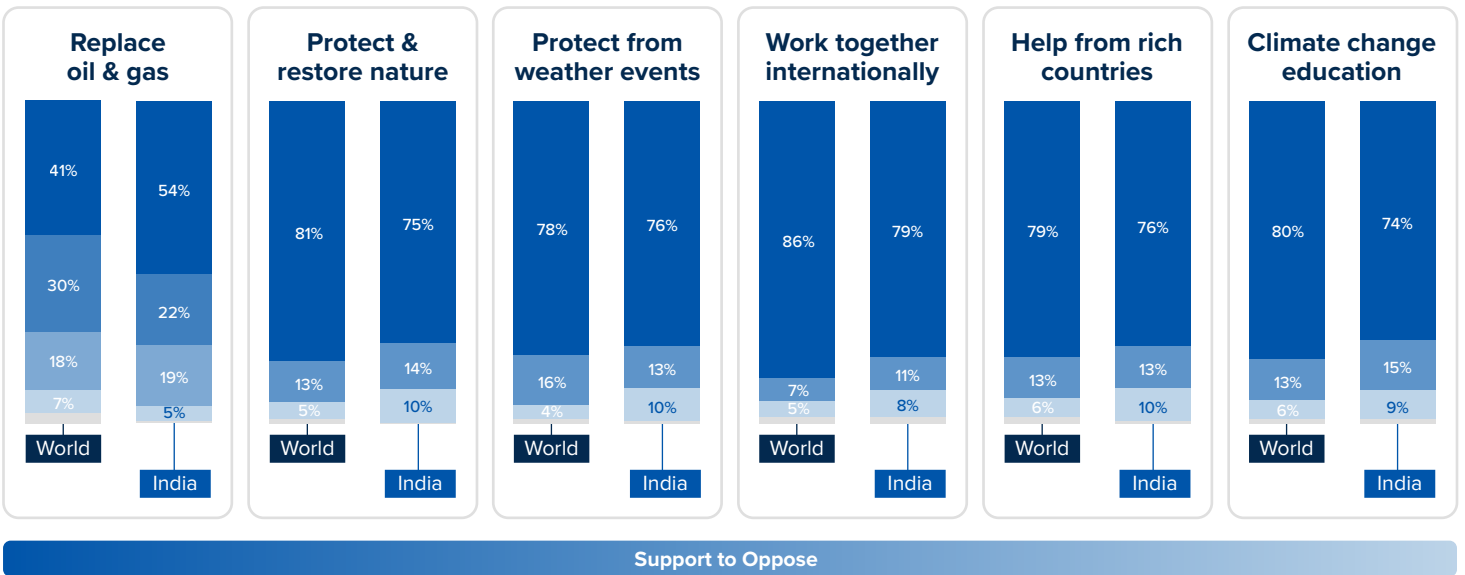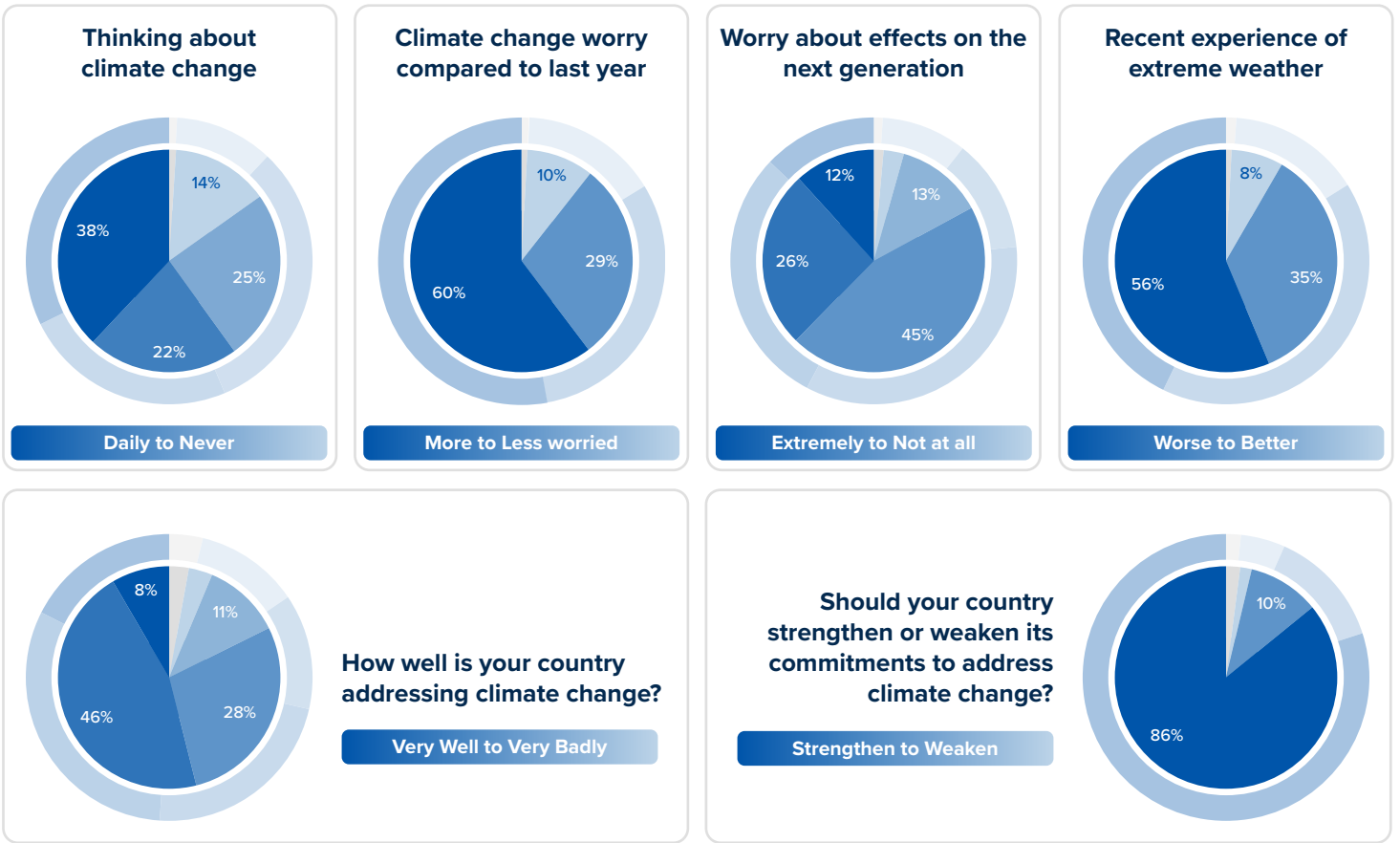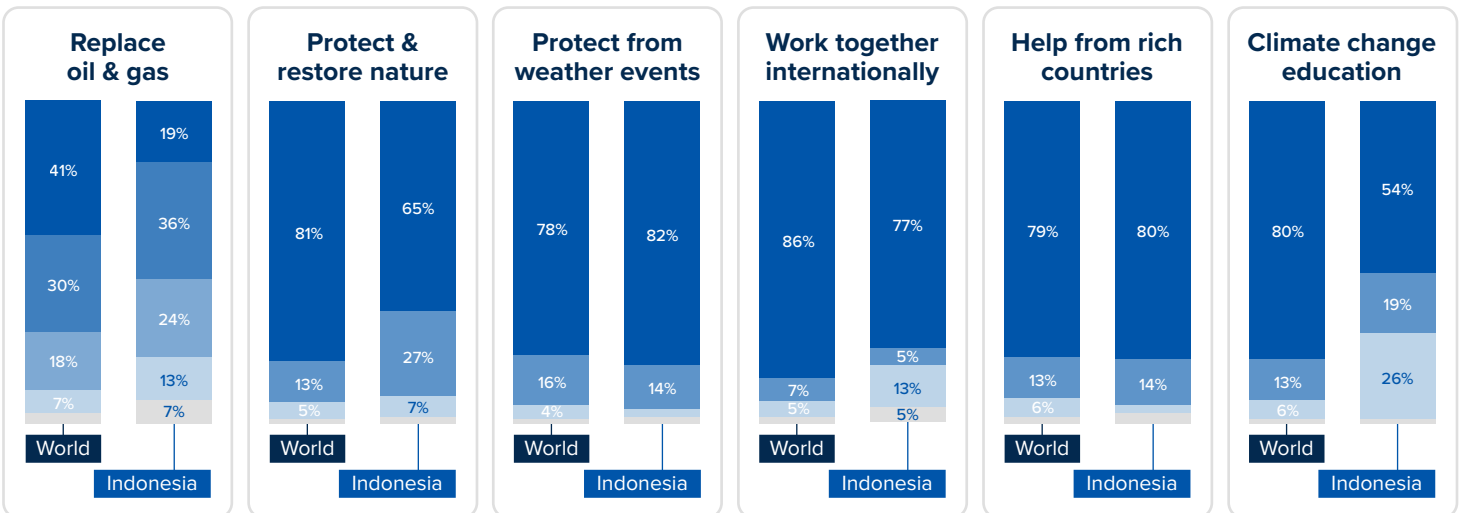Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

undp.org   peoplesclimate.vote | 158

THE PHILIPPINES

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

23%
46%
25%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

24%
47%
28%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

14% 11%
23%
47%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

13%
37%
49%

Worse to Better

7%
16%
17%
55%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?
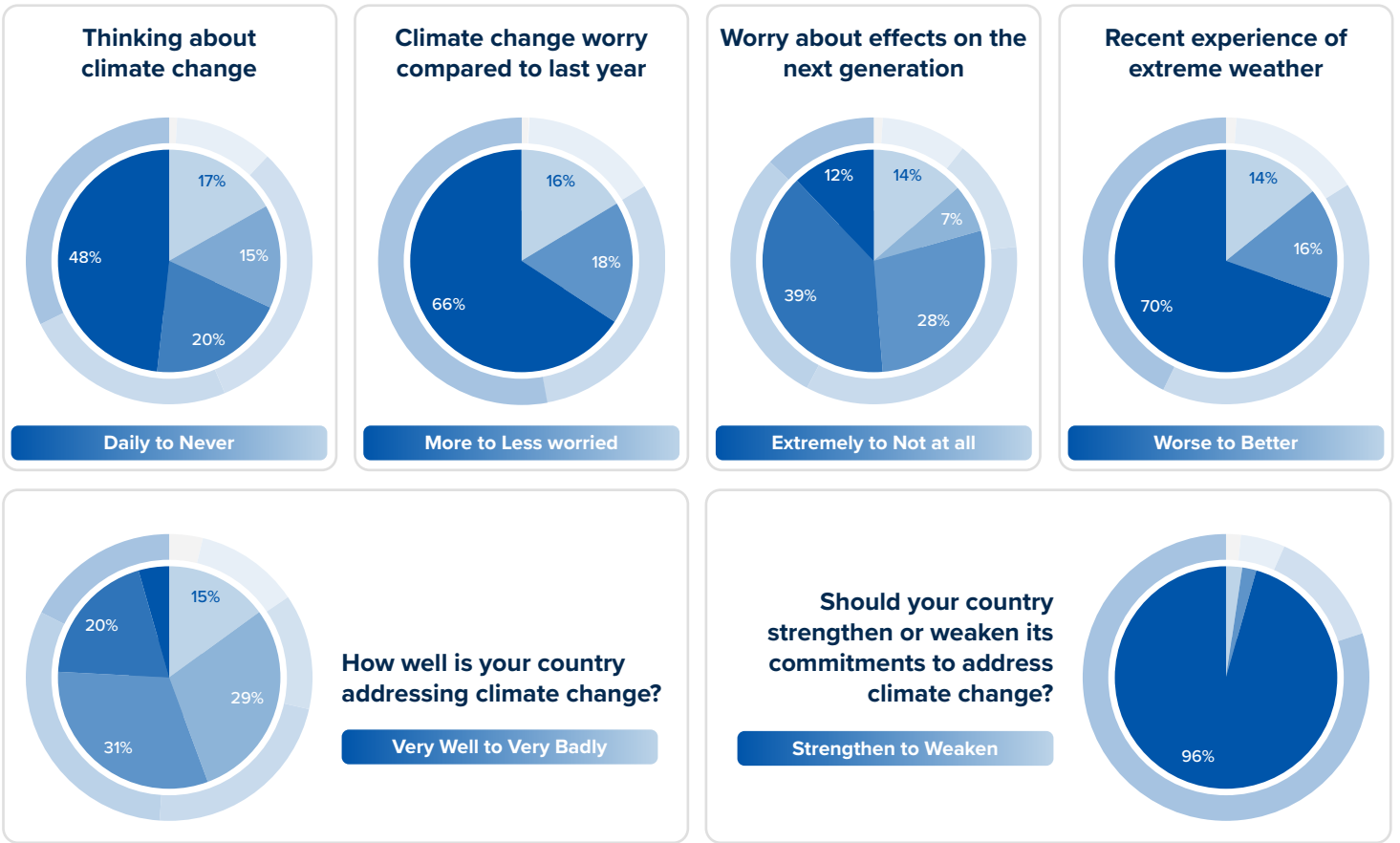
Strengthen to Weaken

22%
74%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

41%
30%
18%
7%
World

17%
30%
46%
6%
The Philippines

Protect & restore nature

81%
13%
5%
World

75%
21%
The Philippines

Protect from weather events

78%
16%
4%
World

78%
17%
5%
The Philippines

Work together internationally

86%
7%
5%
World

93%
The Philippines

Help from rich countries

79%
13%
6%
World

73%
15%
12%
The Philippines

Climate change education

80%
13%
6%
World

80%
17%
The Philippines

Support to Oppose

Country report
PARAGUAY

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

5%
19%
54%
22%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

20%
76%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

16%
31%
48%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

7%
32%
59%

Worse to Better

How well is your country addressing climate change?

5%
24%
26%
25%
19%

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

9%
89%

Strengthen to Weaken

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

41%
30%
18%
7%
World

29%
38%
21%
8%
Paraguay

Protect & restore nature

81%
13%
5%
World

93%
6%
Paraguay

Protect from weather events

78%
16%
4%
World

94%
6%
Paraguay

Work together internationally

86%
7%
5%
World

90%
5%
Paraguay

Help from rich countries

79%
13%
6%
World

93%
5%
Paraguay

Climate change education

80%
13%
6%
World

96%
Paraguay

Support to Oppose
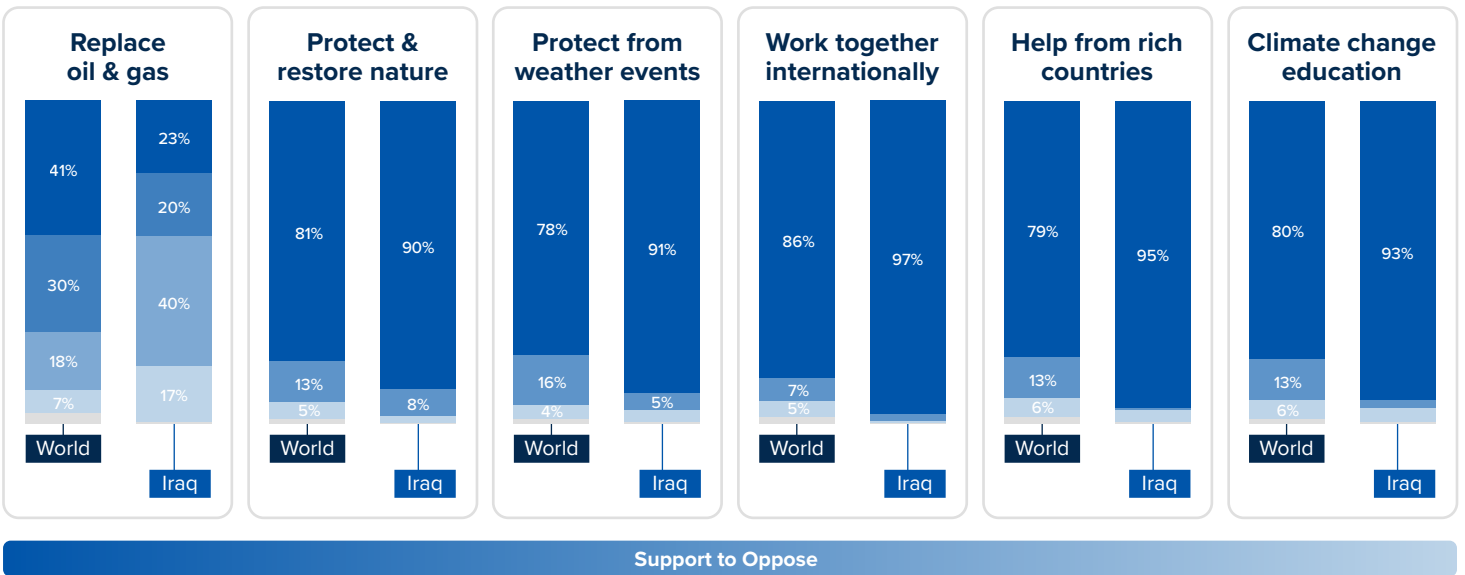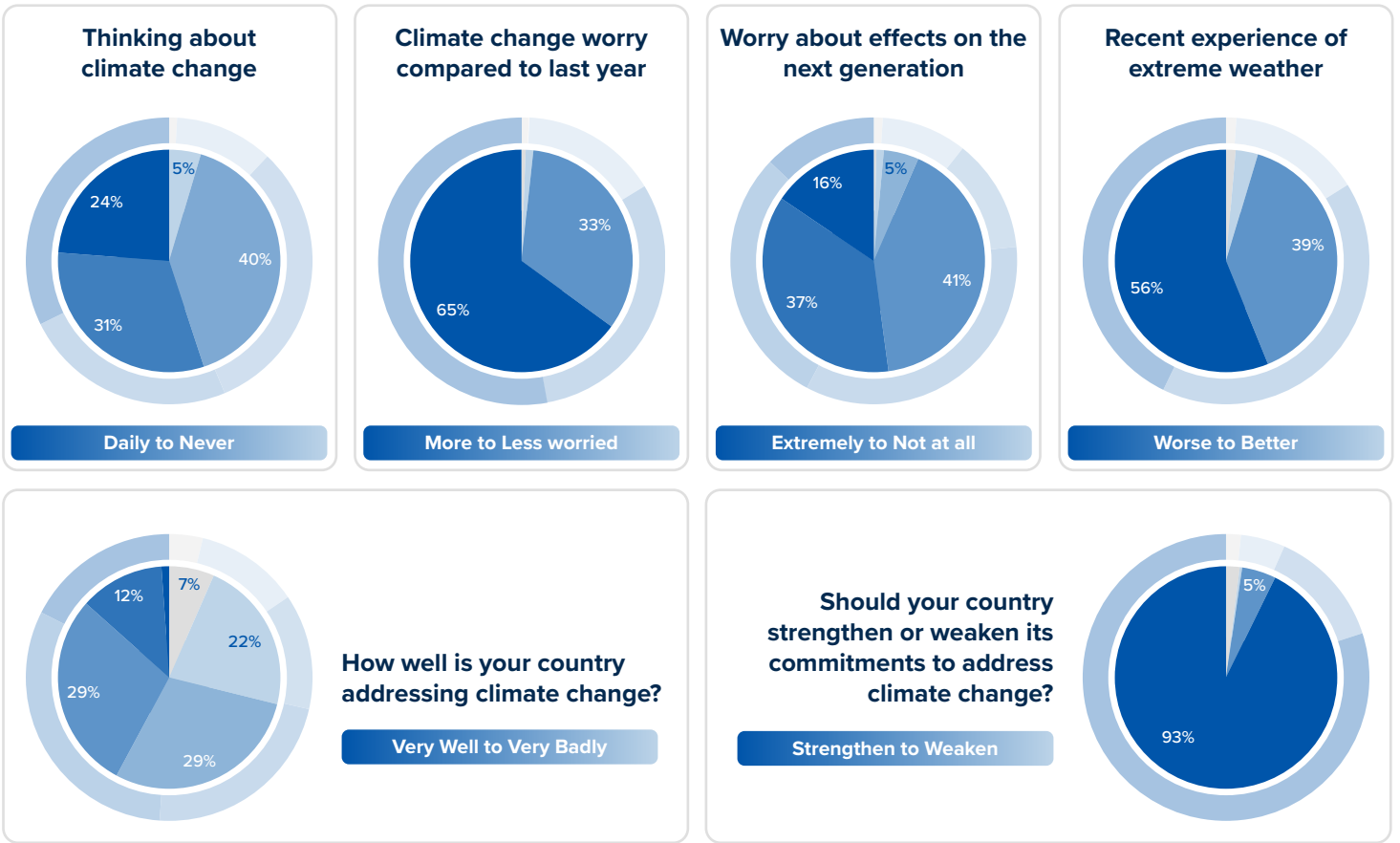
Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

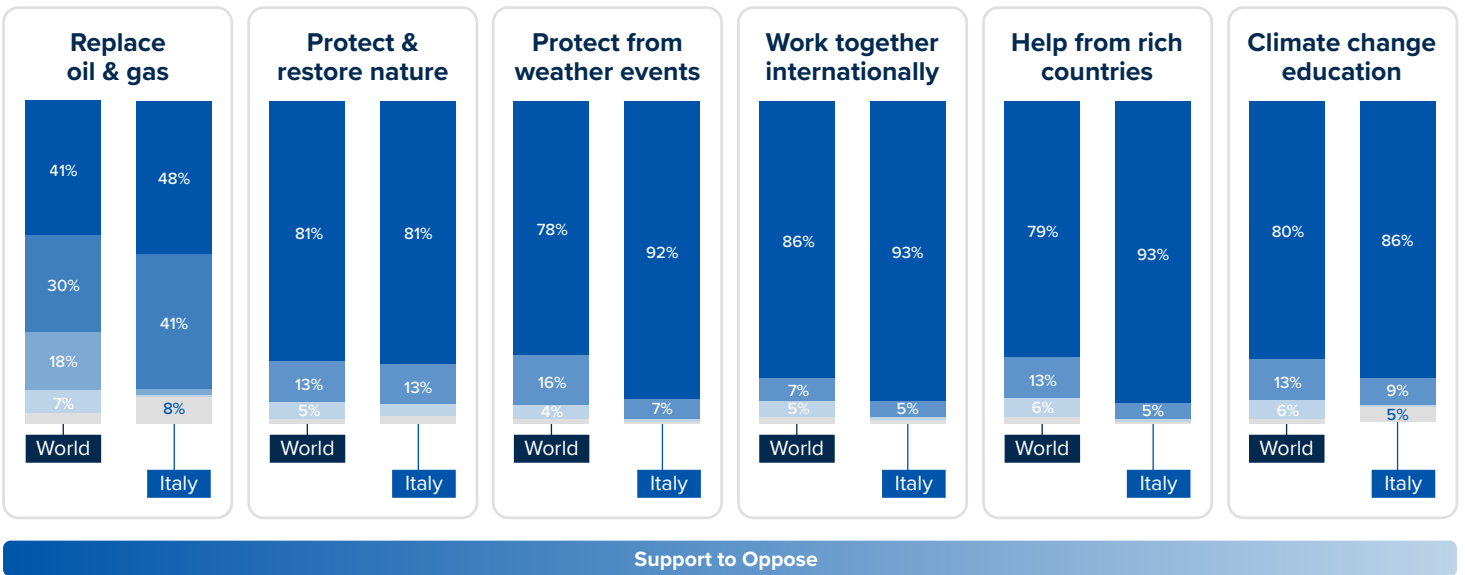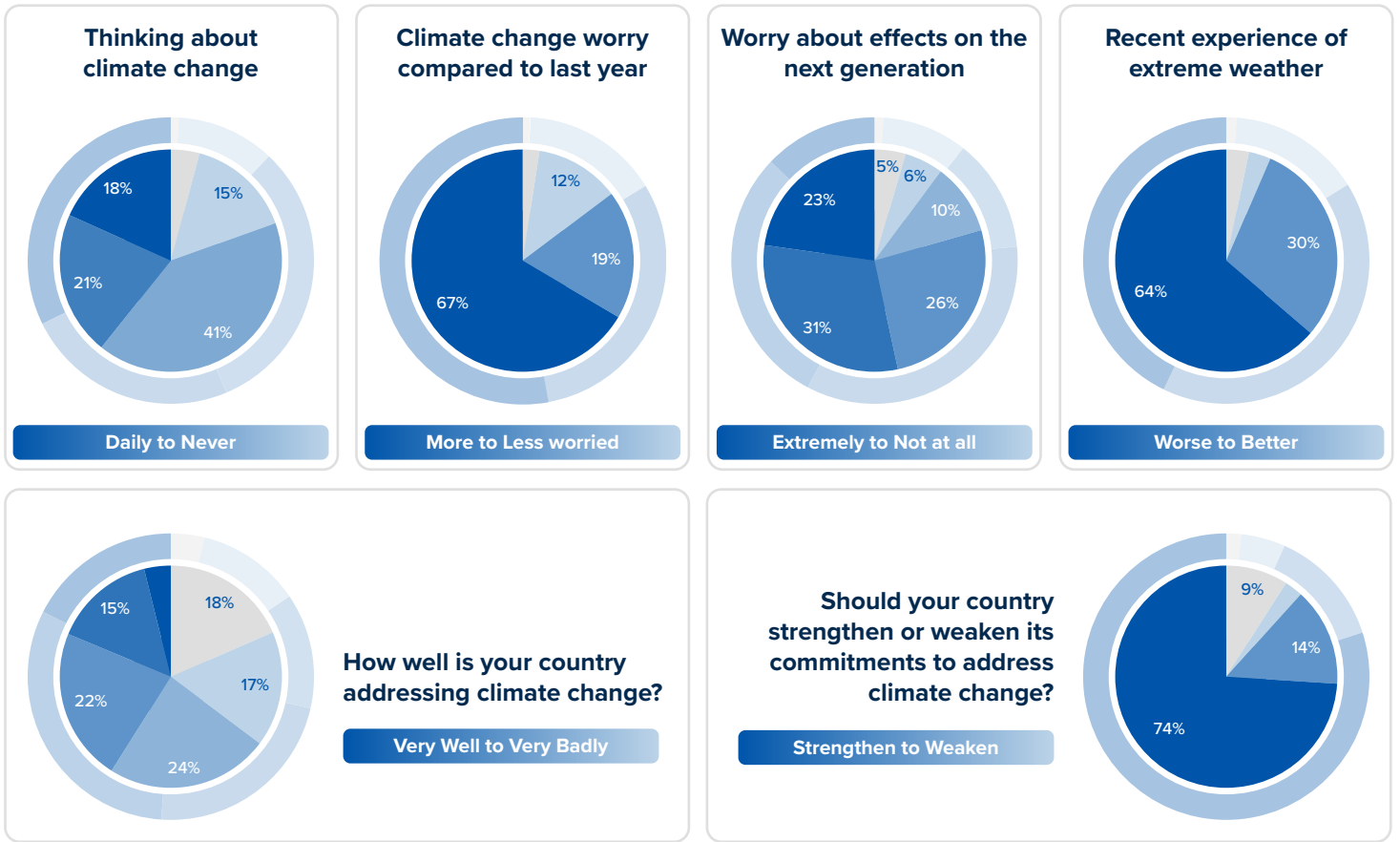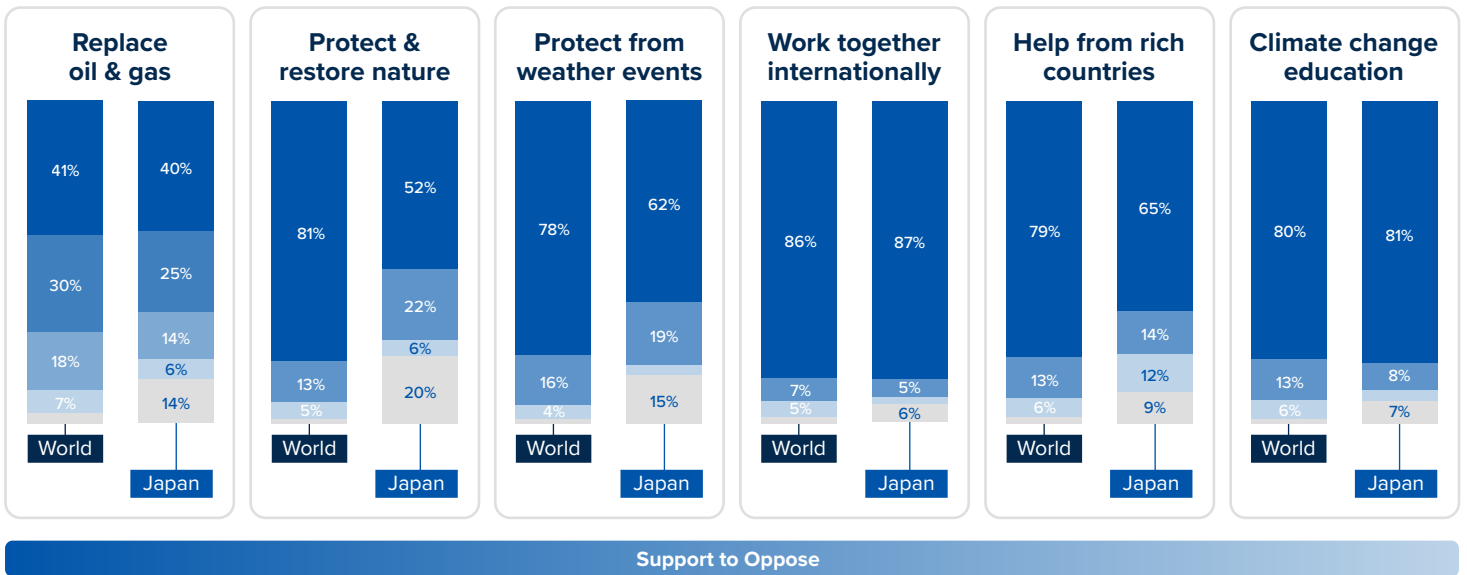undp.org   peoplesclimate.vote | 160

THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

22%
38%
38%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

20%
76%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

8%
42%
46%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

7%
29%
62%

Worse to Better

13%
13%
39%
30%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

8%
88%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

41%
30%
18%
7%
World

26%
53%
17%
Republic of Korea

Protect & restore nature

81%
13%
5%
World

71%
25%
Republic of Korea

Protect from weather events

78%
16%
4%
World

82%
12%
Republic of Korea

Work together internationally

86%
7%
5%
World

91%
5%
Republic of Korea

Help from rich countries

79%
13%
6%
World

75%
18%
Republic of Korea

Climate change education
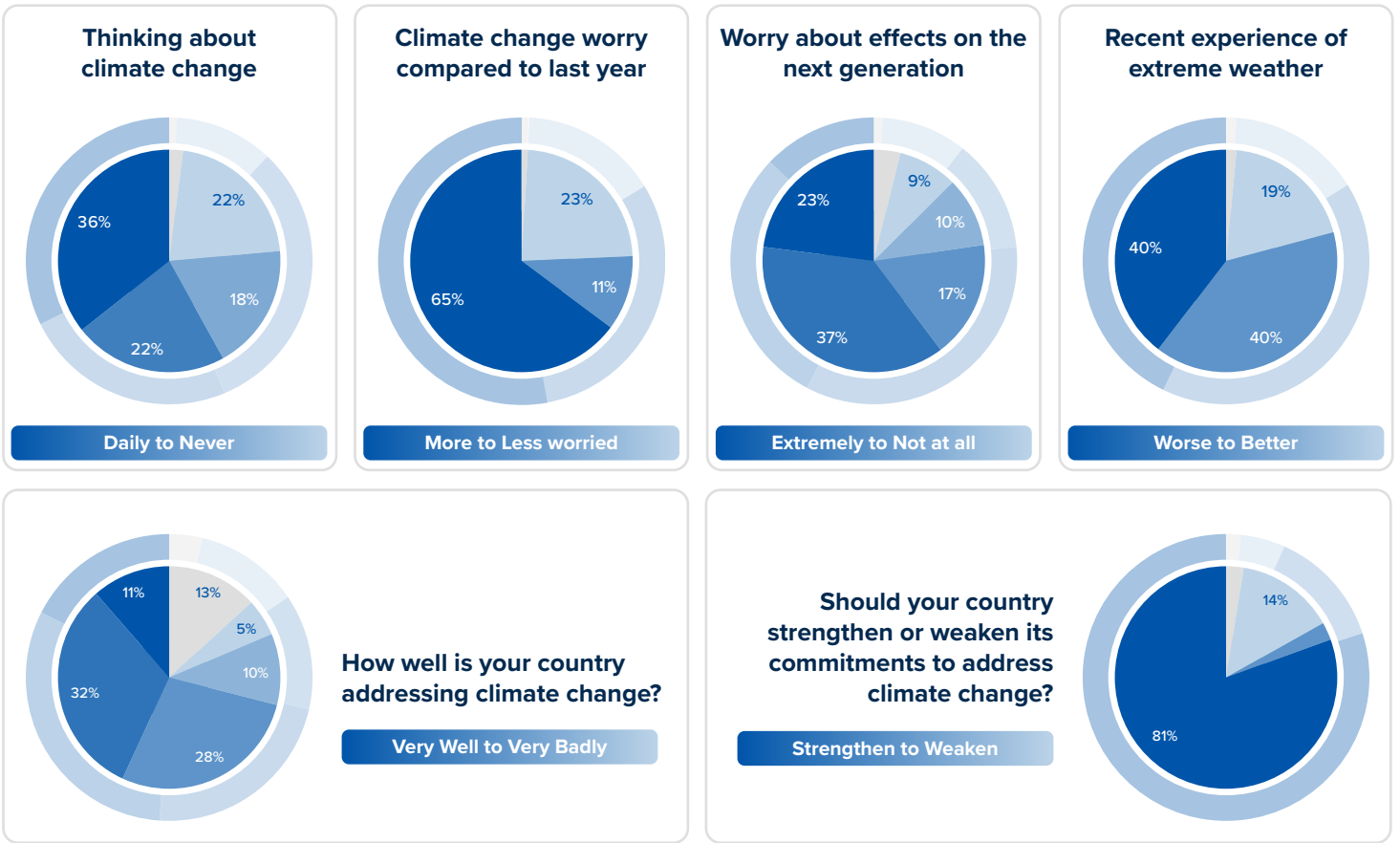
80%
13%
6%
World

85%
10%
Republic of Korea

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

Country report
ROMANIA

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

27%
11%
33%
29%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

45%
20%
35%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

11%
6%
7%
41%
34%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

35%
9%
56%

Worse to Better

How well is your country addressing climate change?

7%
17%
19%
32%
22%

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

12%
14%
72%

Strengthen to Weaken

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas
41%
30%
18%
7%
World

40%
29%
13%
12%
6%
Romania

Protect & restore nature
81%
13%
5%
World

96%
Romania

Protect from weather events
78%
16%
4%
World

89%
9%
Romania

Work together internationally
86%
7%
5%
World

77%
10%
7%
6%
Romania

Help from rich countries
79%
13%
6%
World

86%
9%
Romania

Climate change education
80%
13%
6%
World

84%
11%
Romania

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
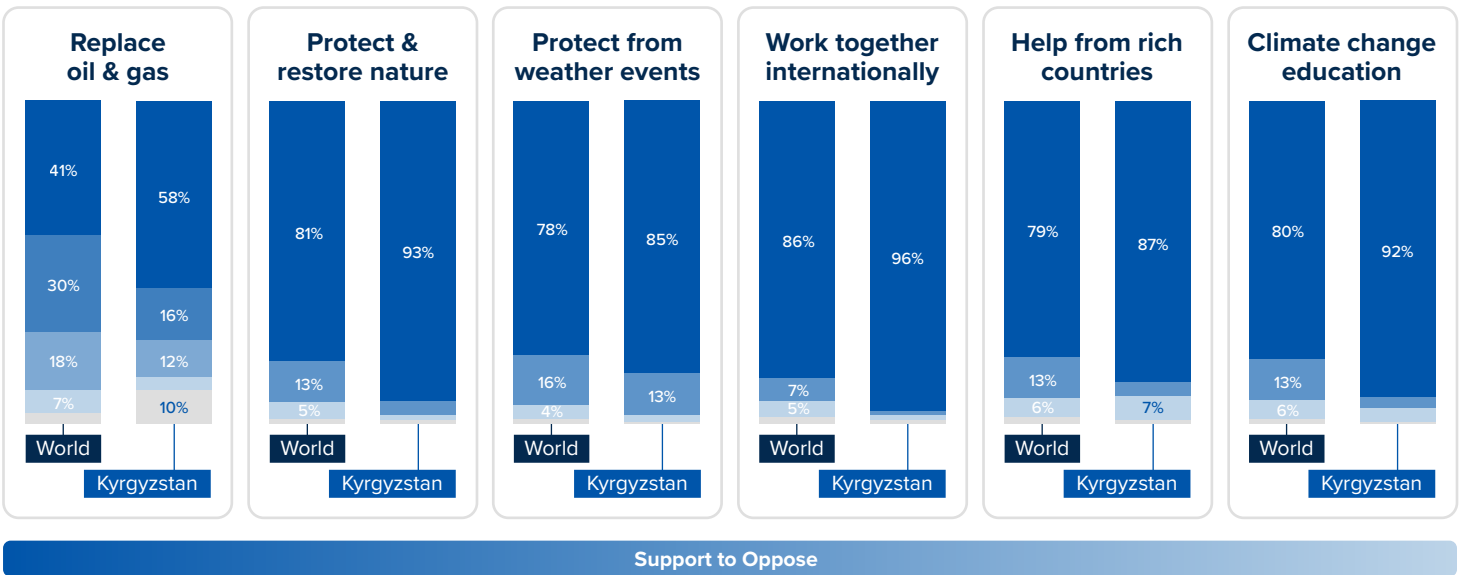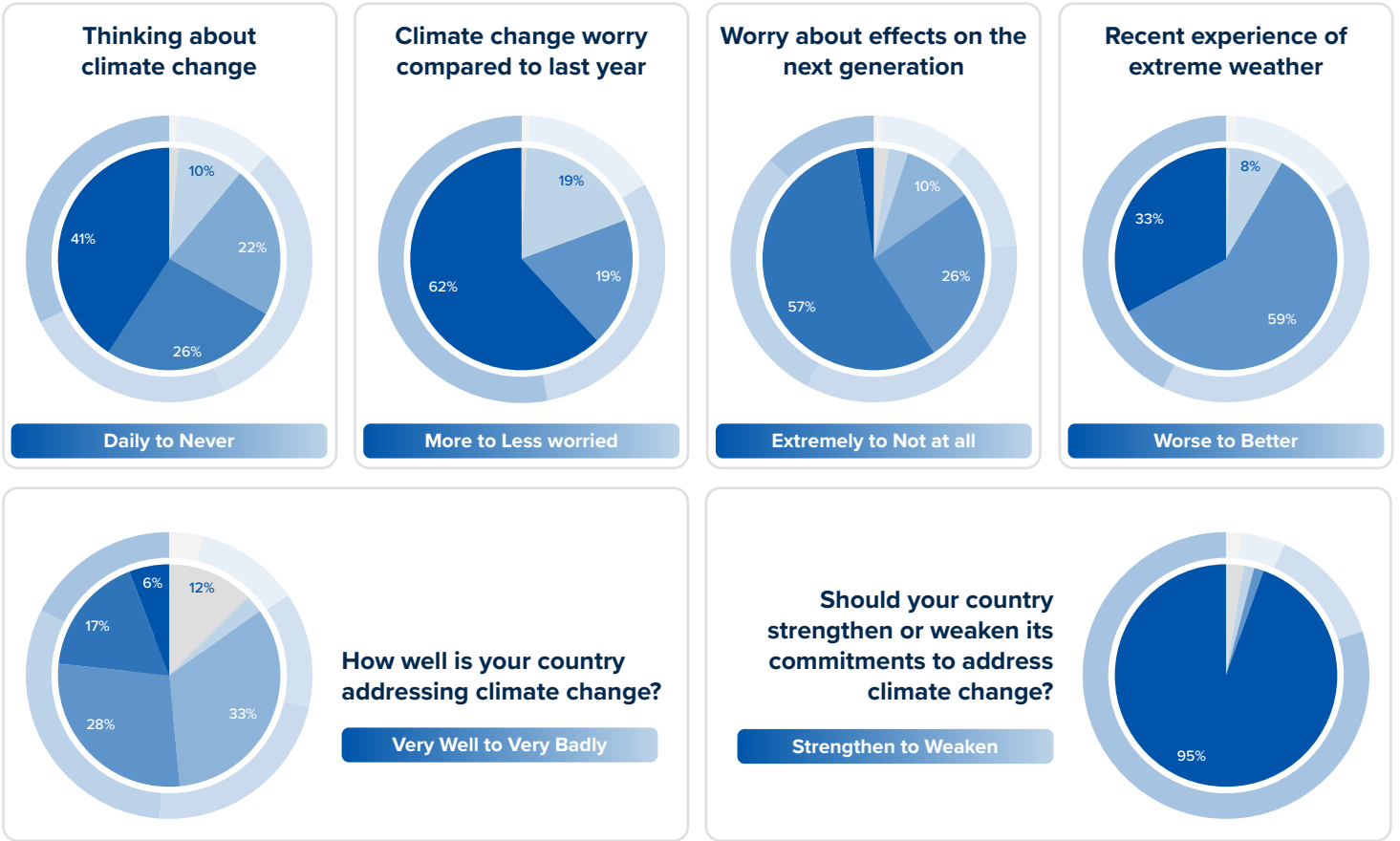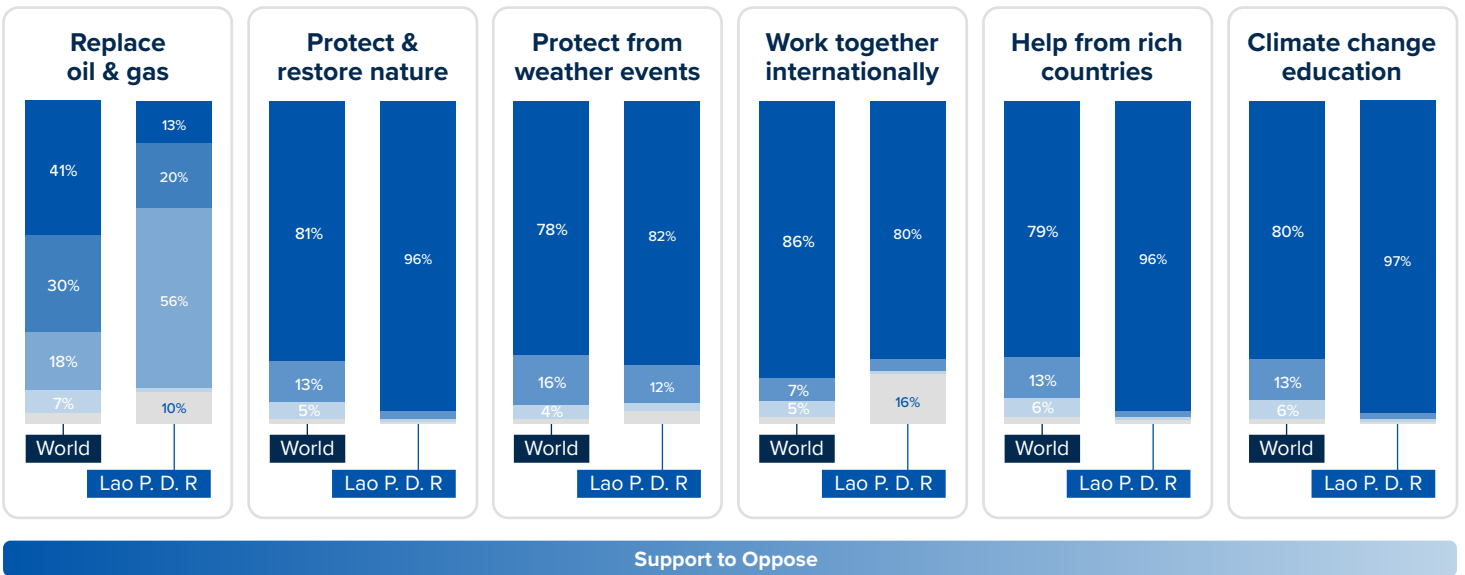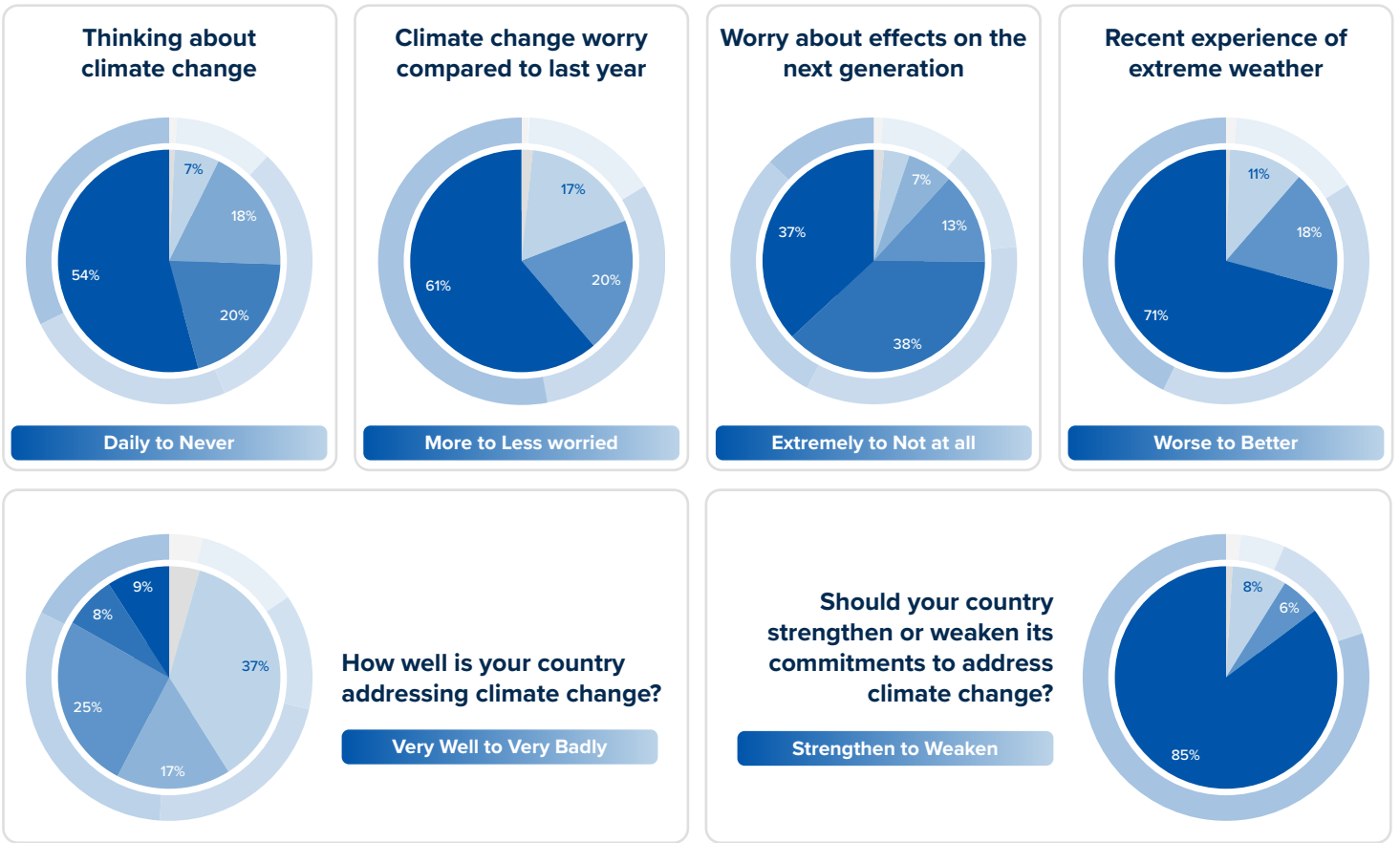Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

undp.org   peoplesclimate.vote | 162

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

18%
22%
19%
39%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

8%
34%
57%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

17%
16%
19%
11%
34%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

6%
29%
62%

Worse to Better

5%
19%
12%
11%
39%
13%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

8%
24%
66%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

8%
8%
41%
54%
30%
18%
21%
7%
9%

World
The Russian Fed.

Protect & restore nature

81%
81%
13%
14%
5%

World
The Russian Fed.

Protect from weather events

62%
78%
16%
29%
4%
8%

World
The Russian Fed.

Work together internationally

86%
87%
7%
5%
5%

World
The Russian Fed.

Help from rich countries

57%
79%
13%
30%
6%
10%

World
The Russian Fed.

Climate change education

63%
80%
13%
29%
6%
5%

World
The Russian Fed.

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
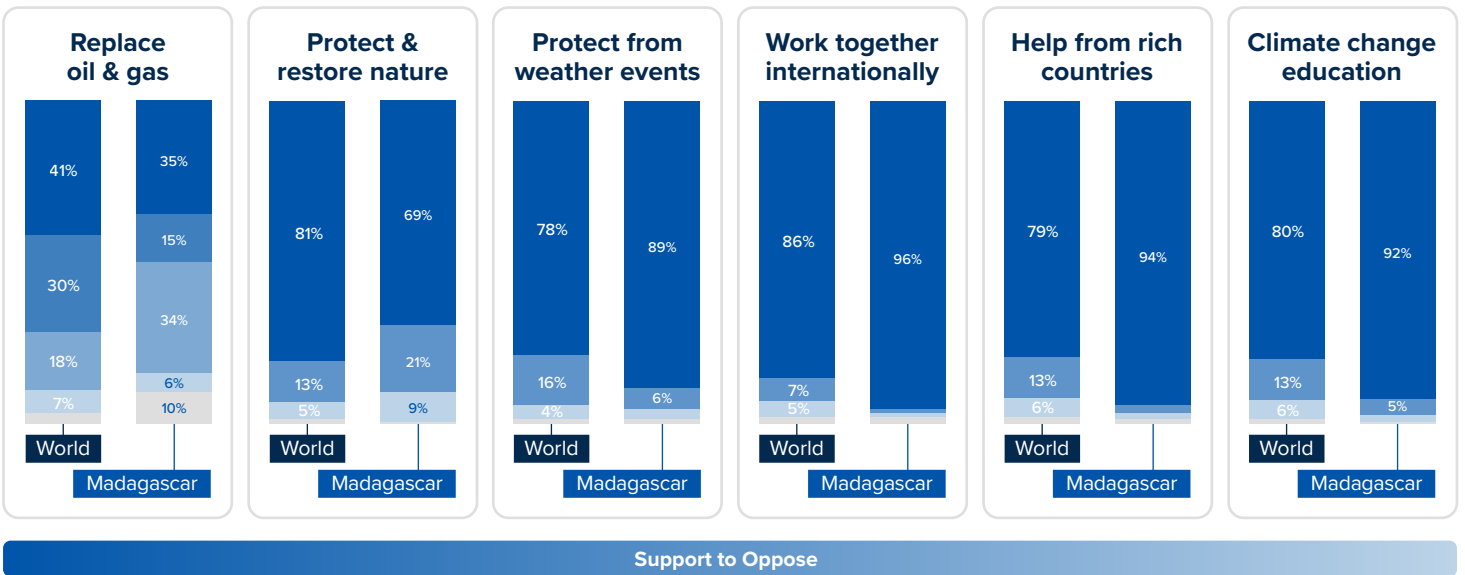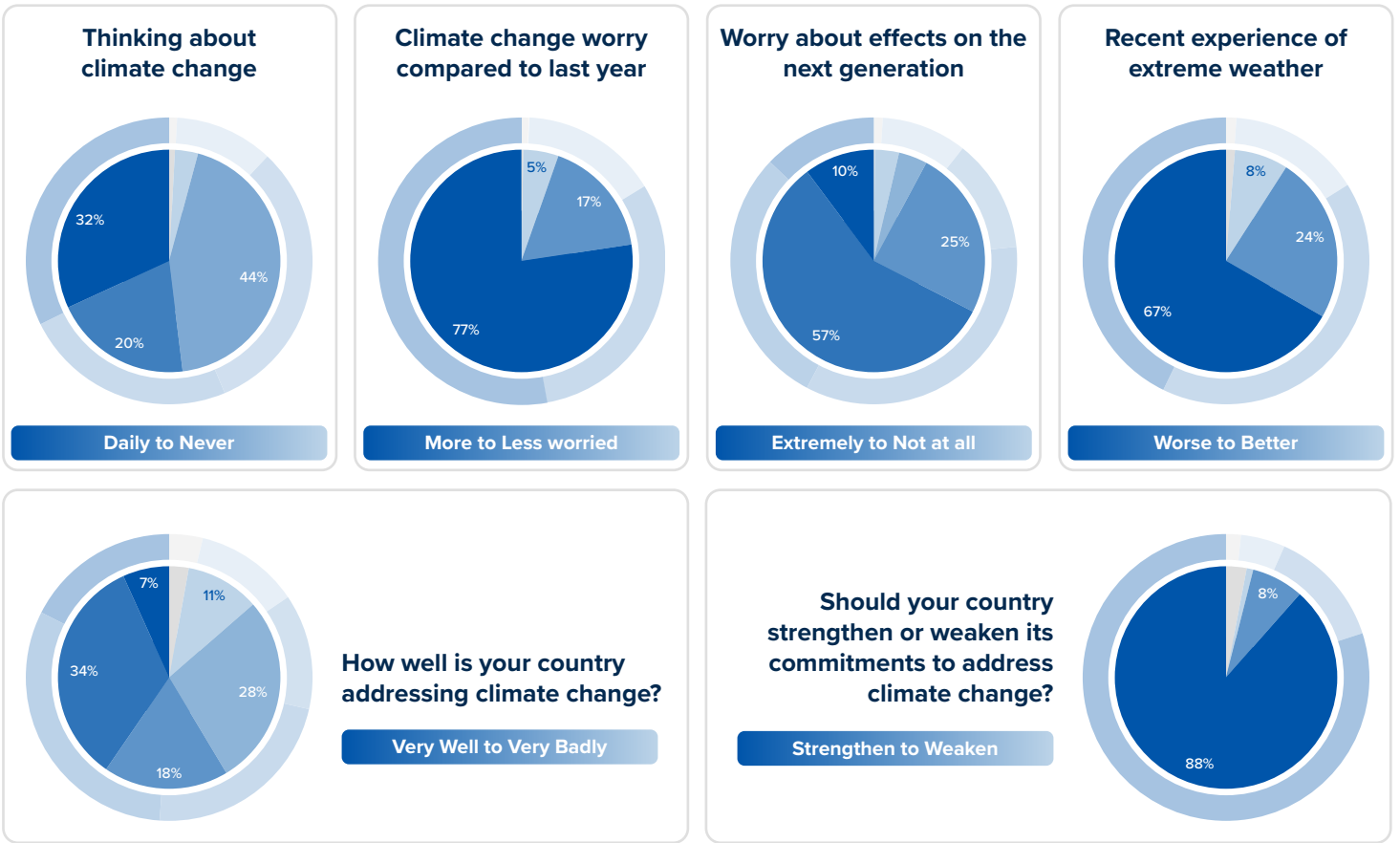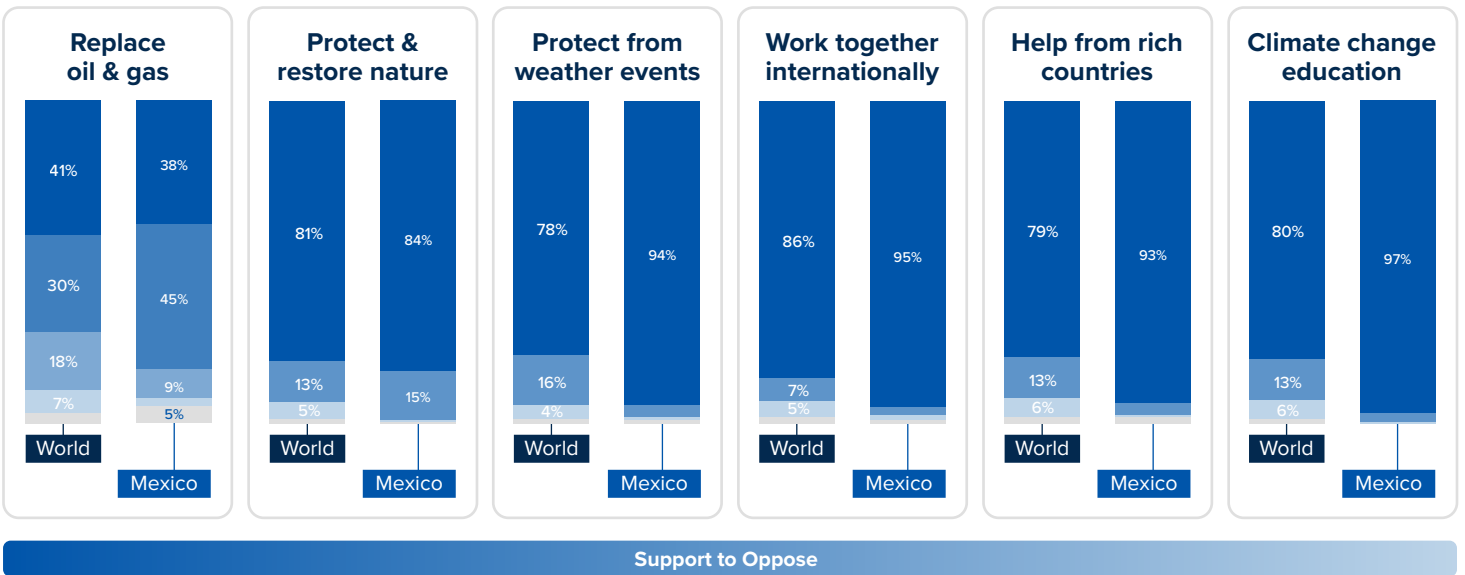Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

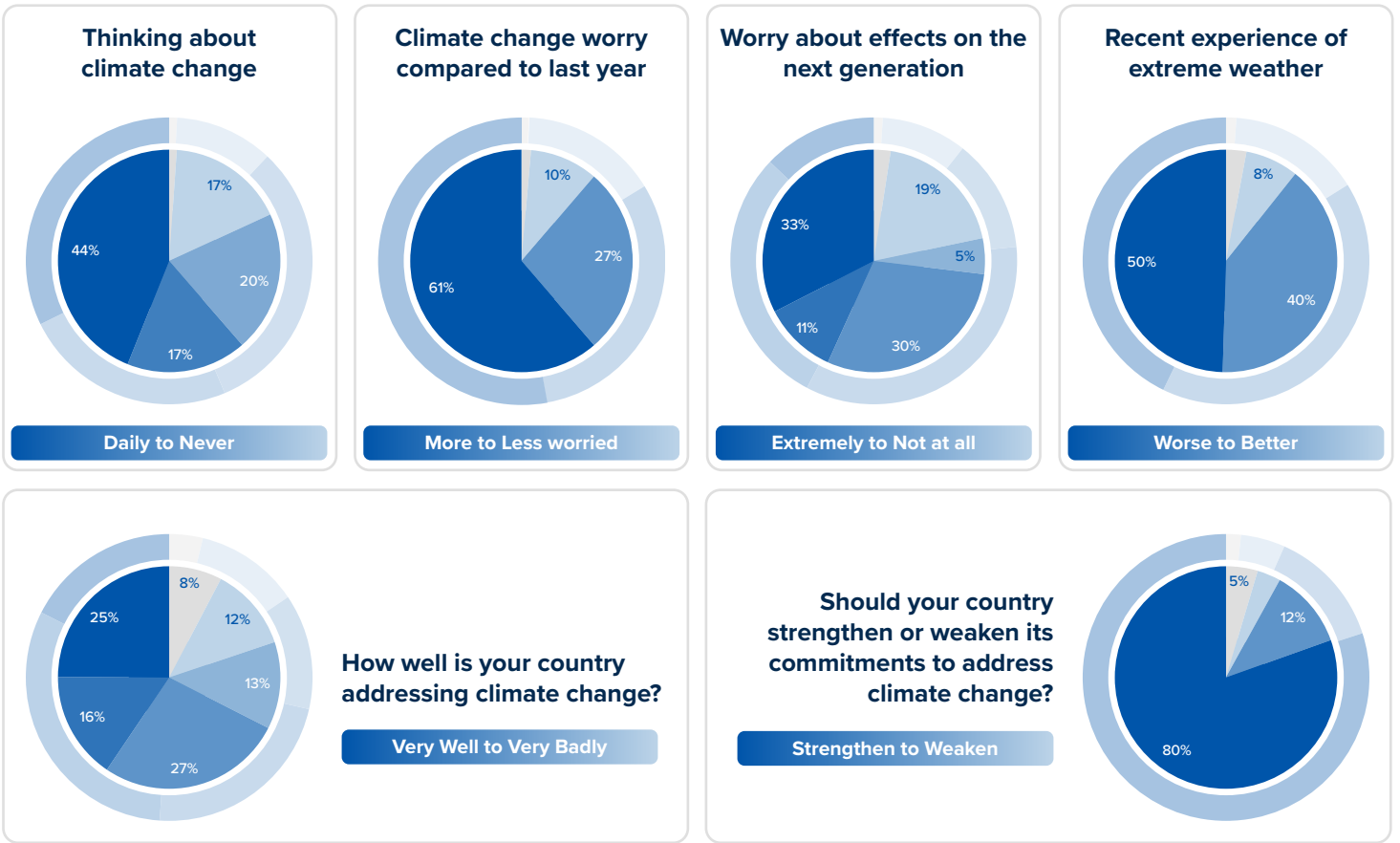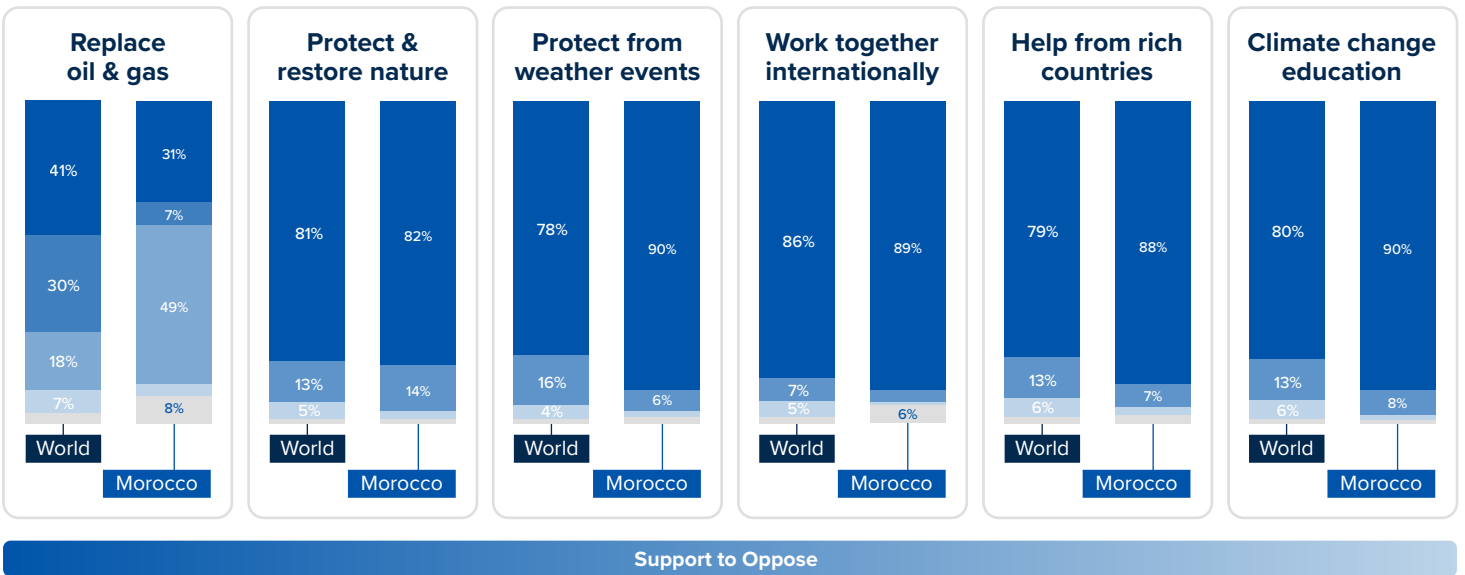undp.org   peoplesclimate.vote | 163

Country report
SAUDI ARABIA

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

26%
35%
18%
20%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

25%
19%
53%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

20%
39%
20%
13%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

16%
17%
66%

Worse to Better

How well is your country addressing climate change?

9%
5%
64%
17%

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

5%
15%
79%

Strengthen to Weaken

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World: 41%, 30%, 18%, 7%
Saudi Arabia: 53%, 22%, 8%, 15%

Protect & restore nature

World: 81%, 13%, 5%
Saudi Arabia: 80%, 10%, 6%

Protect from weather events

World: 78%, 16%, 4%
Saudi Arabia: 78%, 17%, 6%

Work together internationally

World: 86%, 7%, 5%
Saudi Arabia: 88%, 5%, 5%

Help from rich countries

World: 79%, 13%, 6%
Saudi Arabia: 87%, 6%, 5%

Climate change education

World: 80%, 13%, 6%
Saudi Arabia: 79%, 14%, 5%

Support to Oppose
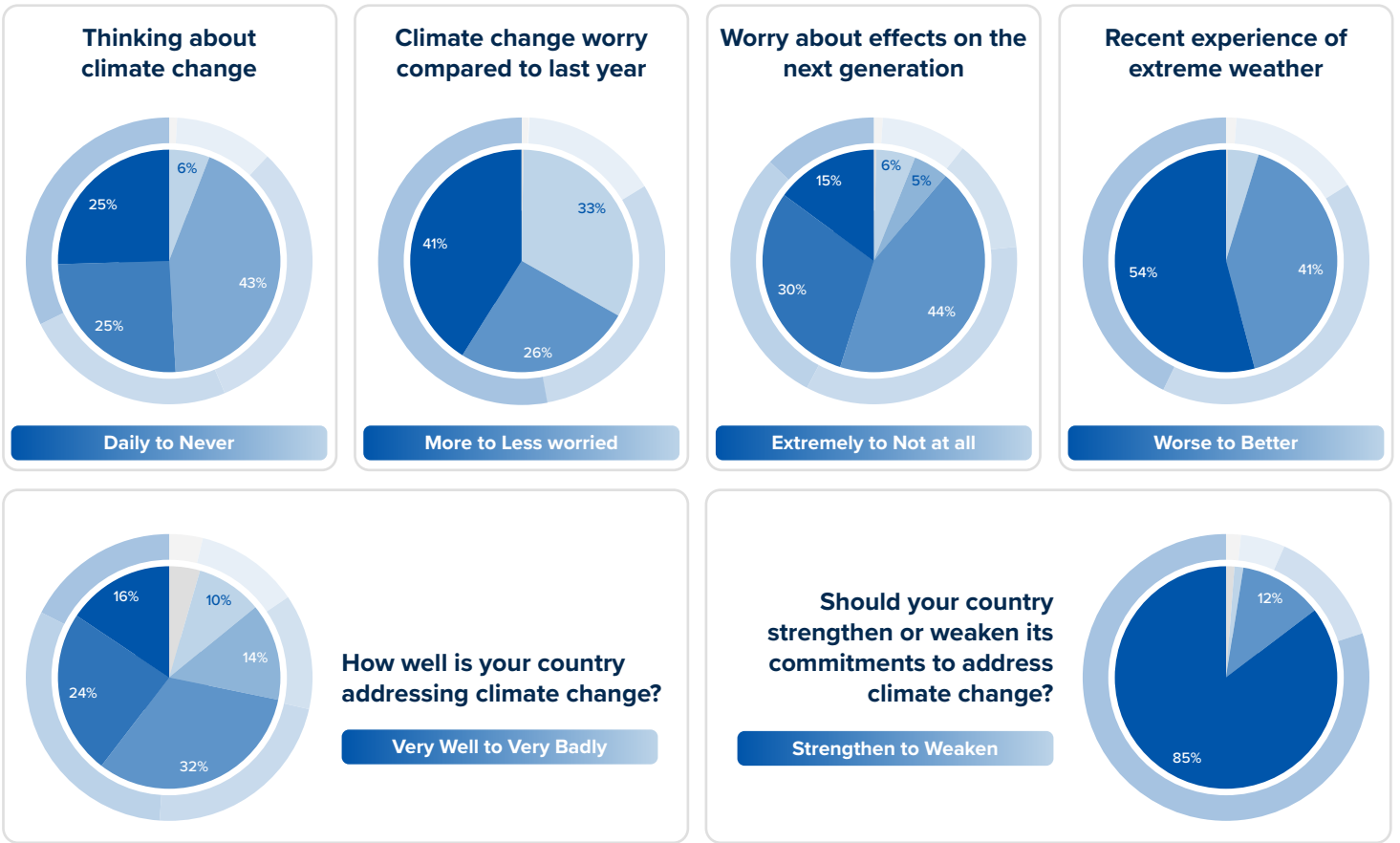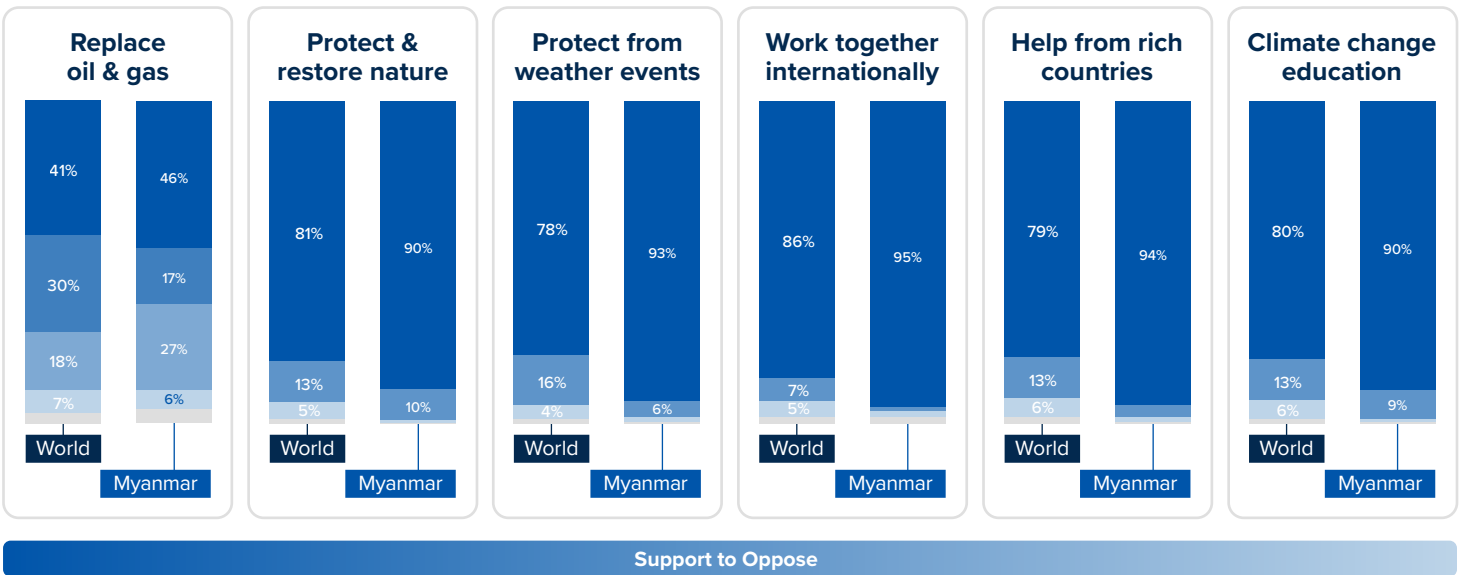
Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

undp.org   peoplesclimate.vote | **164**

Country report
SAMOA

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

12%
15%
25%
44%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

18%
9%
72%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

6%
9%
10%
31%
44%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

5%
18%
36%
41%

Worse to Better

20%
11%
12%
21%
36%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

8%
14%
74%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

	World	Samoa
	41%	45%
	30%	20%
	18%	23%
	7%	9%

Protect & restore nature

	World	Samoa
	81%	67%
	13%	23%
	5%	9%

Protect from weather events

	World	Samoa
	78%	72%
	16%	14%
	4%	13%

Work together internationally

	World	Samoa
	86%	90%
	7%	5%
	5%	

Help from rich countries

	World	Samoa
	79%	83%
	13%	8%
	6%	8%

Climate change education

	World	Samoa
	80%	80%
	13%	12%
	6%	8%

Support to Oppose
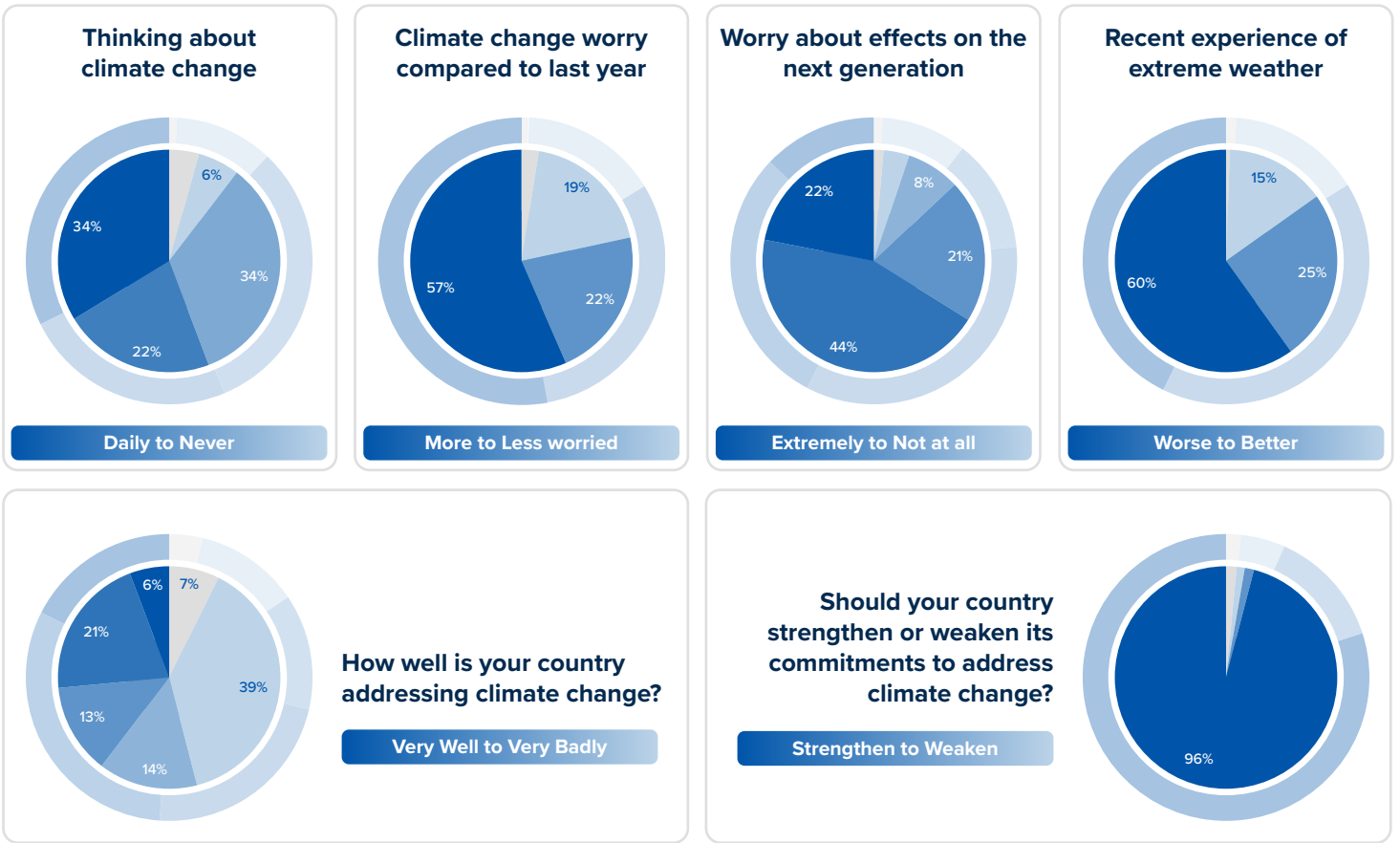
Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
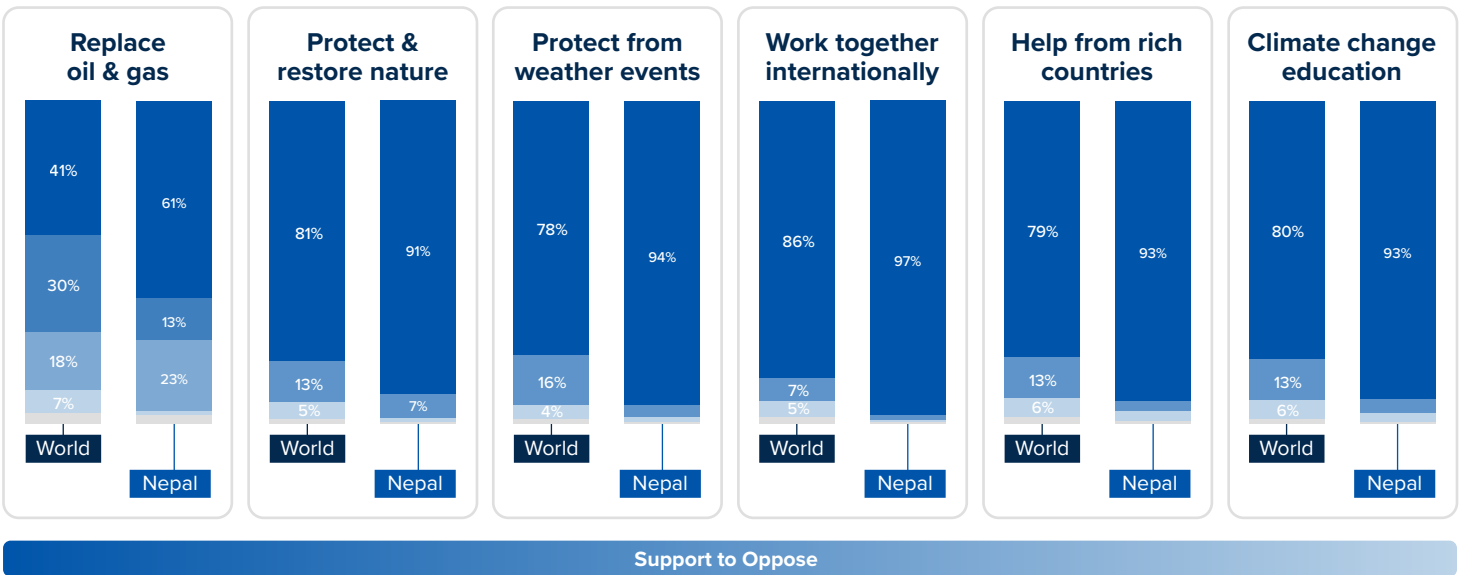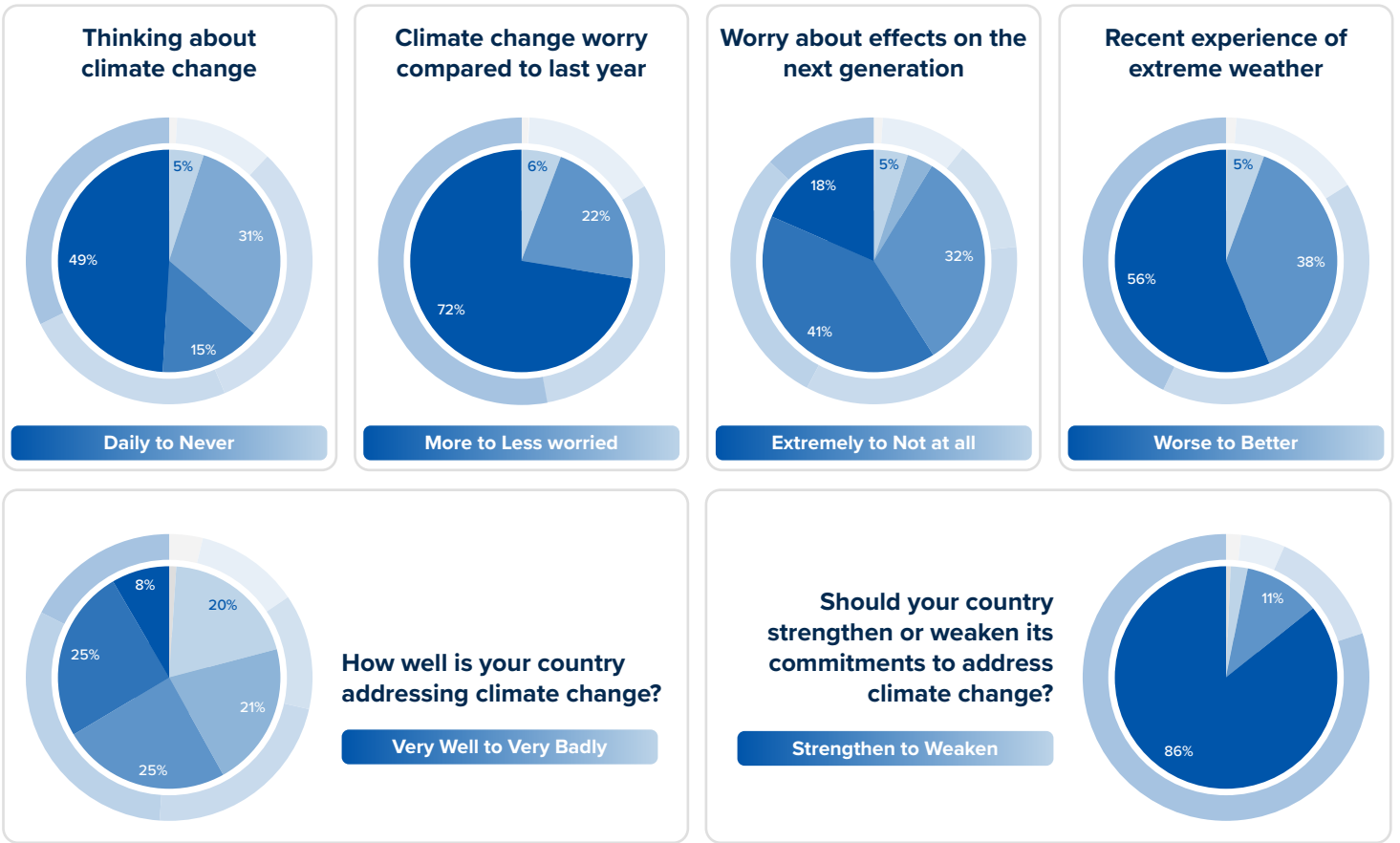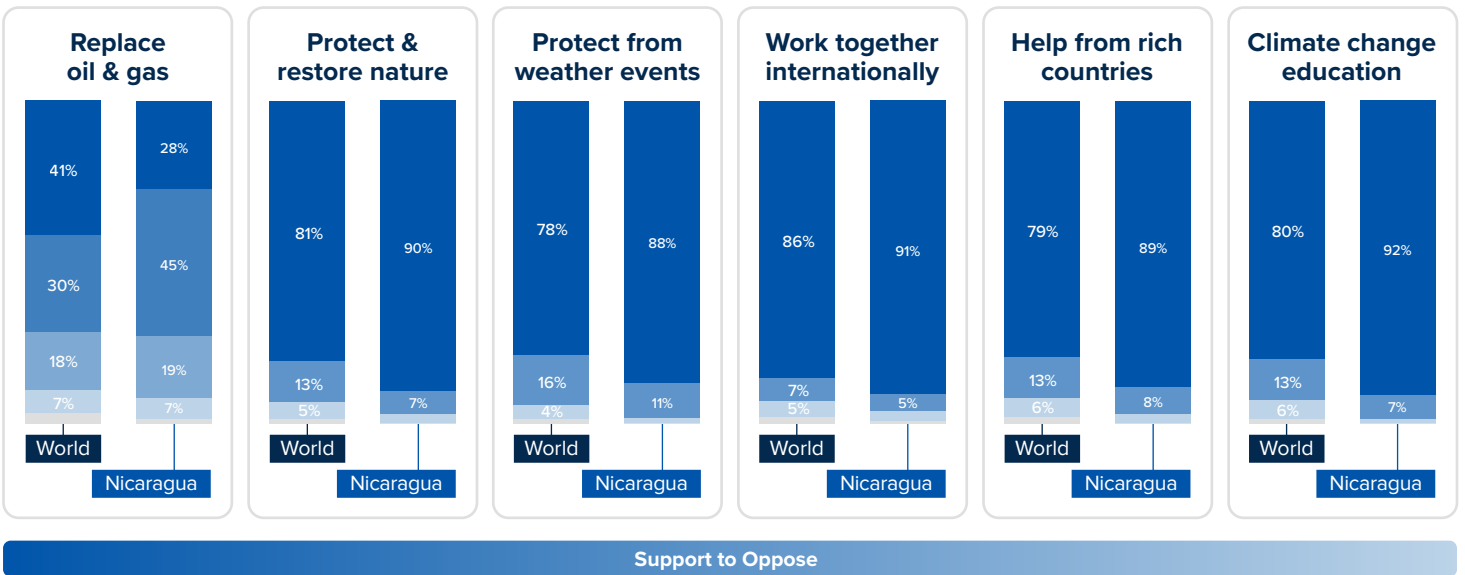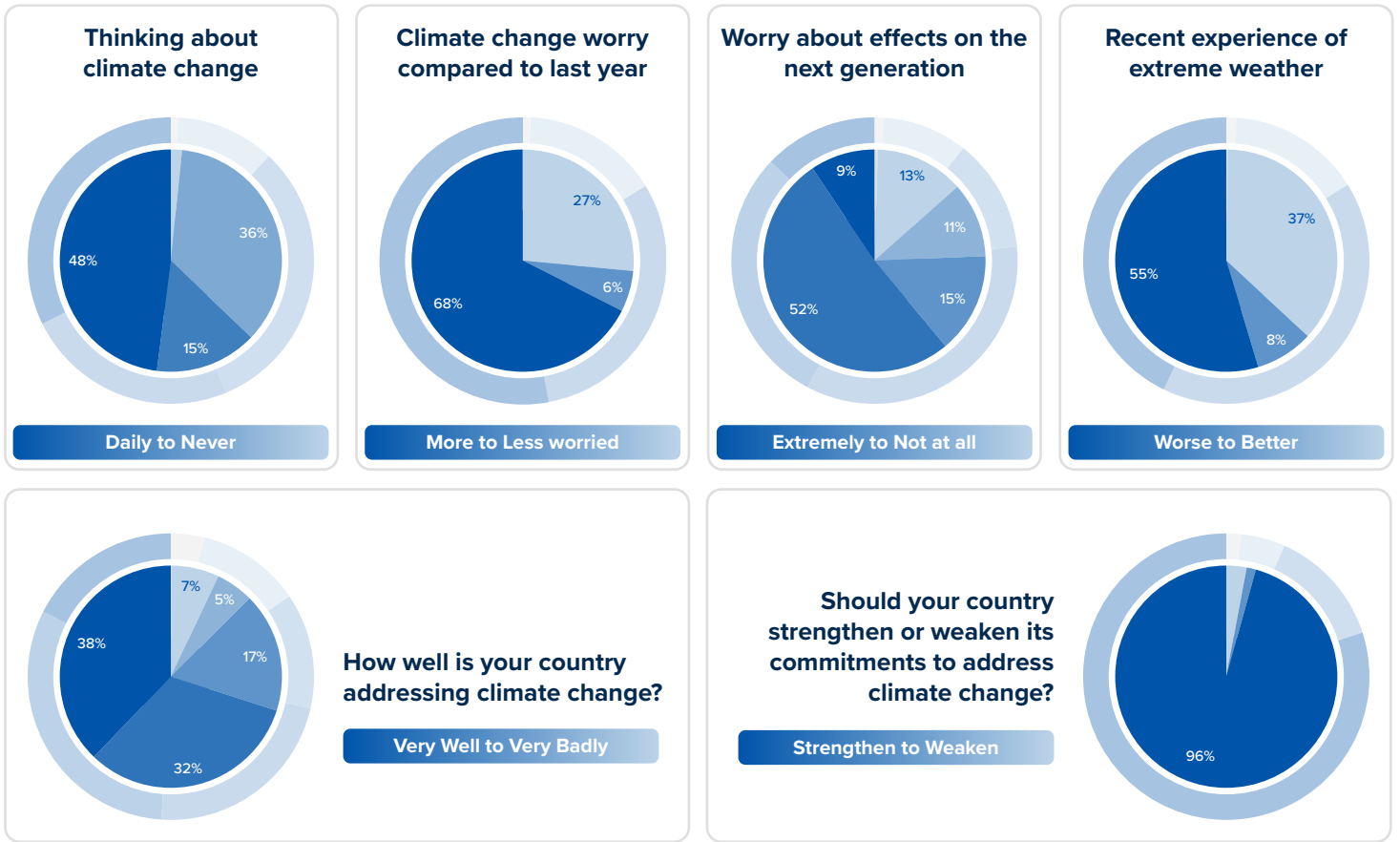Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

Country report
SOLOMON ISLANDS**

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

41%
40%
13%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

36%
59%
5%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

18%
44%
31%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

13%
22%
65%

Worse to Better

How well is your country addressing climate change?

16%
23%
21%
10%
26%

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

6%
90%

Strengthen to Weaken

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas
41%
30%
18%
7%
World
47%
24%
17%
6%
5%
Solomon Islands

Protect & restore nature
81%
13%
5%
World
73%
21%
6%
Solomon Islands

Protect from weather events
78%
16%
4%
World
79%
5%
15%
Solomon Islands

Work together internationally
86%
7%
5%
World
97%
5%
Solomon Islands

Help from rich countries
79%
13%
6%
World
82%
16%
Solomon Islands

Climate change education
80%
13%
6%
World
89%
10%
Solomon Islands

Support to Oppose

**Confidence intervals are greater for this country due to limited socio-economic representation. See methodology for more.

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

Country report
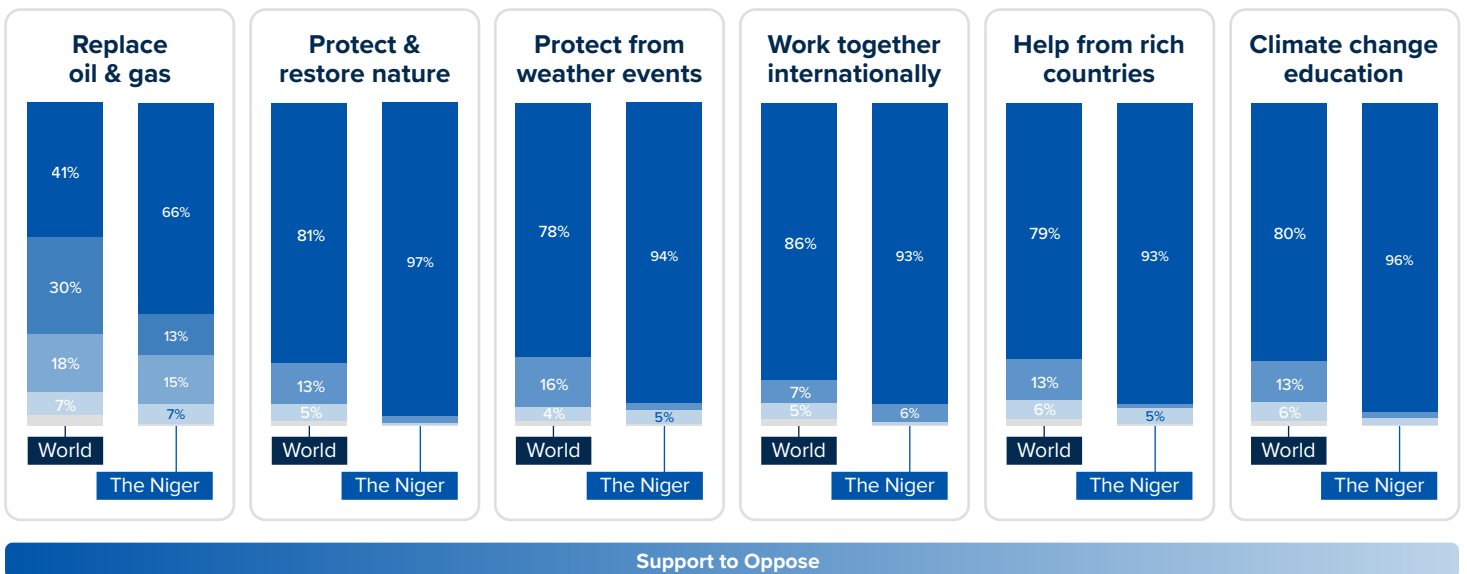# SOUTH AFRICA
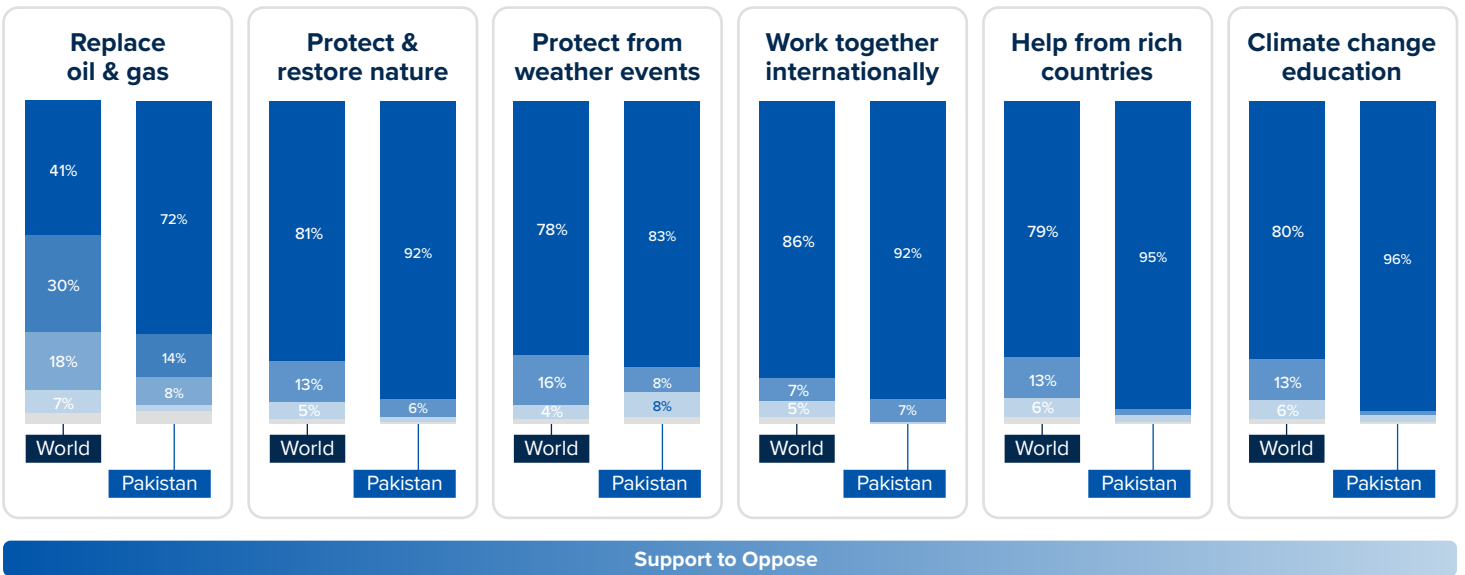
World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

8%
34%
34%
22%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

21%
14%
64%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

9%
11%
28%
19%
30%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

21%
49%
29%

Worse to Better

8%
19%
24%
20%
12%
18%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

7%
12%
77%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

41%
30%
18%
7%
World

63%
16%
13%
South Africa

Protect & restore nature

81%
13%
5%
World

83%
11%
South Africa

Protect from weather events

78%
16%
4%
World

85%
8%
5%
South Africa

Work together internationally

86%
7%
5%
World

82%
7%
9%
South Africa

Help from rich countries

79%
13%
6%
World

86%
7%
5%
South Africa

Climate change education

80%
13%
6%
World

91%
5%
South Africa

Support to Oppose
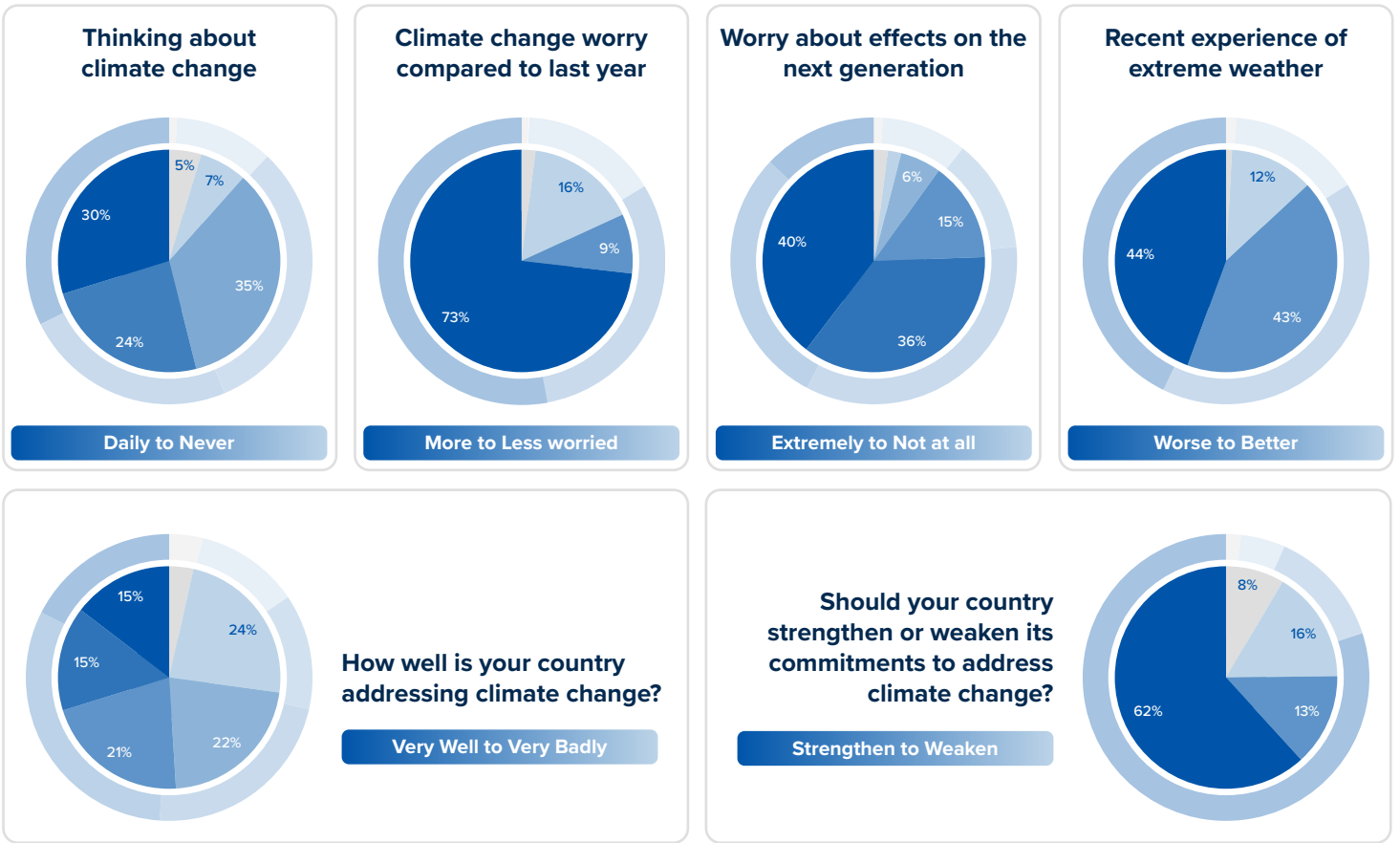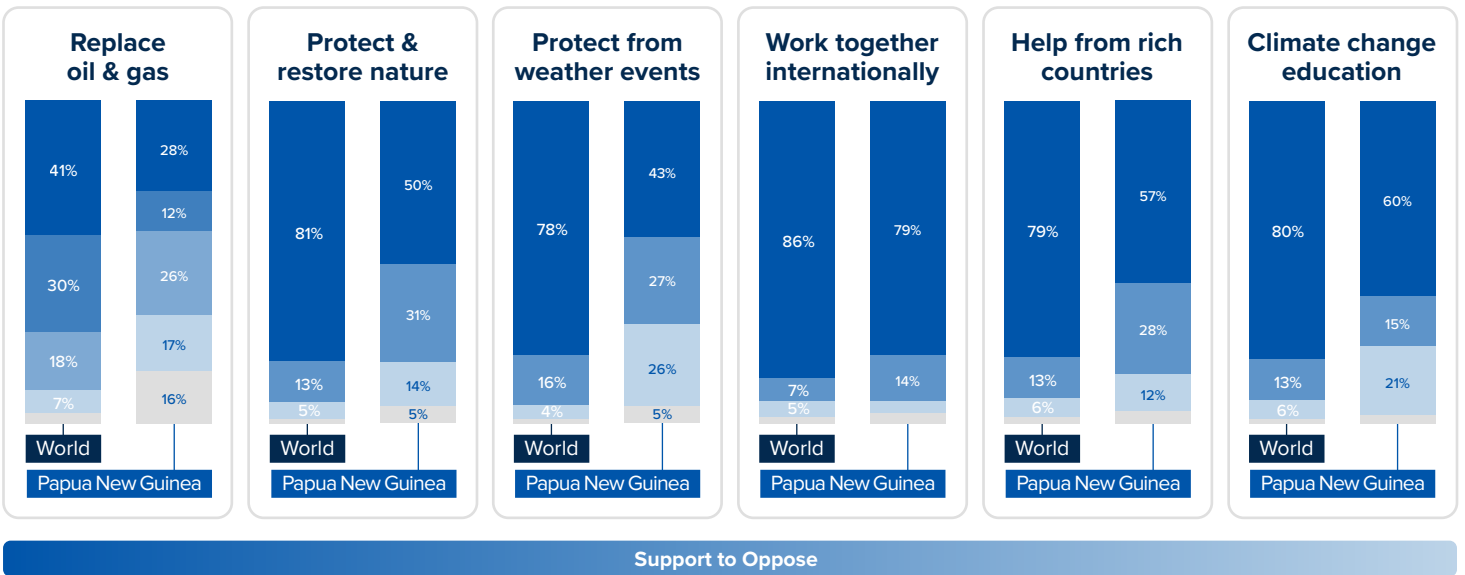
Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

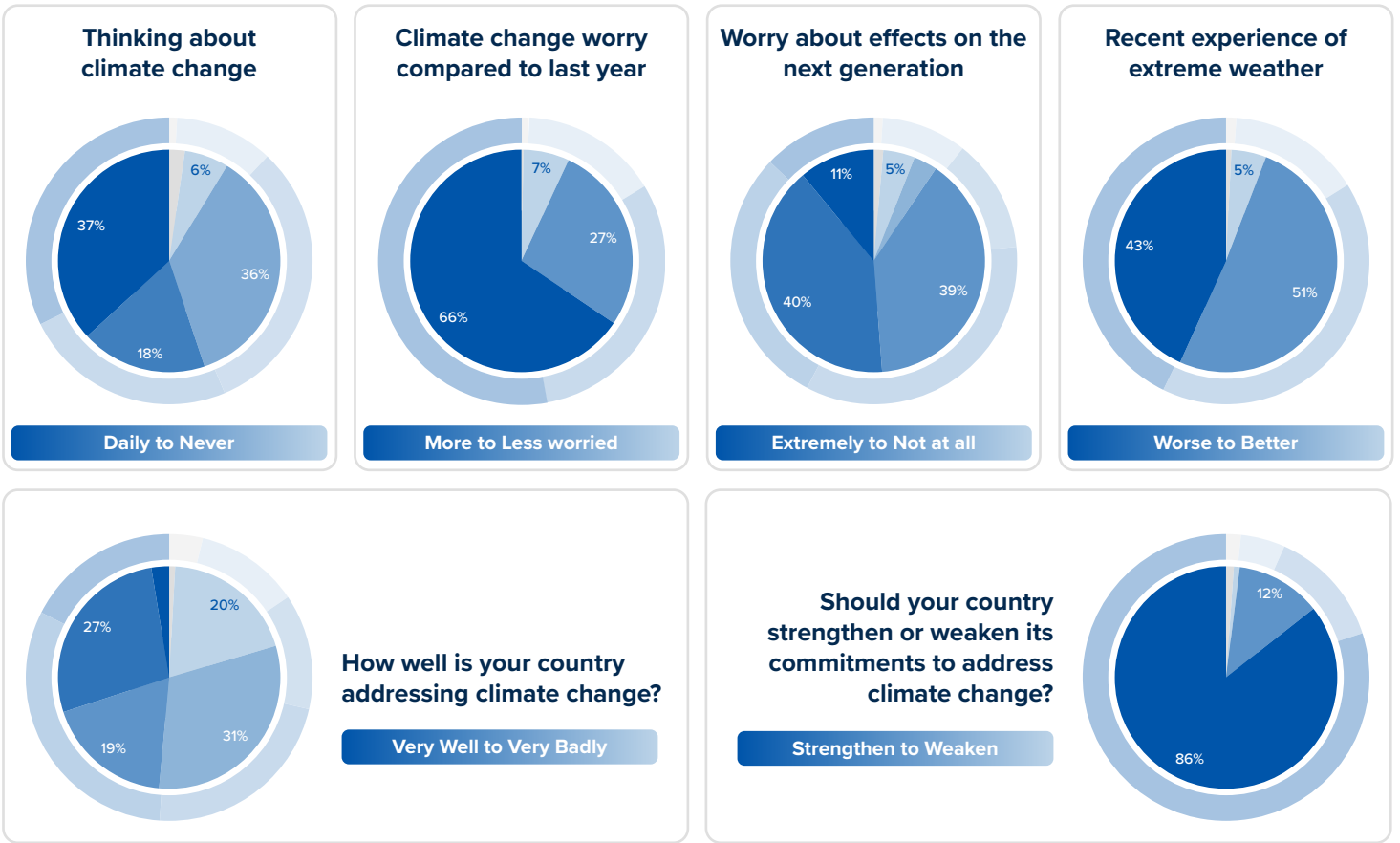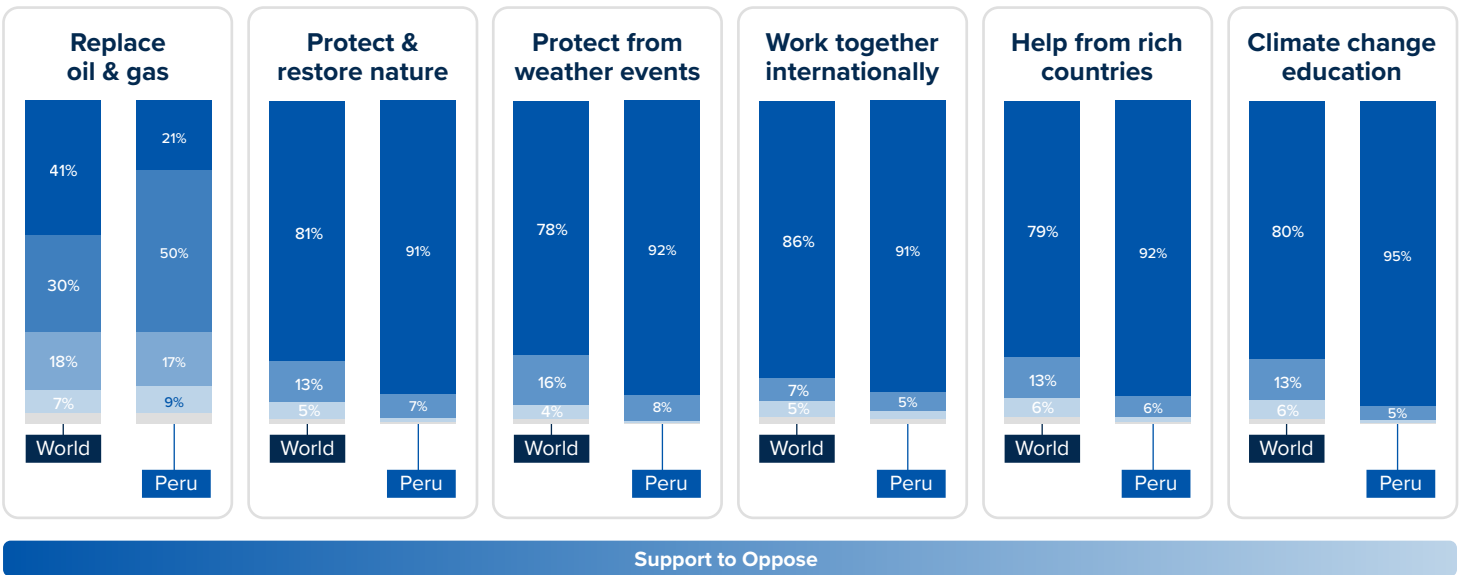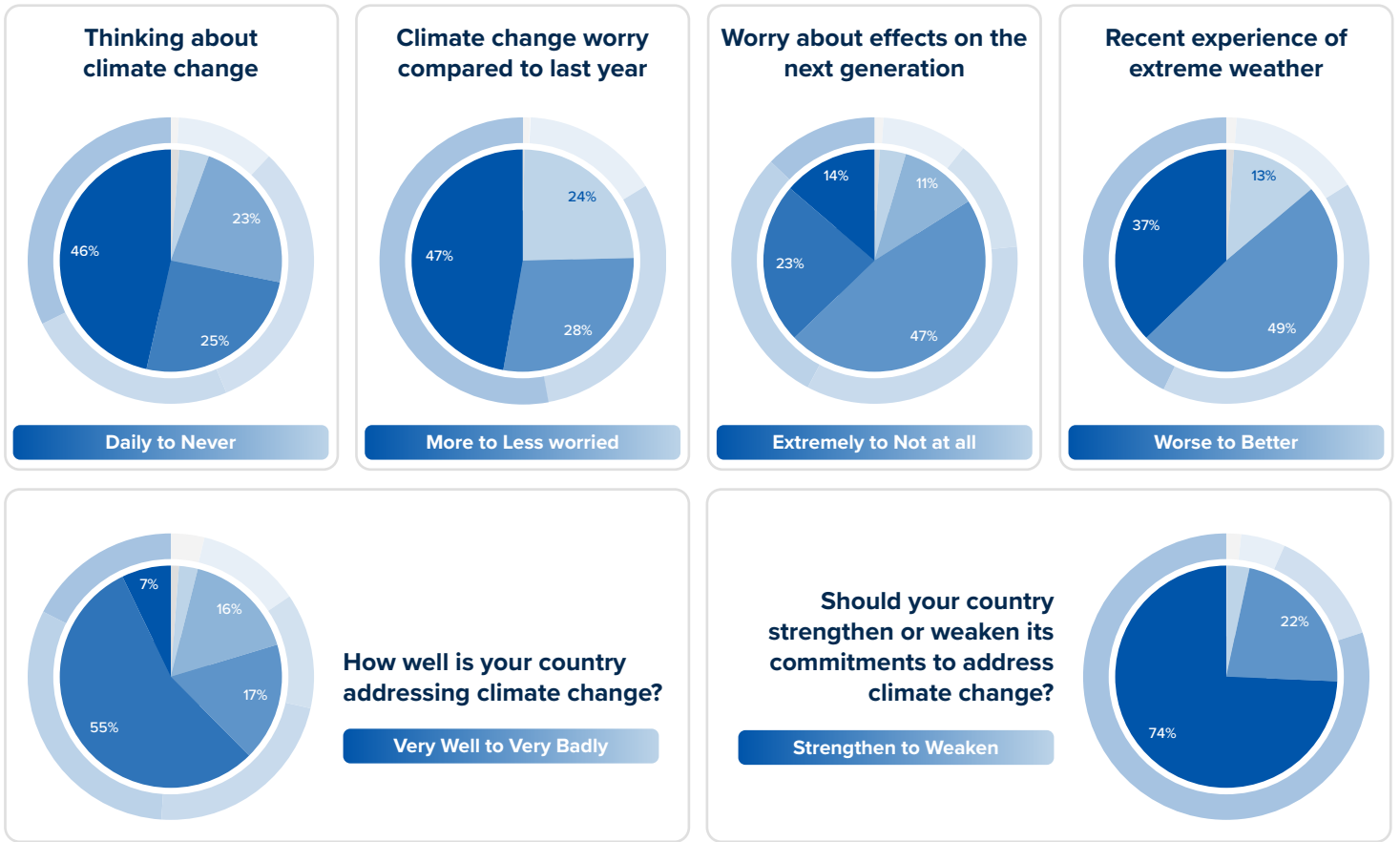undp.org   peoplesclimate.vote | 167

Country report
SPAIN

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

7%
19%
49%
24%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

34%
62%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

6%
6%
14%
19%
55%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

23%
73%

Worse to Better

How well is your country addressing climate change?

19%
18%
19%
36%

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

6%
6%
86%

Strengthen to Weaken

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas
41%
30%
18%
7%
World

53%
24%
14%
5%
Spain

Protect & restore nature
81%
13%
5%
World

91%
6%
Spain

Protect from weather events
78%
16%
4%
World

82%
16%
Spain

Work together internationally
86%
7%
5%
World

95%
Spain

Help from rich countries
79%
13%
6%
World

90%
6%
Spain

Climate change education
80%
13%
6%
World

81%
13%
Spain

Support to Oppose

Country report
SRI LANKA

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

14%
26%
14%
46%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

16%
19%
62%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

8%
5%
18%
27%
38%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

9%
26%
62%

Worse to Better

How well is your country addressing climate change?

8%
7%
21%
30%
16%
17%

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

97%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

41%
30%
18%
7%
World

78%
9%
7%
Sri Lanka

Protect & restore nature

81%
13%
5%
World

96%
Sri Lanka

Protect from weather events

78%
16%
4%
World

91%
Sri Lanka

Work together internationally

86%
7%
5%
World

94%
Sri Lanka

Help from rich countries

79%
13%
6%
World

94%
Sri Lanka

Climate change education

80%
13%
6%
World

93%
5%
Sri Lanka

Support to Oppose
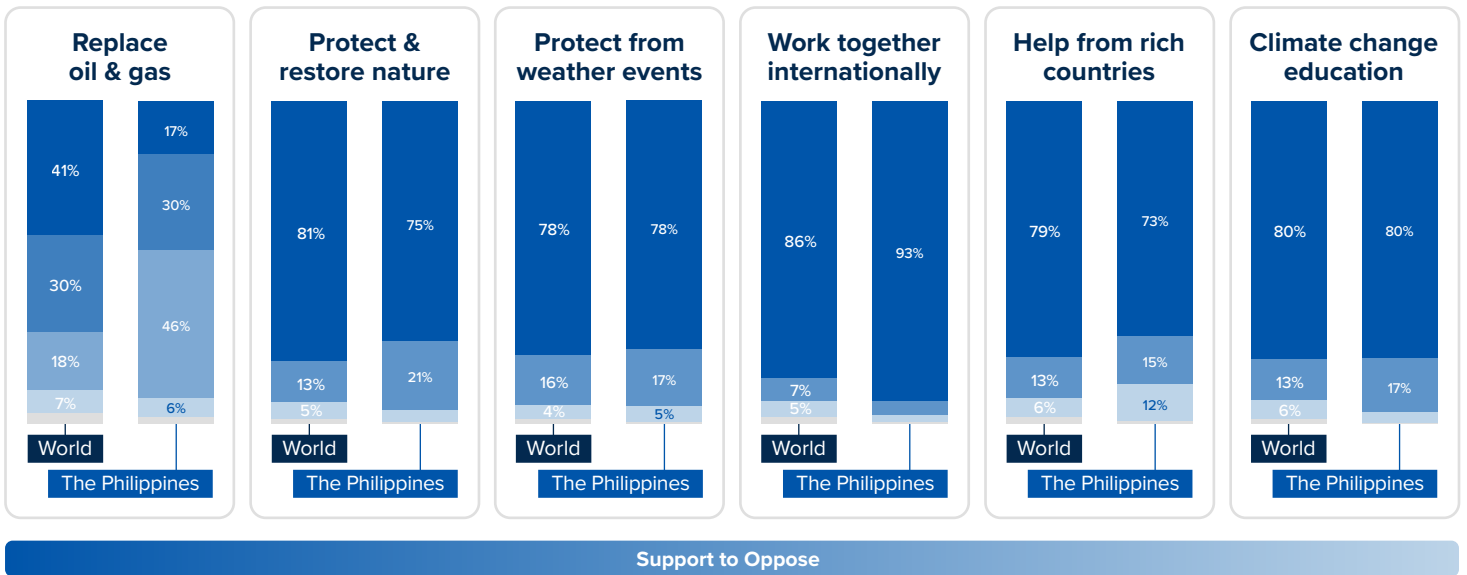
Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
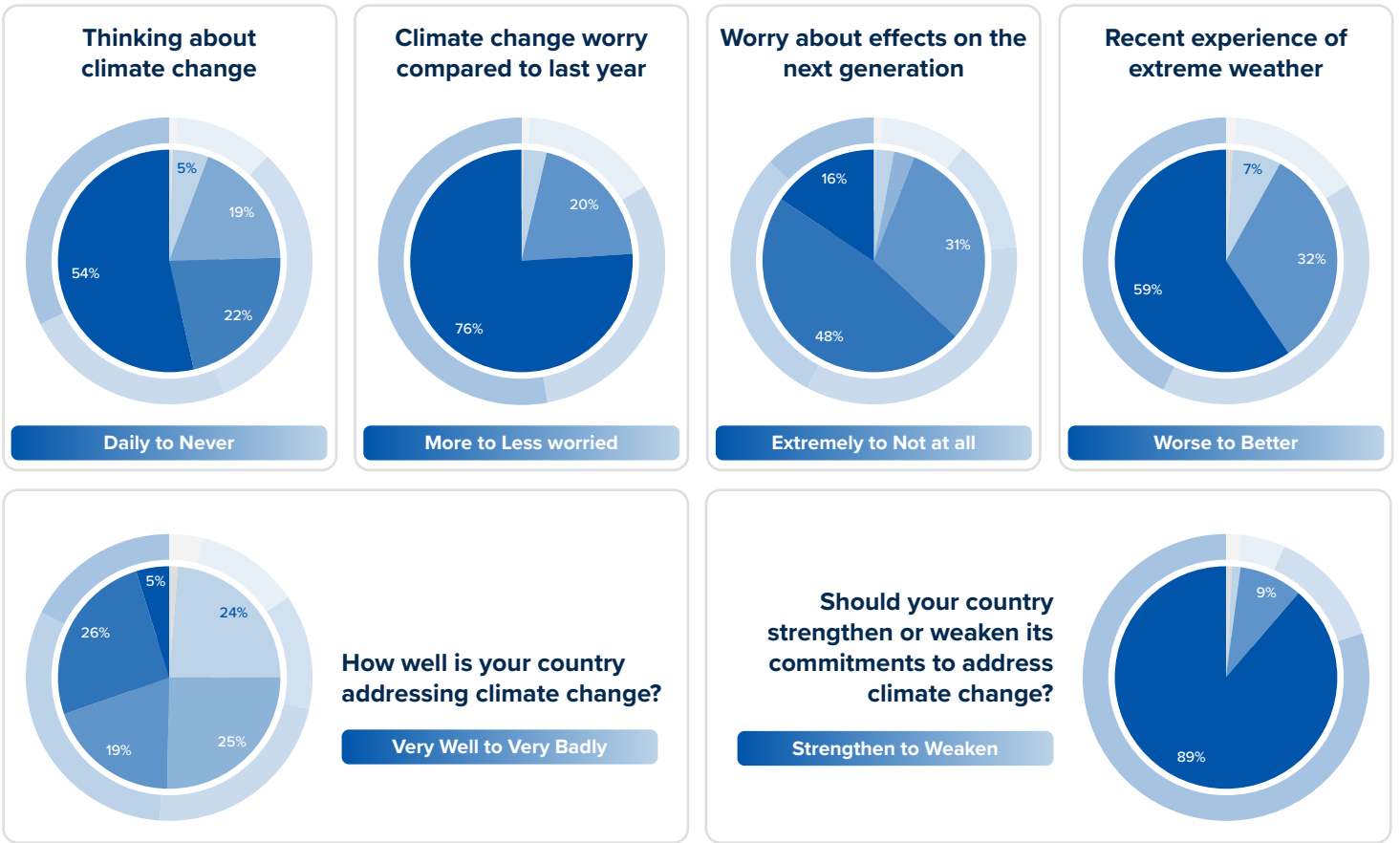Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

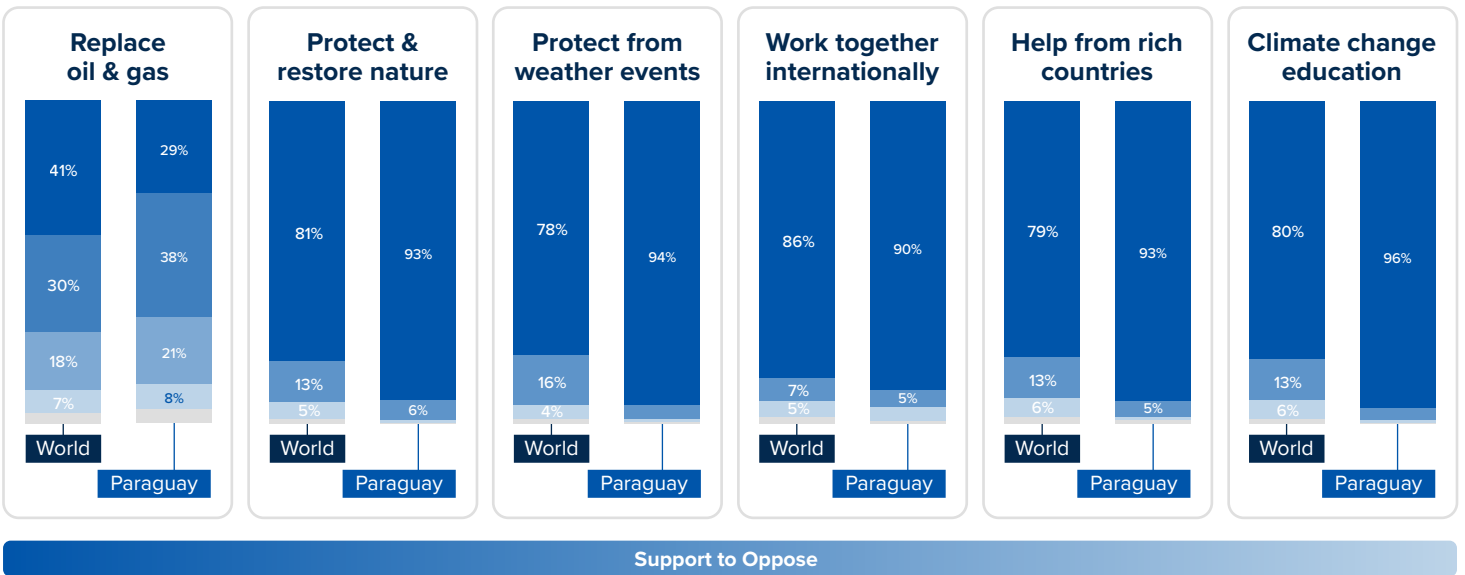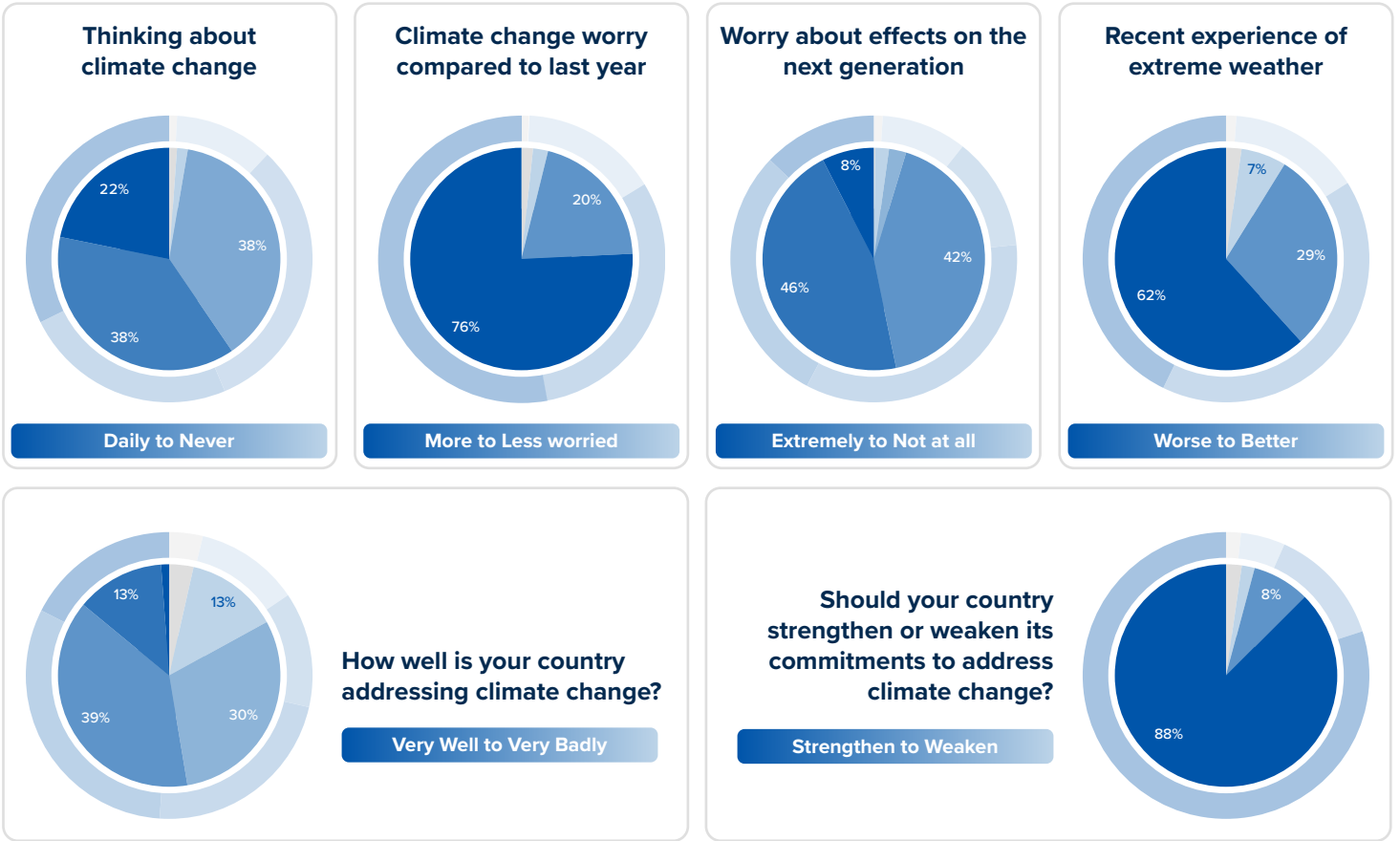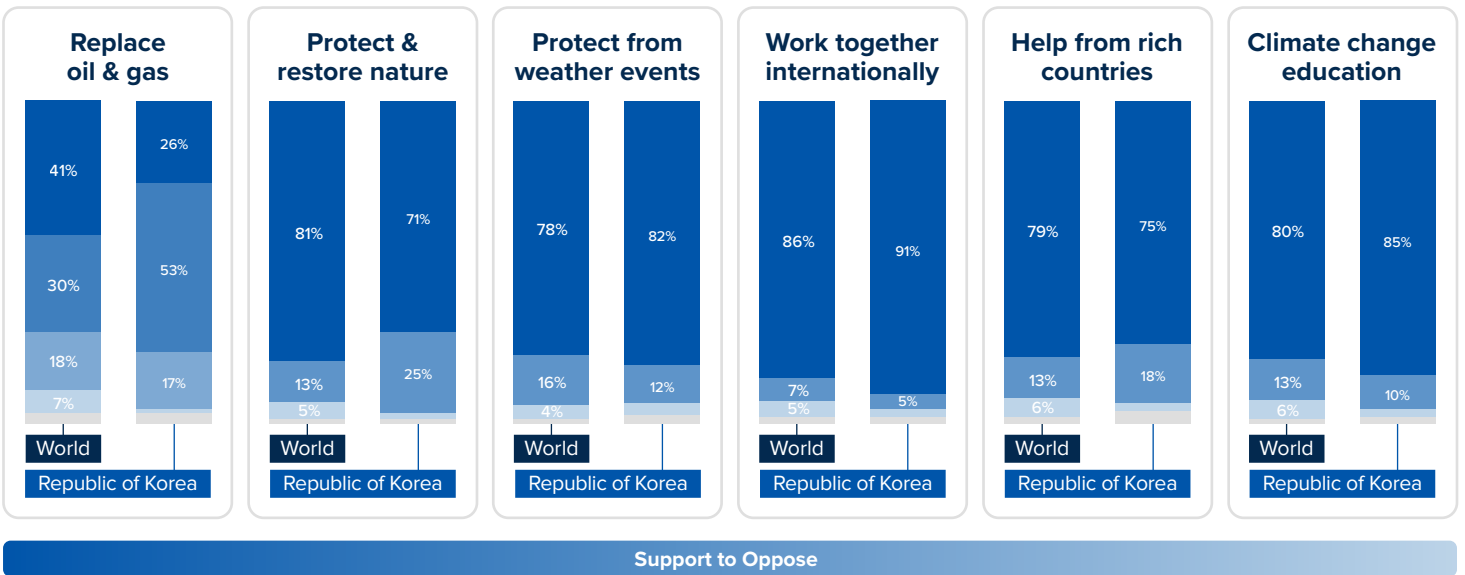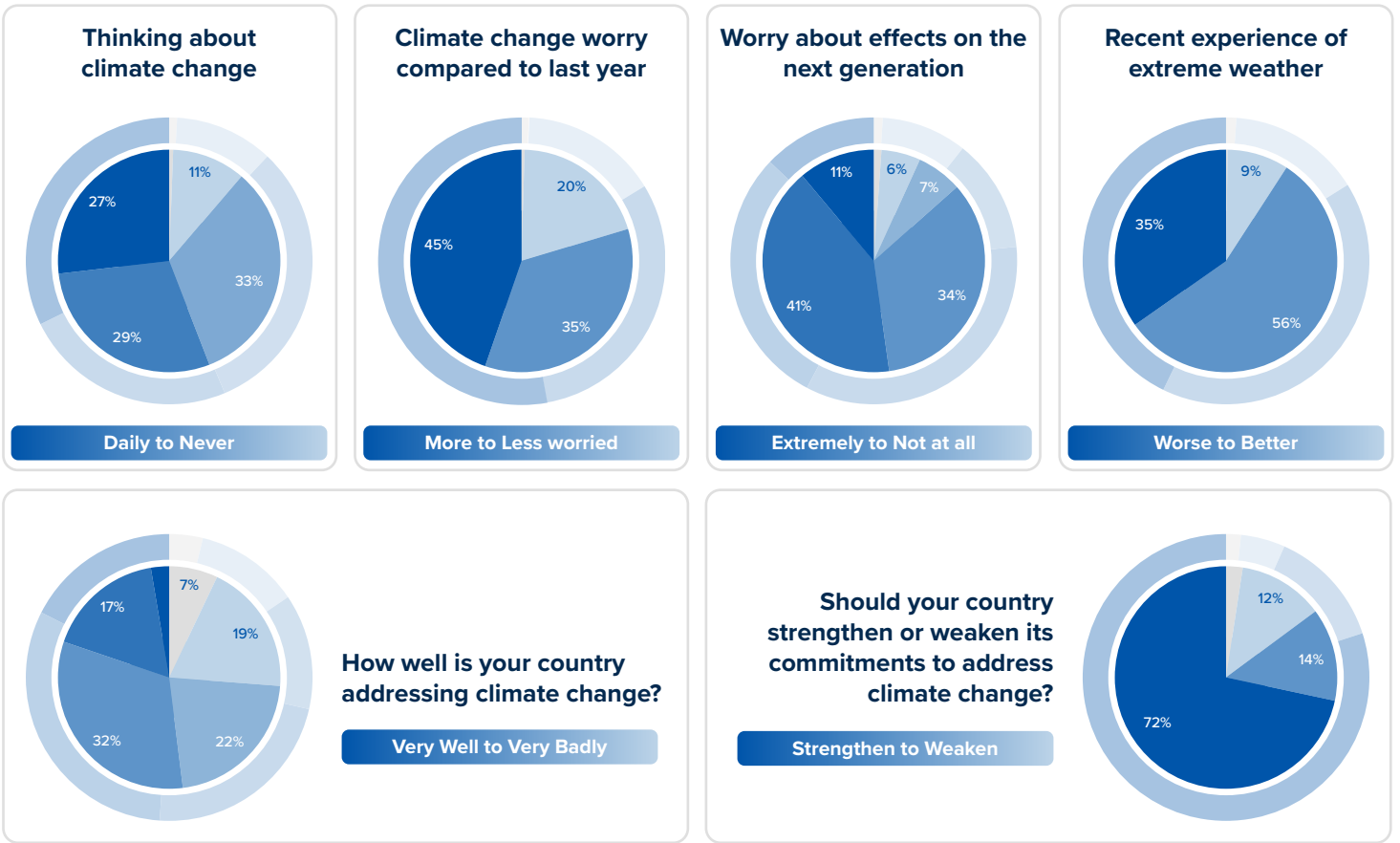undp.org   peoplesclimate.vote | 169

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

13%
13%
13%
61%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

16%
19%
65%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

10%
9%
19%
32%
28%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

18%
31%
51%

Worse to Better

How well is your country addressing climate change?

7%
16%
24%
20%
32%

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

8%
8%
82%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World: 41% / 30% / 18% / 7%
The Sudan: 58% / 25% / 6% / 9%

Protect & restore nature

World: 81% / 13% / 5%
The Sudan: 82% / 14%

Protect from weather events

World: 78% / 16% / 4%
The Sudan: 77% / 12% / 10%

Work together internationally

World: 86% / 7% / 5%
The Sudan: 83% / 12%

Help from rich countries

World: 79% / 13% / 6%
The Sudan: 94%

Climate change education

World: 80% / 13% / 6%
The Sudan: 85% / 6% / 5%

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
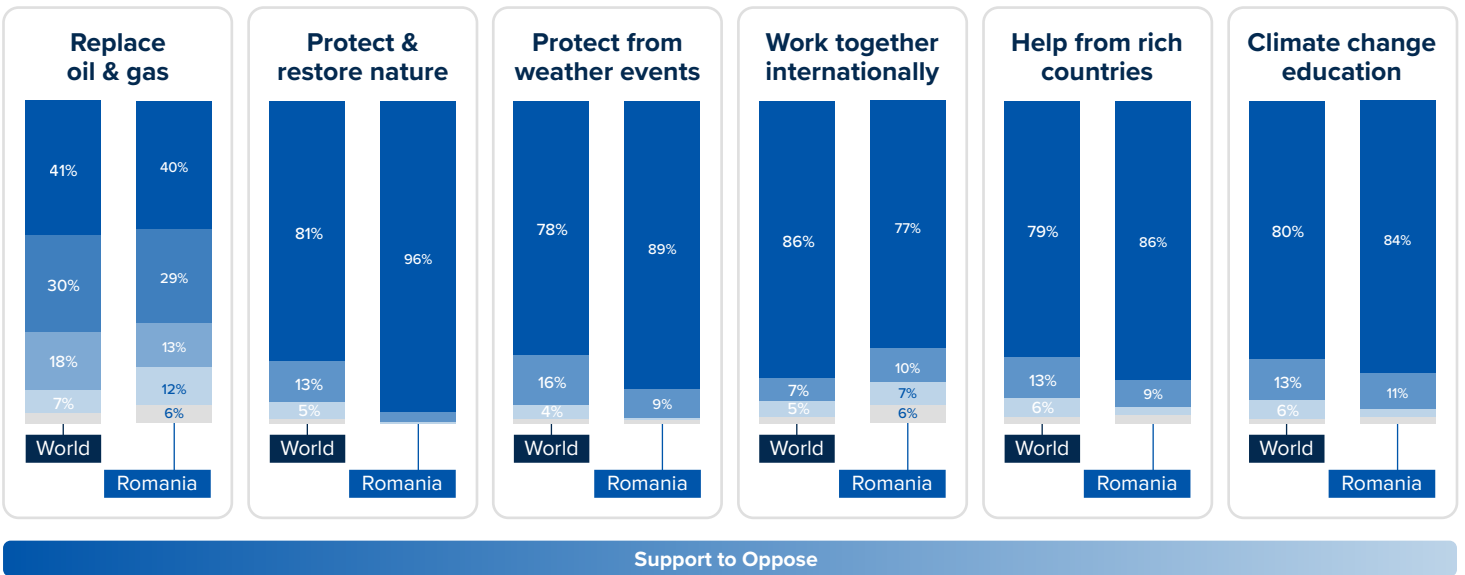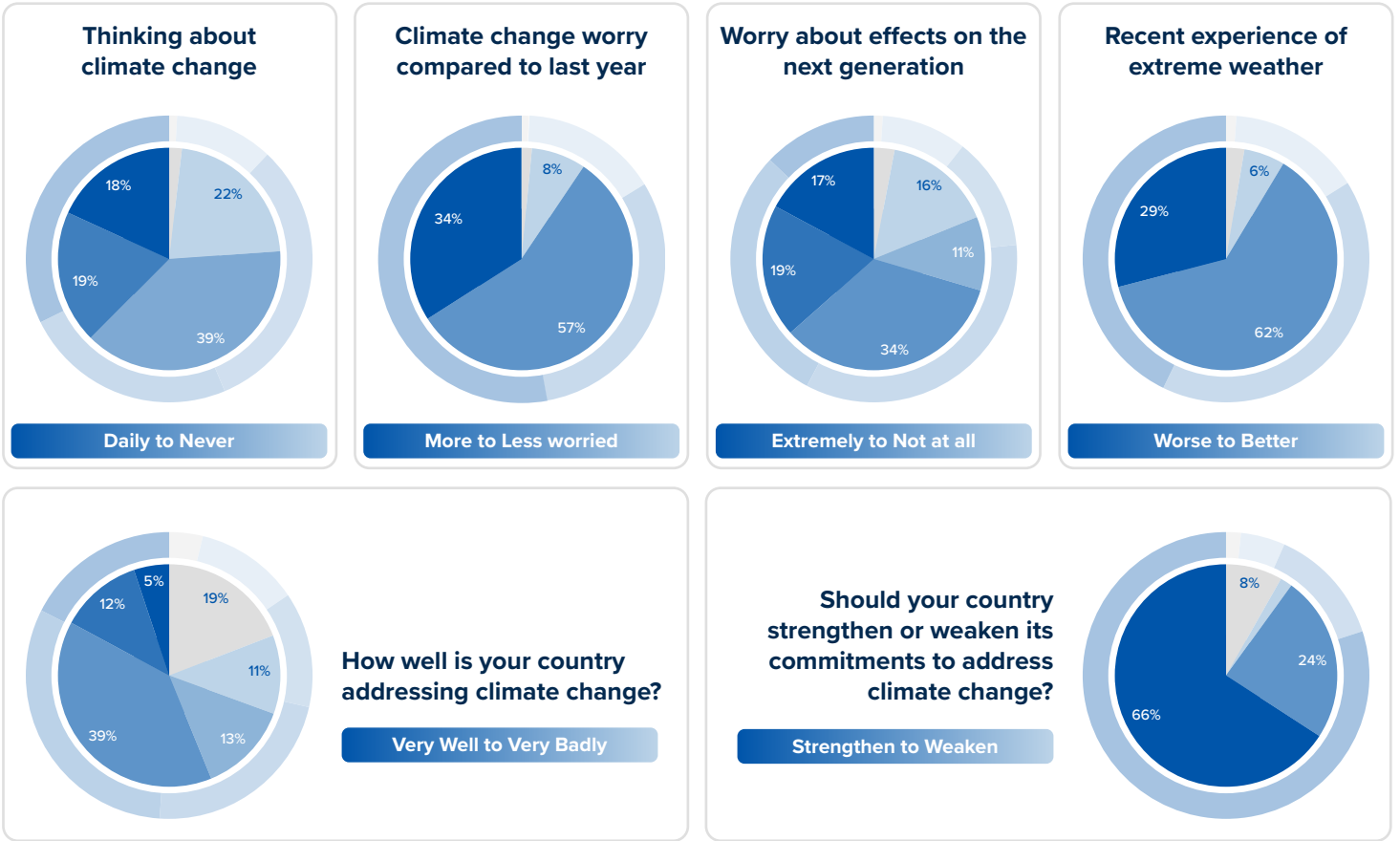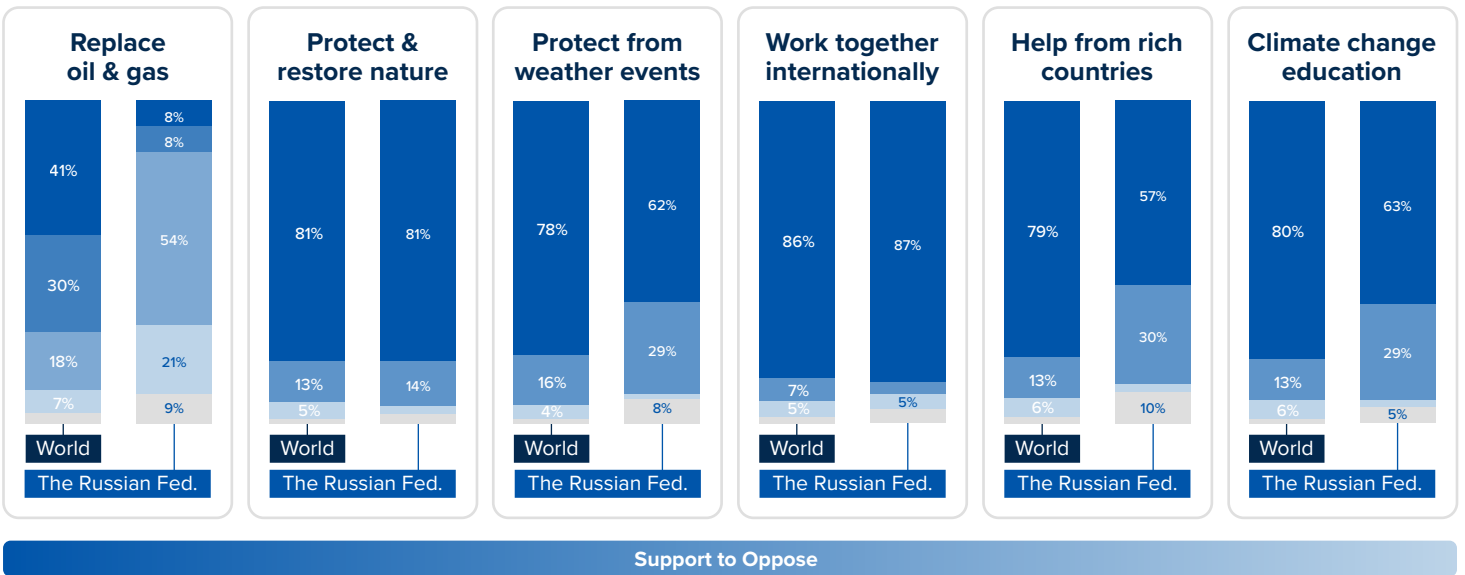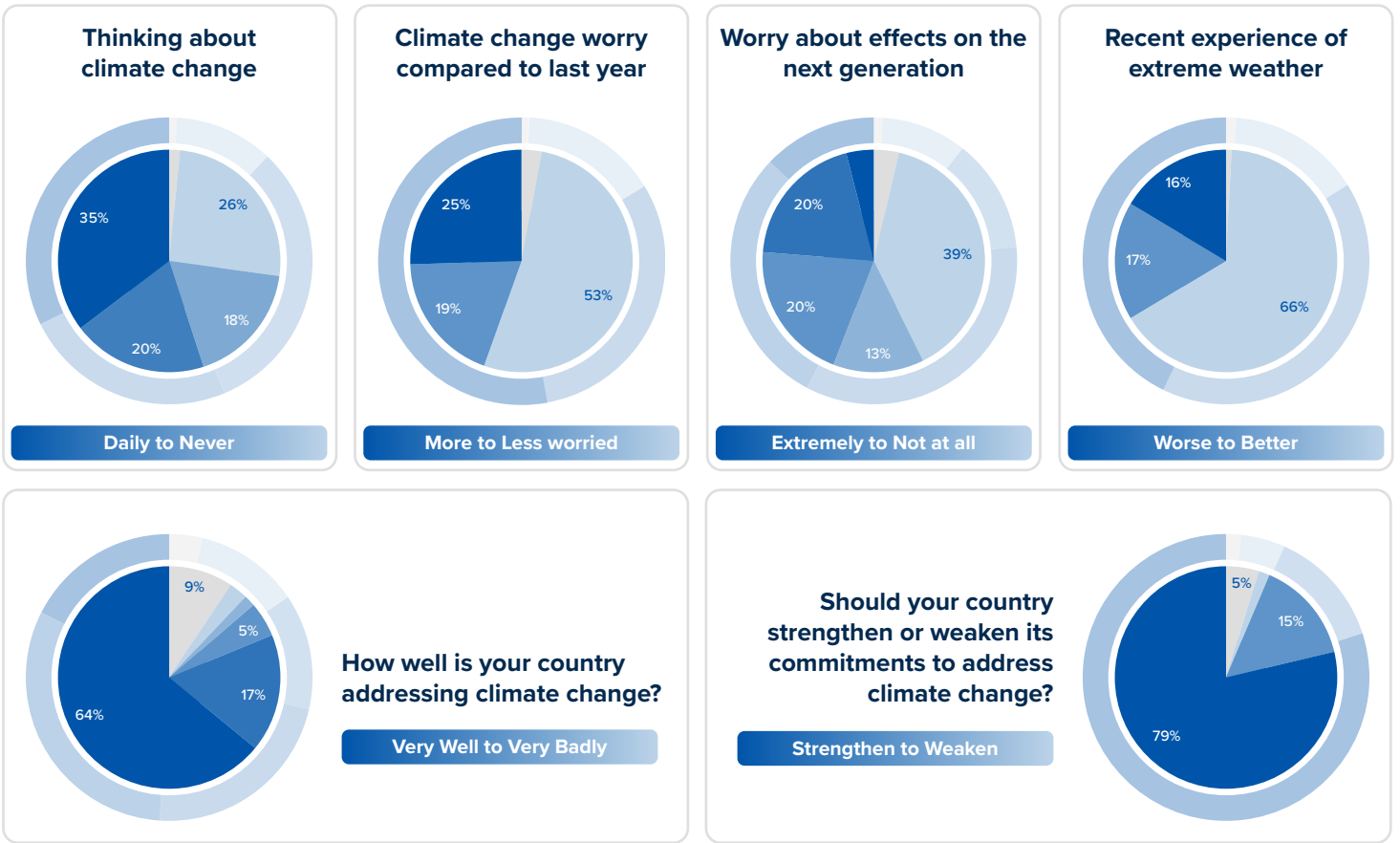Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

Country report
TUNISIA

Thinking about climate change

16%
49%
17%
18%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

27%
42%
30%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

17%
19%
8%
26%
28%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

32%
38%
30%

Worse to Better

How well is your country addressing climate change?

13%
15%
8%
35%
26%

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

8%
85%

Strengthen to Weaken

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World: 41% / 30% / 18% / 7%
Tunisia: 55% / 10% / 25% / 5% / 5%

Protect & restore nature

World: 81% / 13% / 5%
Tunisia: 77% / 16% / 5%

Protect from weather events

World: 78% / 16% / 4%
Tunisia: 90% / 7%

Work together internationally

World: 86% / 7% / 5%
Tunisia: 84% / 13%

Help from rich countries

World: 79% / 13% / 6%
Tunisia: 87% / 8%

Climate change education

World: 80% / 13% / 6%
Tunisia: 78% / 13% / 8%

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
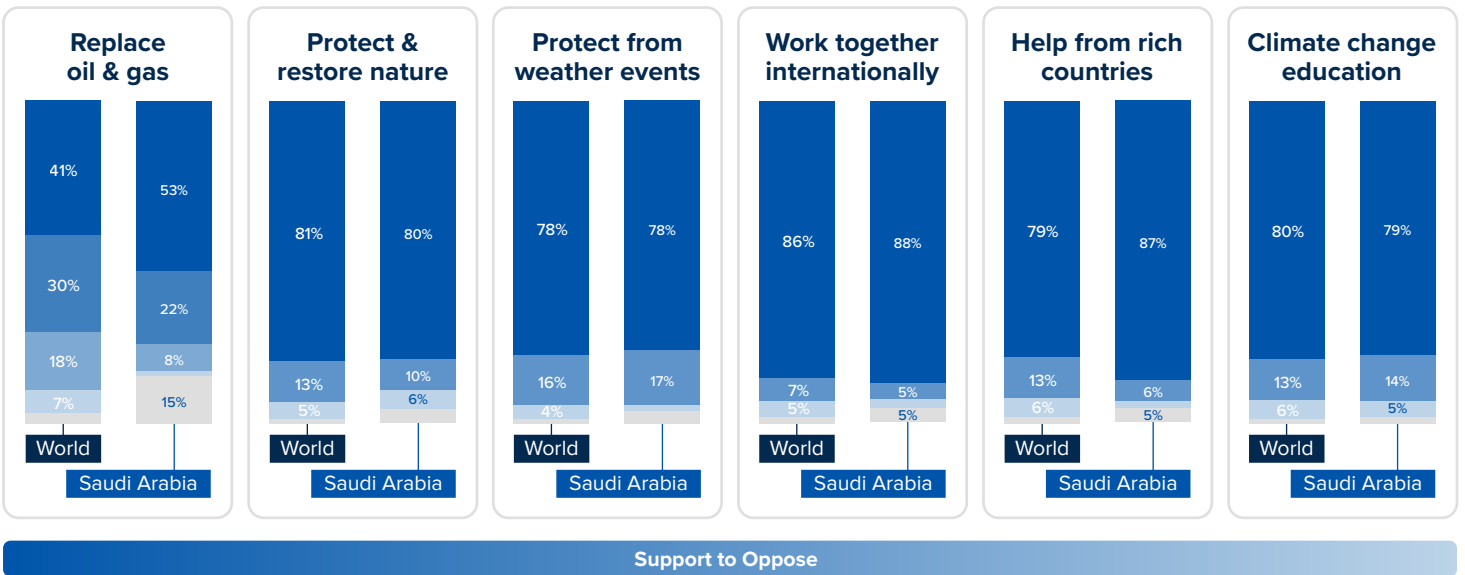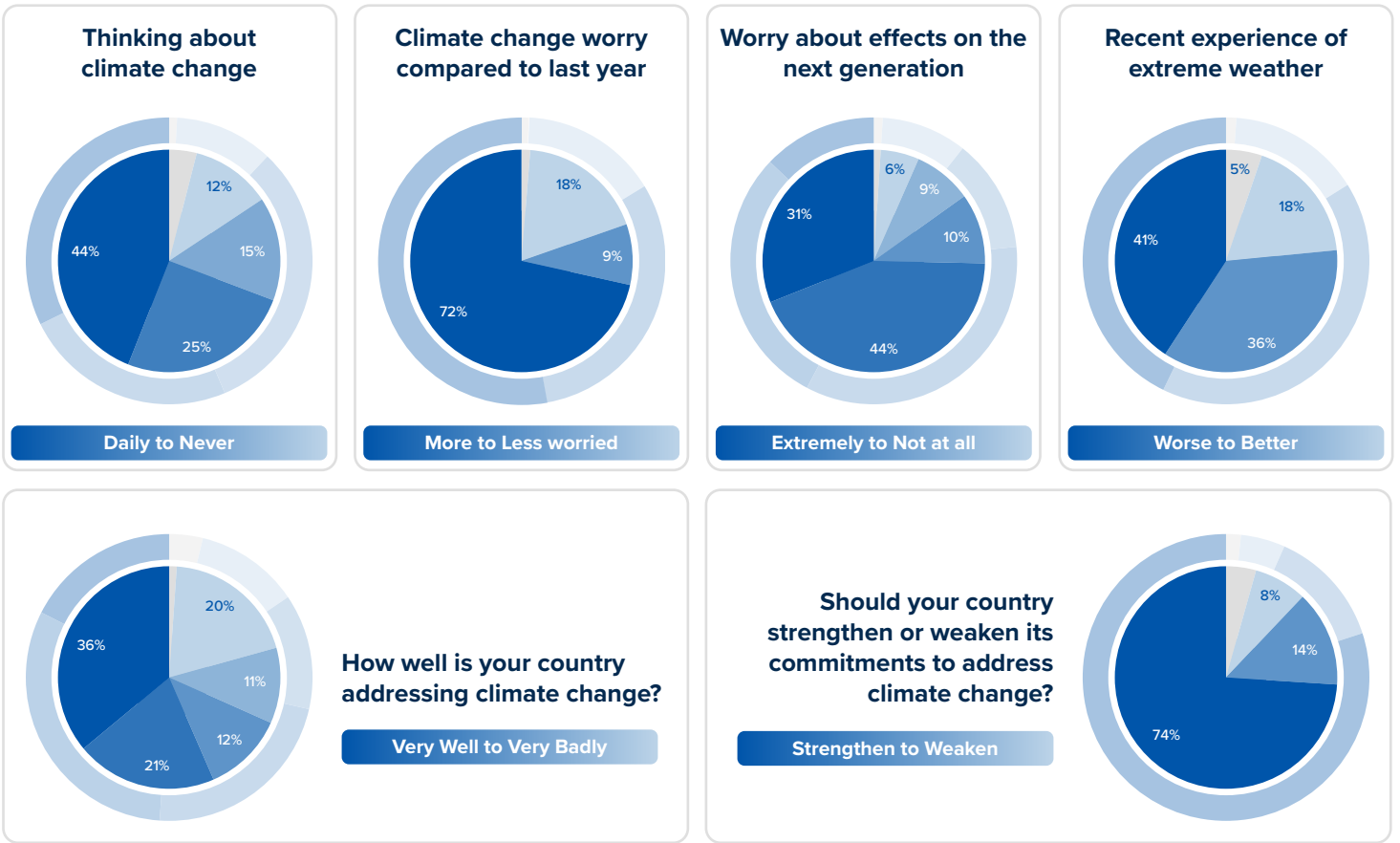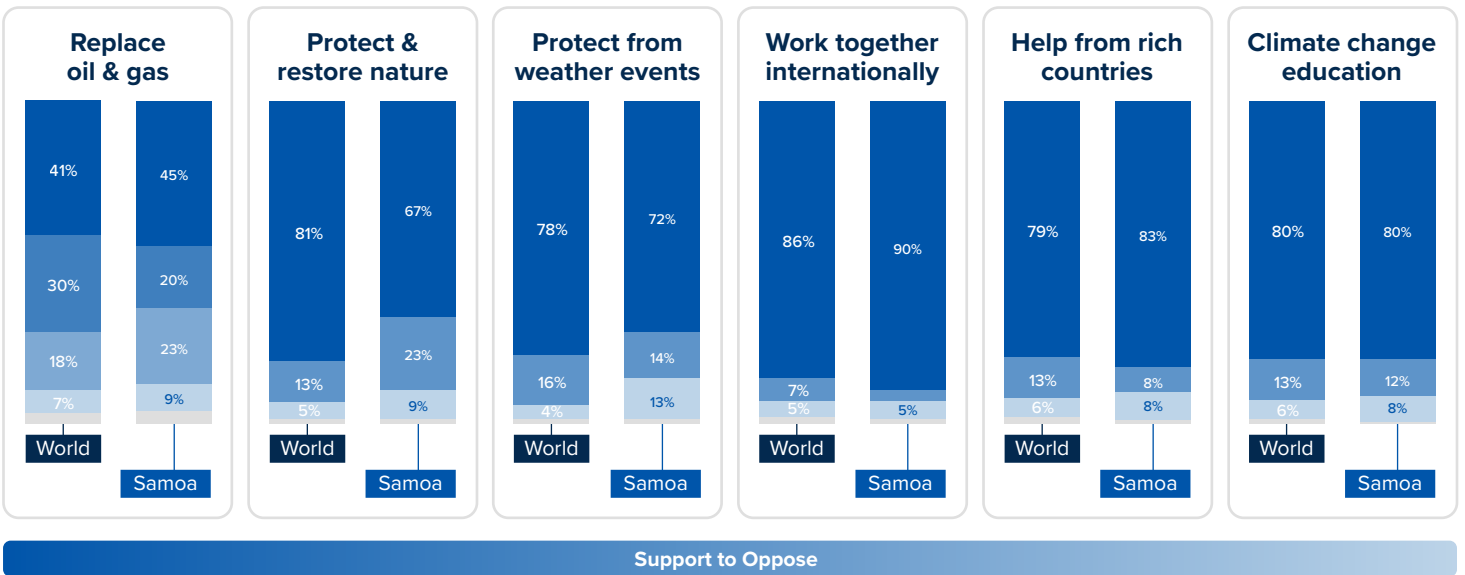Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

Country report
TÜRKIYE

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

10%
29%
27%
32%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

6%
17%
77%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

7%
26%
27%
37%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

24%
72%

Worse to Better

How well is your country addressing climate change?

5%
15%
32%
30%
15%

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

9%
87%

Strengthen to Weaken

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

41%
30%
18%
7%
World

72%
17%
7%
Türkiye

Protect & restore nature

81%
13%
5%
World

87%
10%
Türkiye

Protect from weather events

78%
16%
4%
World

89%
9%
Türkiye

Work together internationally

86%
7%
5%
World

87%
7%
Türkiye

Help from rich countries

79%
13%
6%
World

92%
5%
Türkiye

Climate change education

80%
13%
6%
World

87%
11%
Türkiye

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
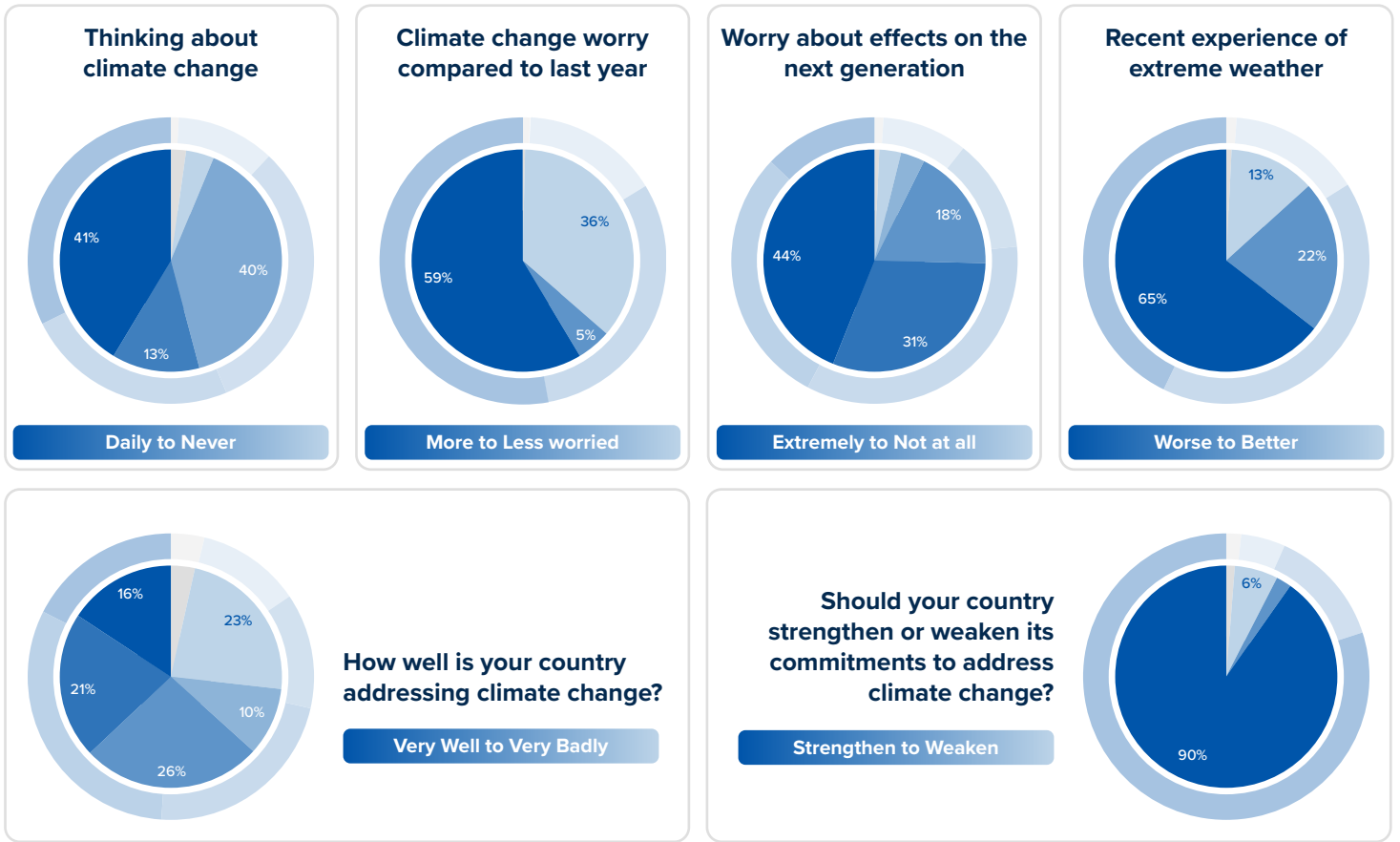Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

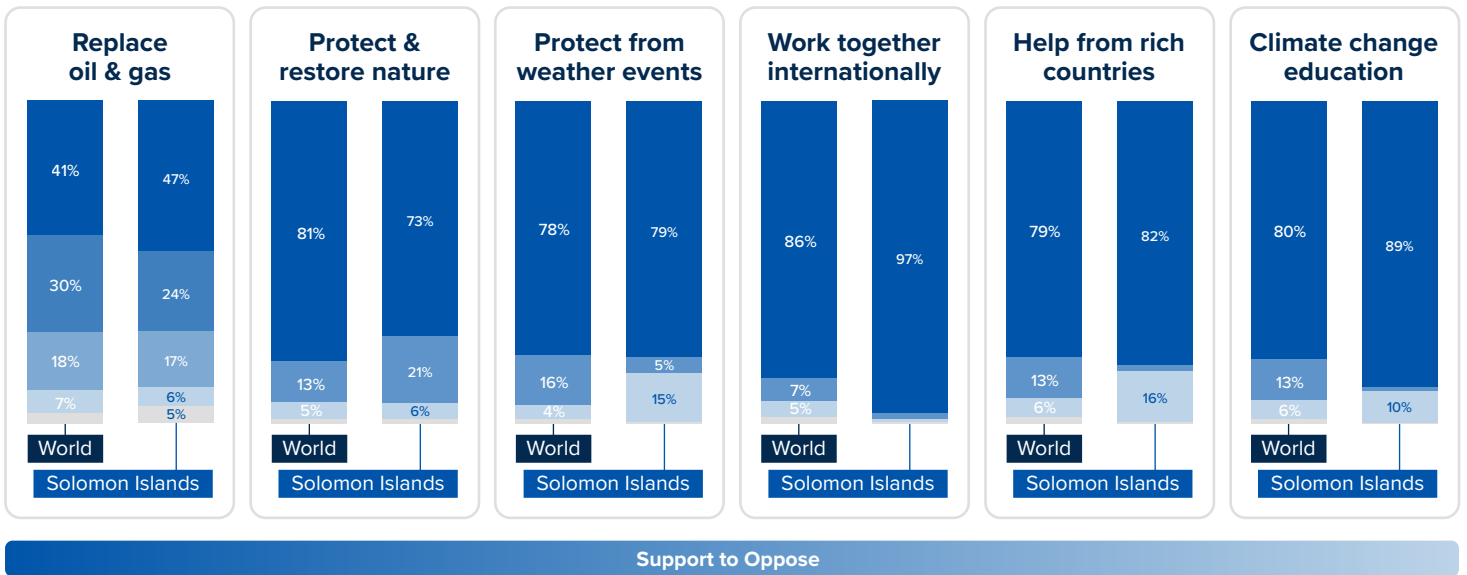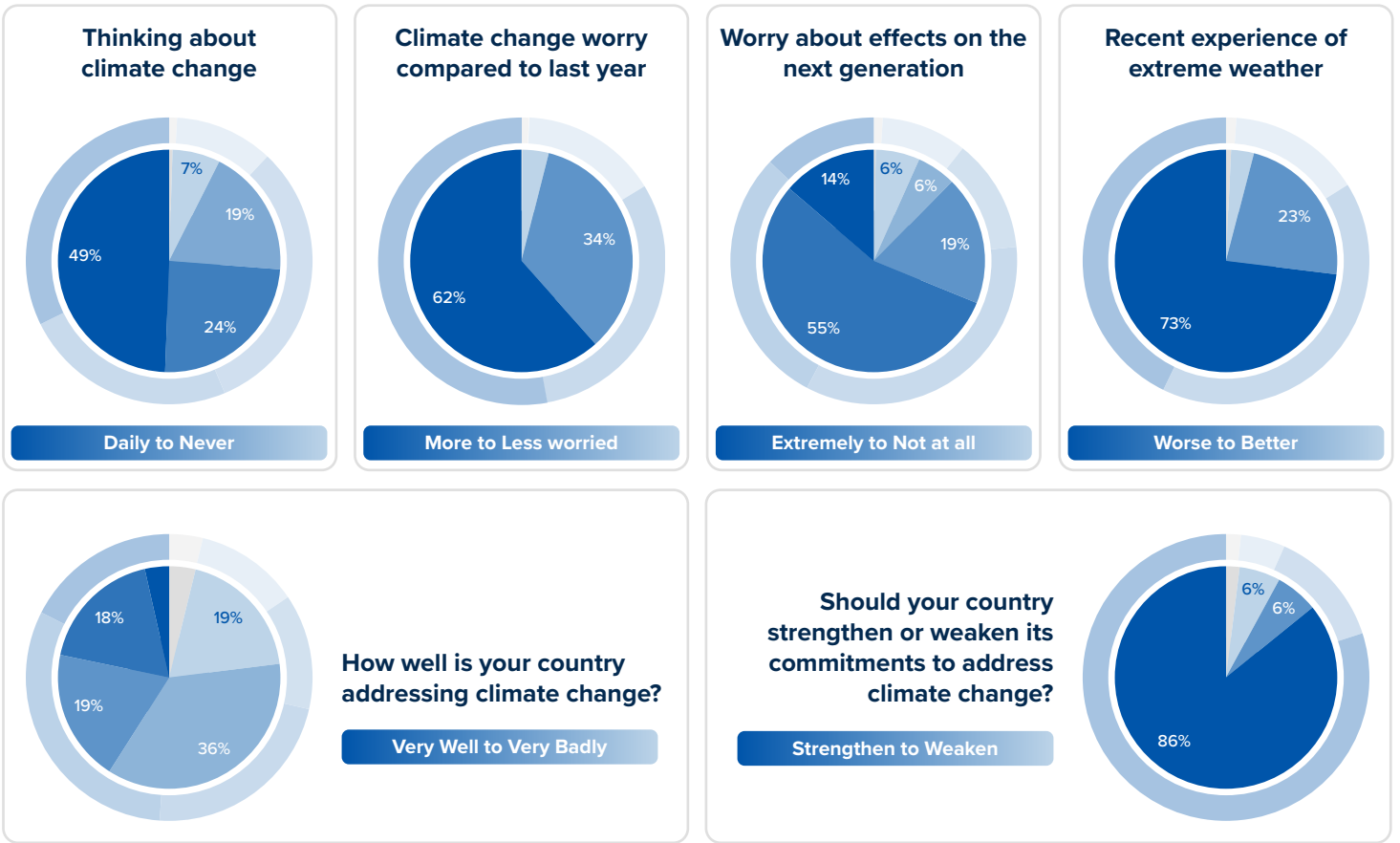undp.org   peoplesclimate.vote | 172

Country report
UGANDA

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

19%
62%
14%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

26%
64%
9%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

10%
16%
11%
40%
20%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

20%
55%
24%

Worse to Better

16%
21%
28%
15%
17%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

5%
90%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

41%
30%
18%
7%
World

47%
11%
33%
6%
Uganda

Protect & restore nature

81%
13%
5%
World

83%
13%
Uganda

Protect from weather events

78%
16%
4%
World

87%
5%
7%
Uganda

Work together internationally

86%
7%
5%
World

93%
5%
Uganda

Help from rich countries

79%
13%
6%
World

81%
7%
11%
Uganda

Climate change education

80%
13%
6%
World

96%
Uganda

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
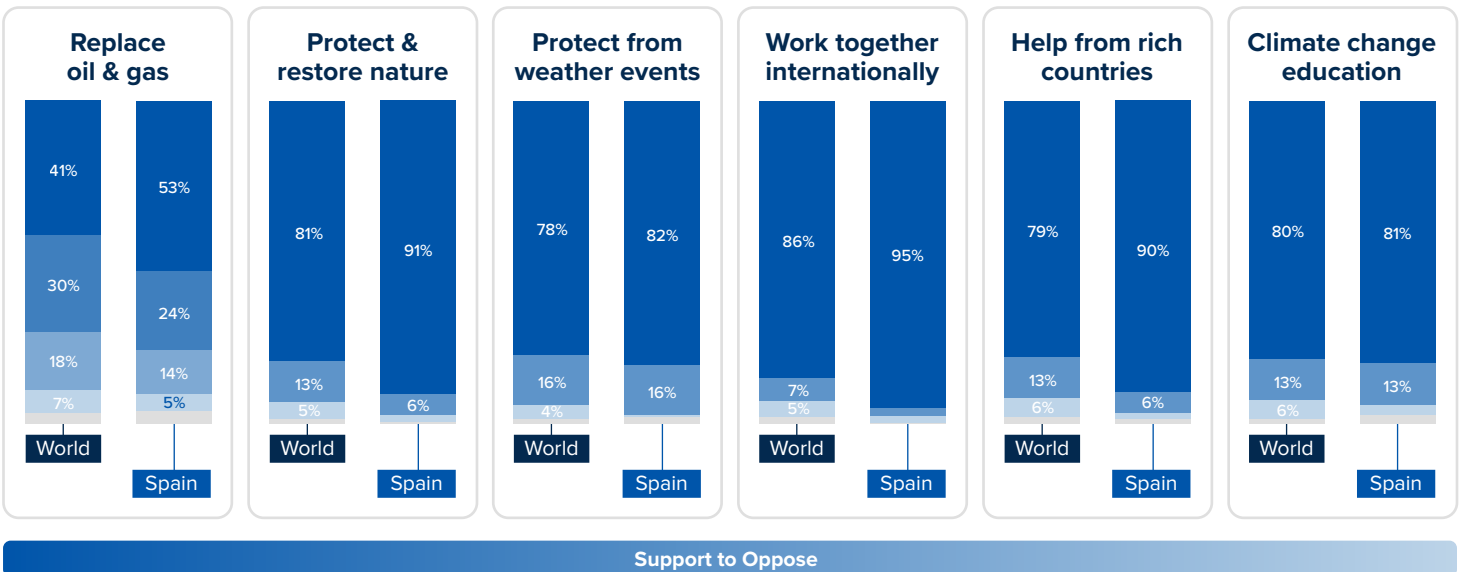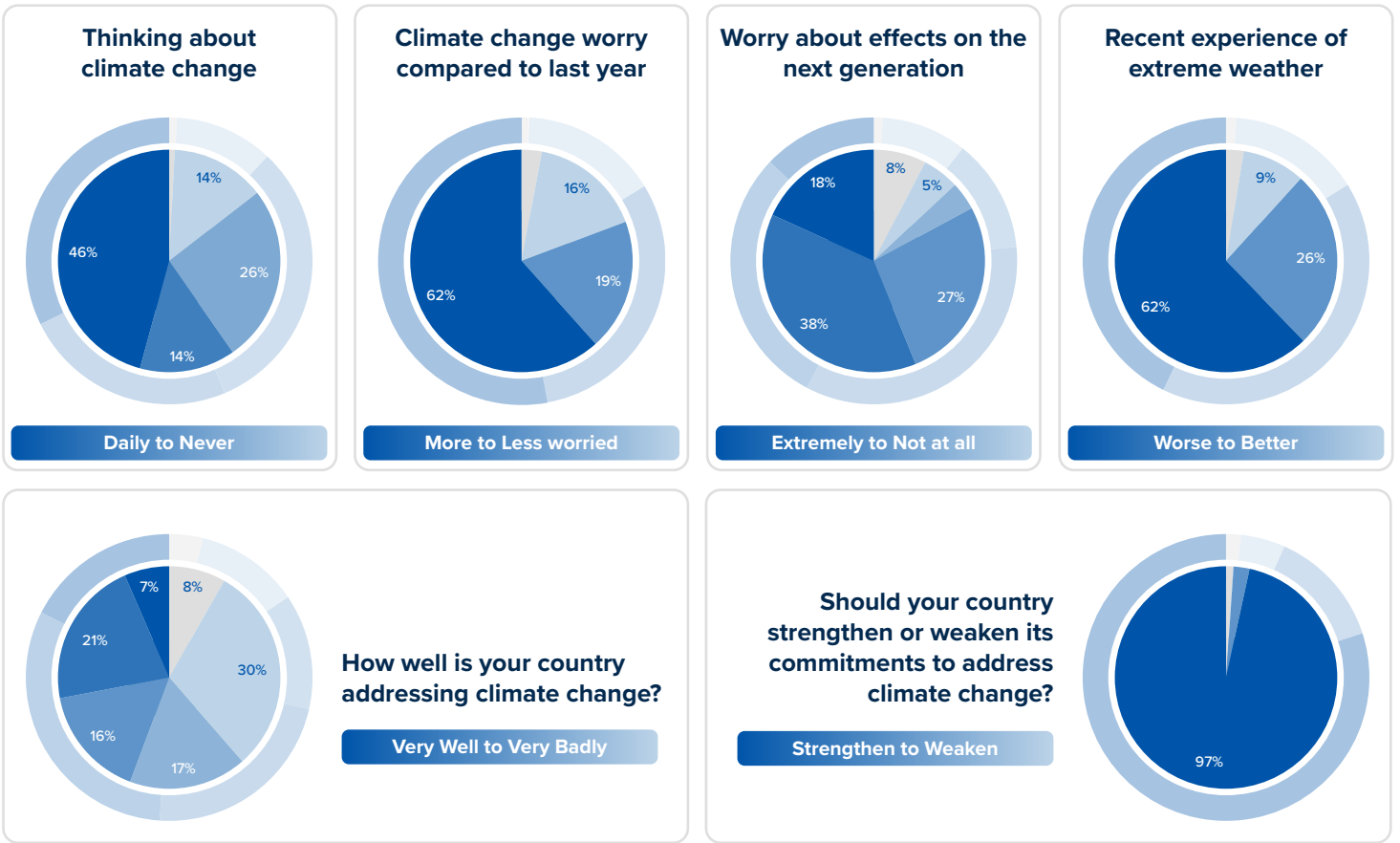Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

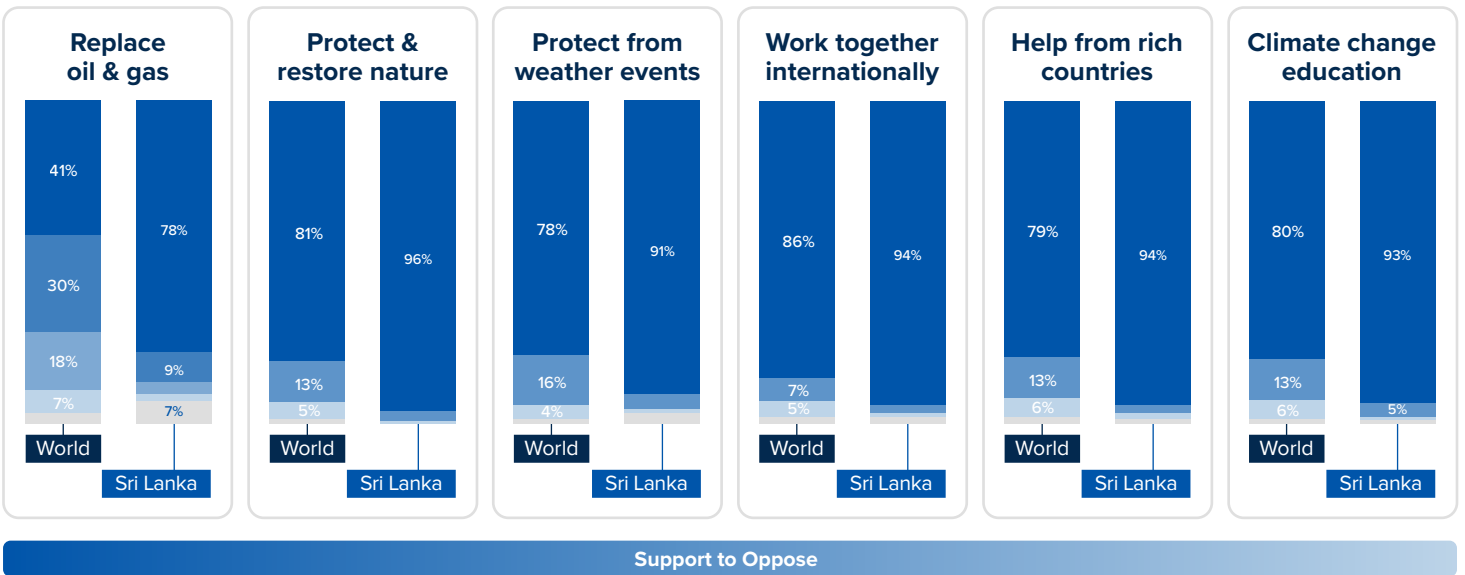undp.org   peoplesclimate.vote | 173

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

7%
34%
39%
19%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

51%
44%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

9%
18%
37%
32%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

50%
44%

Worse to Better

7%
10%
24%
27%
30%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

12%
84%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

41%
30%
18%
7%

35%
41%
14%
5%

World
The United Kingdom

Protect & restore nature

81%
13%
5%

80%
17%

World
The United Kingdom

Protect from weather events

78%
16%
4%

76%
20%

World
The United Kingdom

Work together internationally

86%
7%
5%

90%
7%

World
The United Kingdom

Help from rich countries

79%
13%
6%

67%
23%
6%

World
The United Kingdom

Climate change education
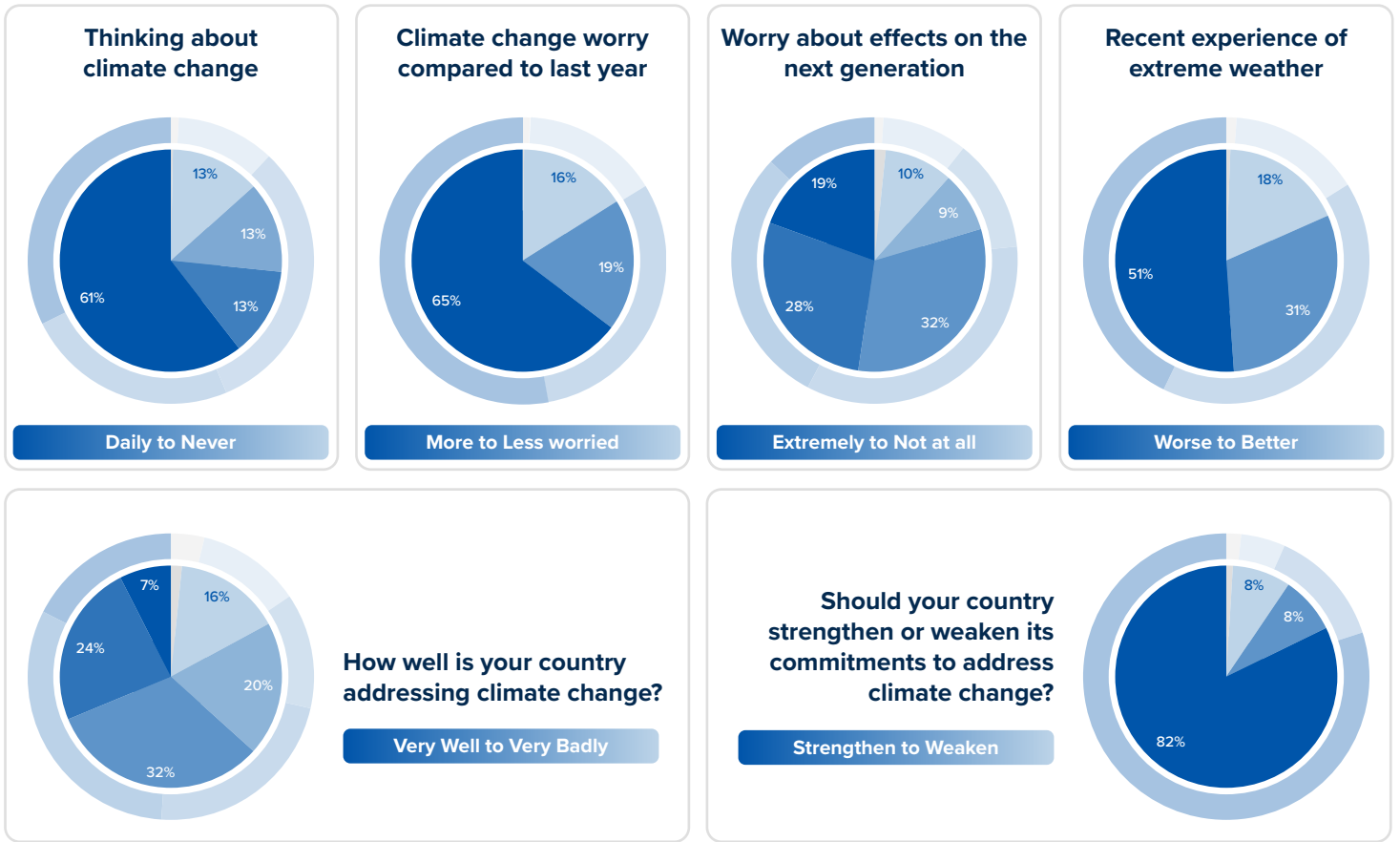
80%
13%
6%

71%
22%

World
The United Kingdom

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
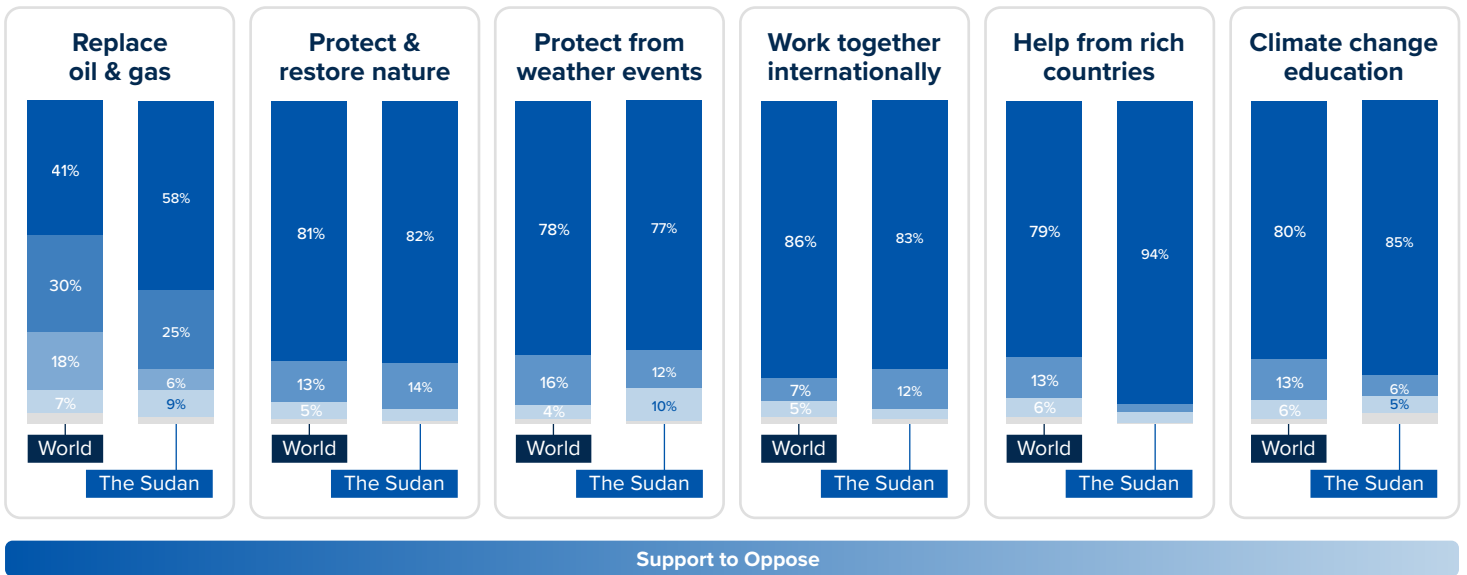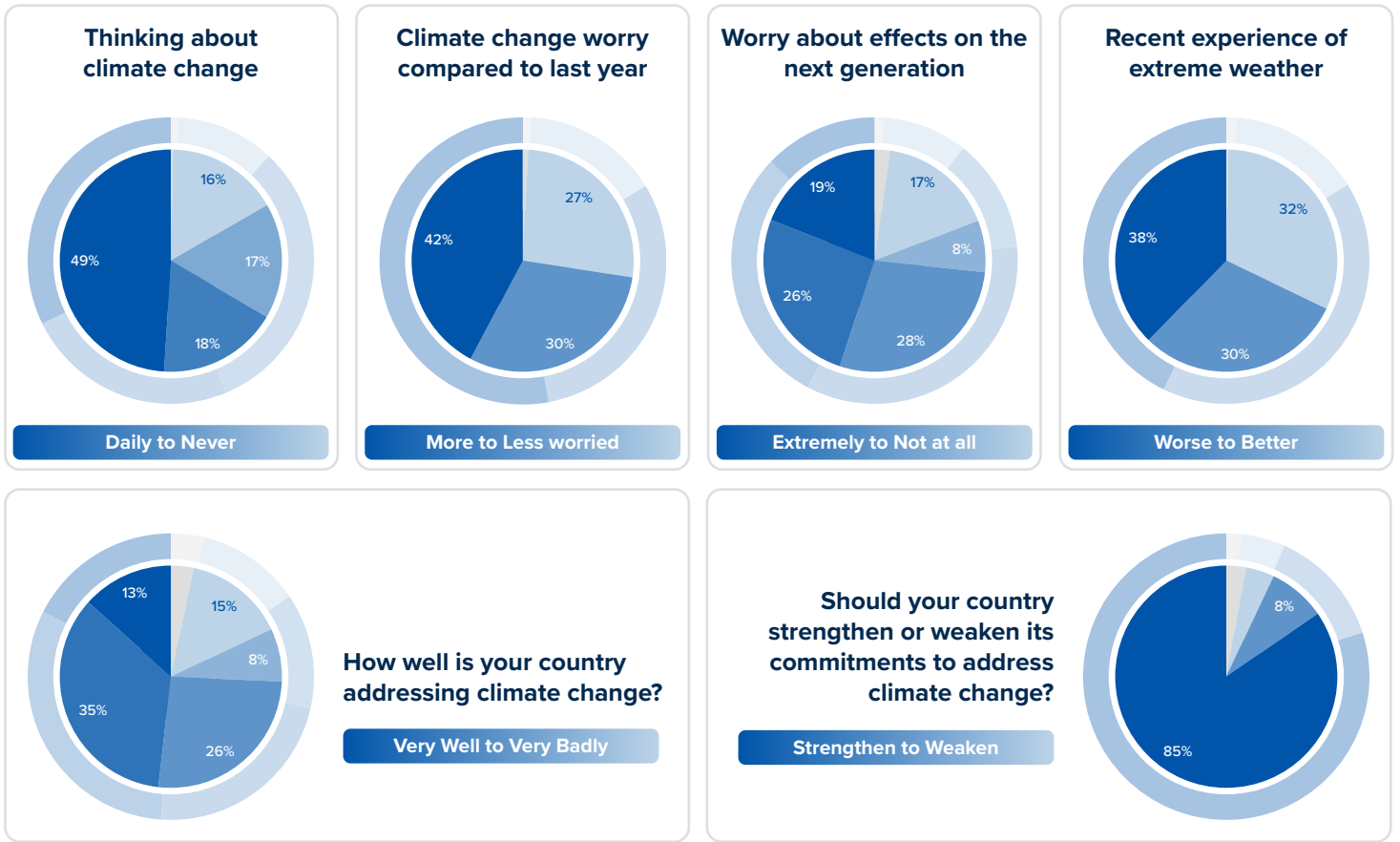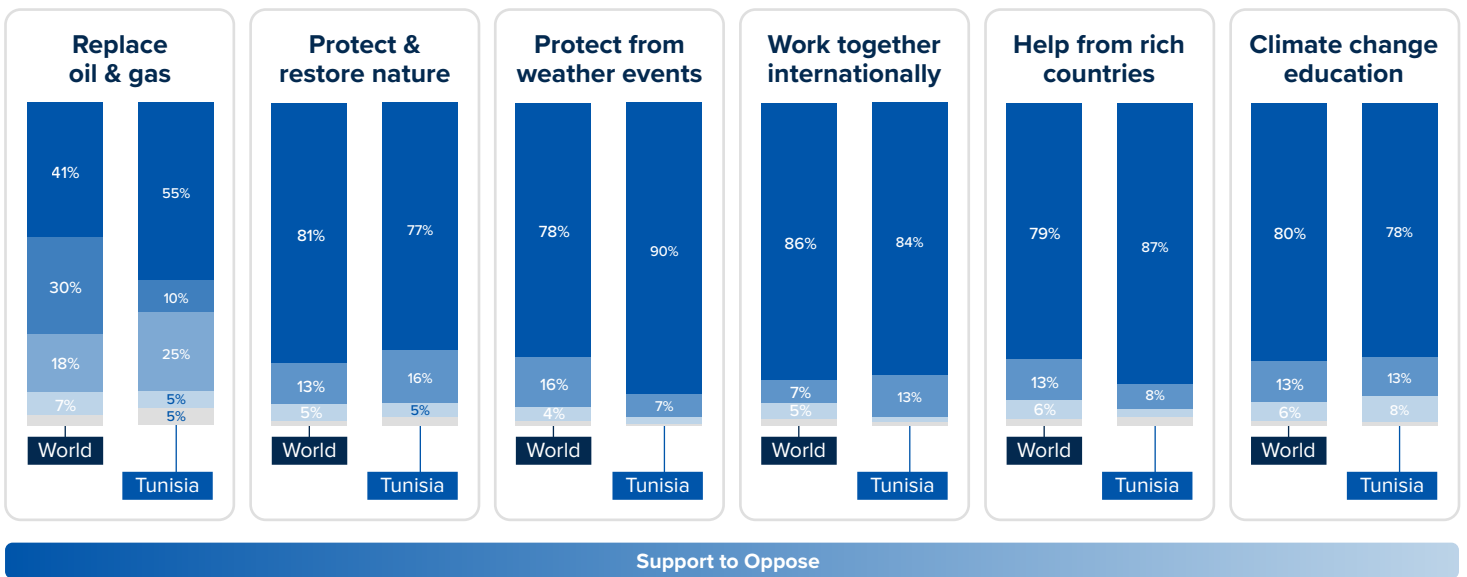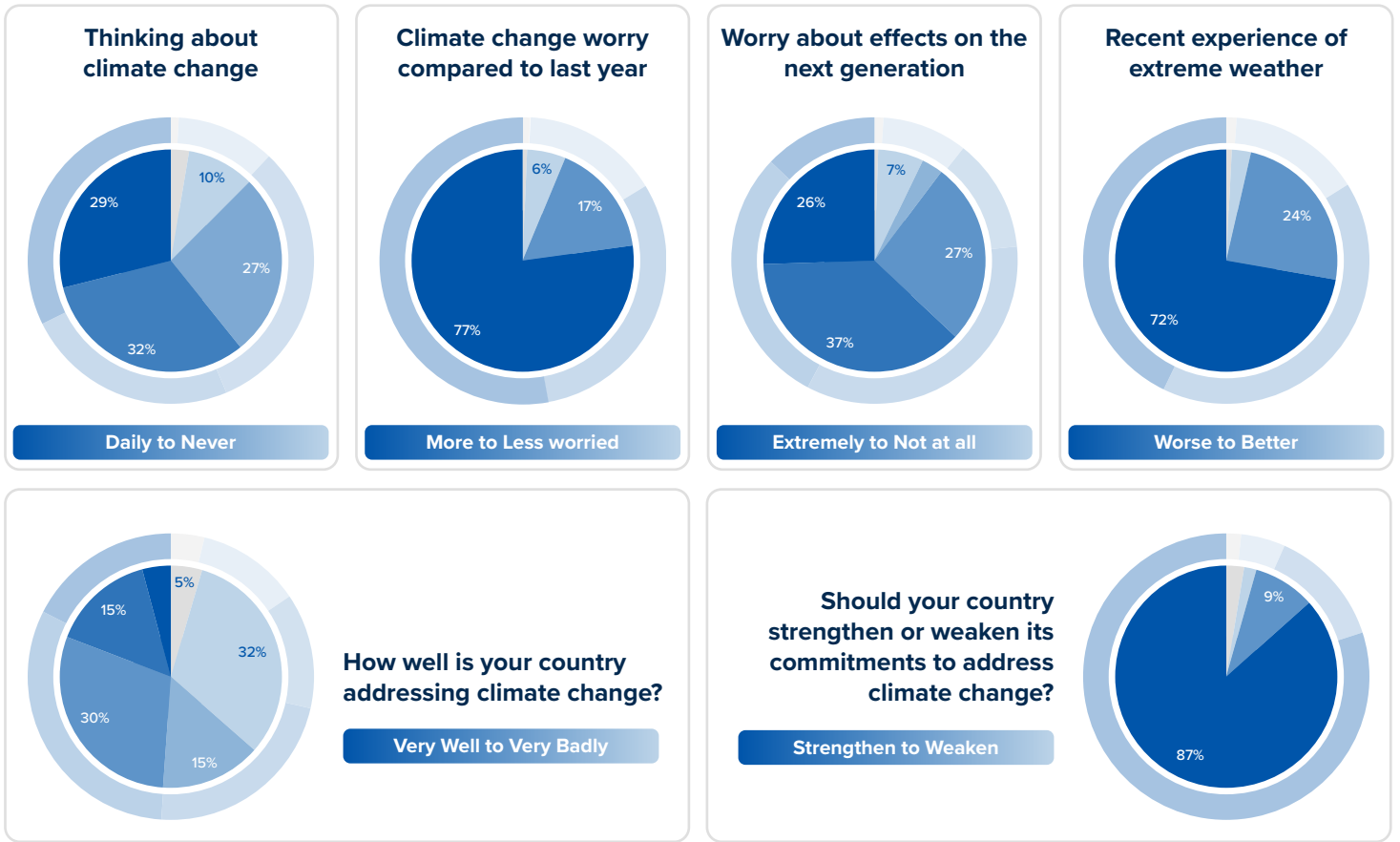Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

15%
35%
33%
16%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

27%
52%
21%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

12%
7%
15%
30%
32%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

9%
39%
50%

Worse to Better

24%
23%
44%

How well is your country addressing climate change?

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

Strengthen to Weaken

97%

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World
41%
30%
18%
7%

Tanzania
24%
22%
31%
16%
7%

Protect & restore nature

World
81%
13%
5%

Tanzania
91%
5%

Protect from weather events

World
78%
16%
4%

Tanzania
93%
5%

Work together internationally

World
86%
7%
5%

Tanzania
79%
8%
9%

Help from rich countries

World
79%
13%
6%

Tanzania
86%
7%
6%

Climate change education

World
80%
13%
6%

Tanzania
97%

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
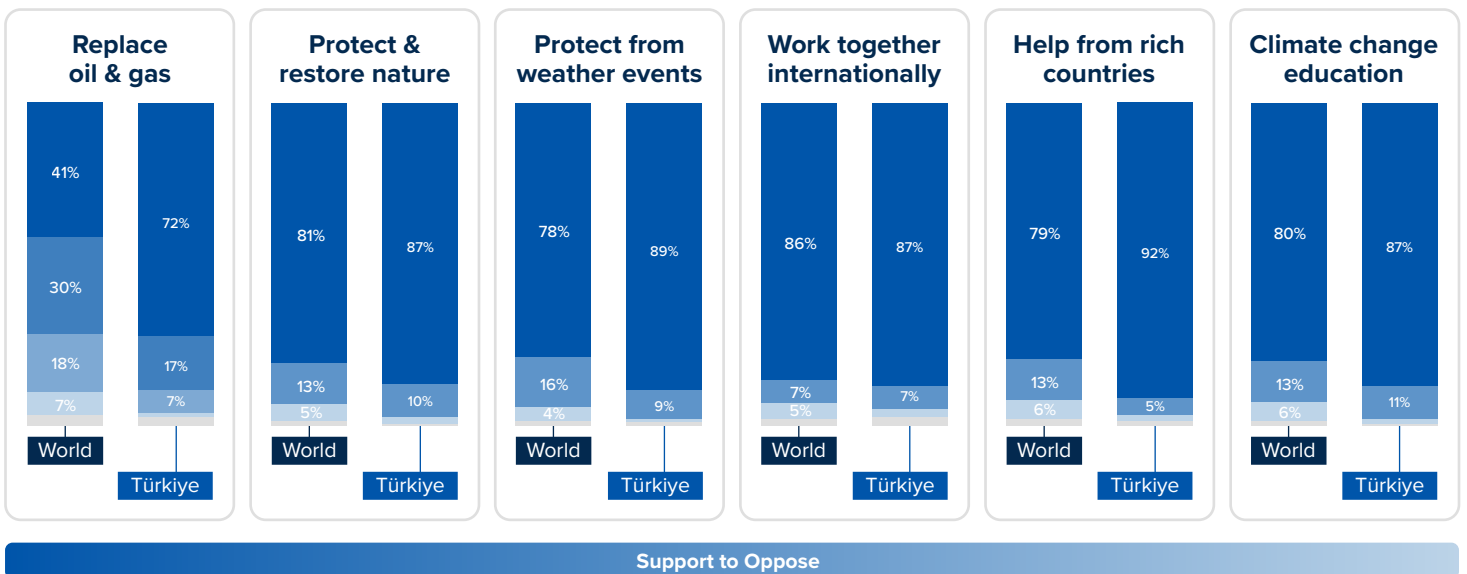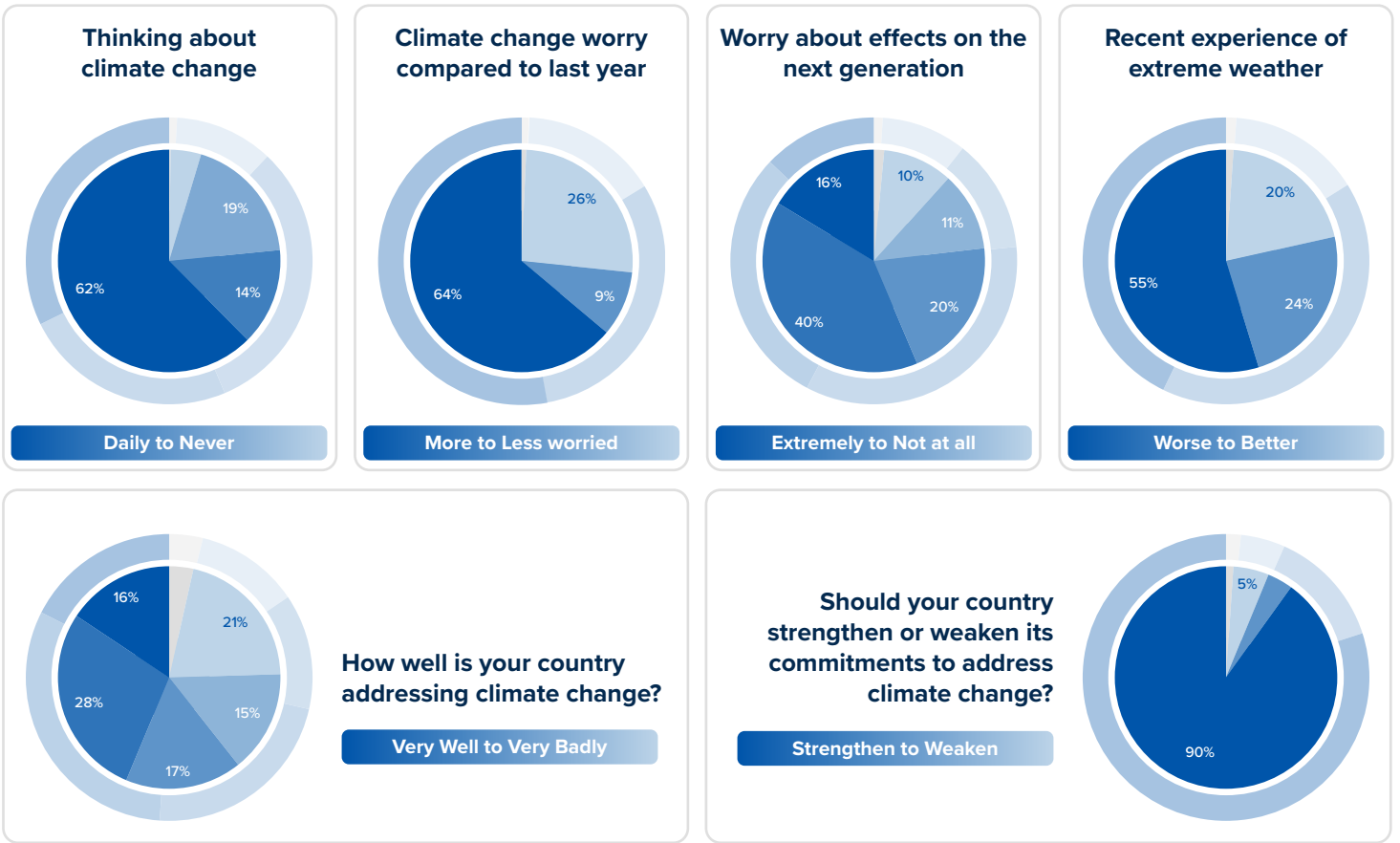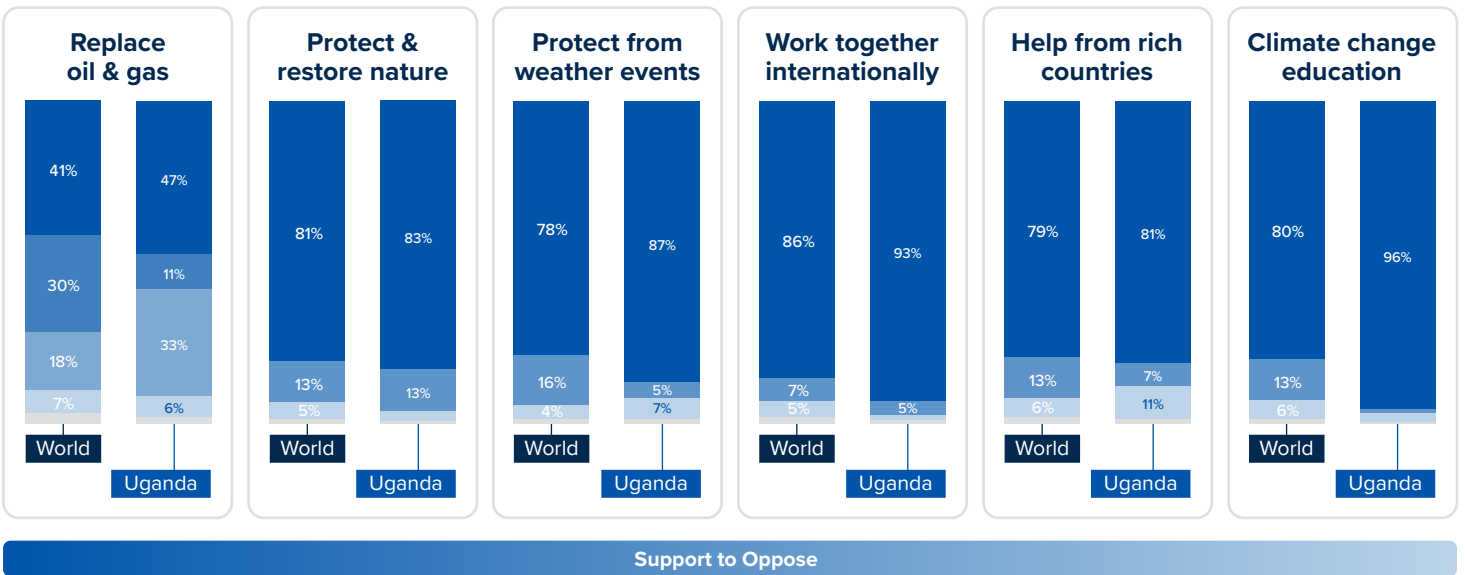Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

- 21%
- 24%
- 23%
- 30%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

- 34%
- 51%
- 13%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

- 19%
- 26%
- 21%
- 12%
- 23%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

- 11%
- 34%
- 54%

Worse to Better

How well is your country addressing climate change?

- 8%
- 7%
- 21%
- 26%
- 15%
- 23%

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

- 28%
- 66%

Strengthen to Weaken

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

World: 41%, 30%, 18%, 7%
United States: 27%, 26%, 21%, 25%

Protect & restore nature

World: 81%, 13%, 5%
United States: 76%, 20%

Protect from weather events

World: 78%, 16%, 4%
United States: 57%, 35%, 7%

Work together internationally

World: 86%, 7%, 5%
United States: 80%, 18%

Help from rich countries

World: 79%, 13%, 6%
United States: 64%, 5%, 28%

Climate change education

World: 80%, 13%, 6%
United States: 66%, 29%

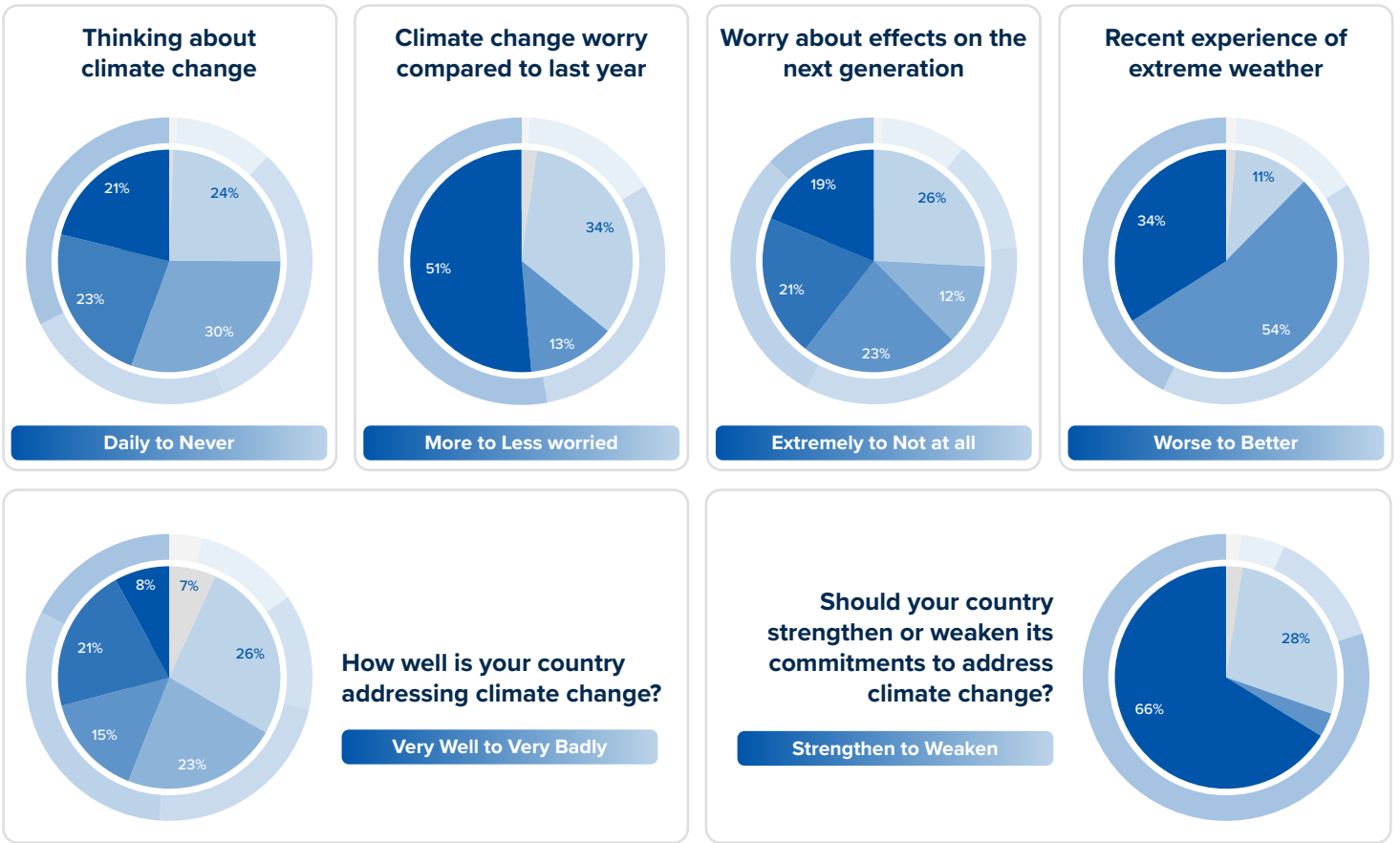**Support to Oppose**

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

Thinking about climate change

19%
62%
14%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

26%
64%
9%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

10%
16%
11%
40%
20%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

20%
55%
24%

Worse to Better

How well is your country addressing climate change?

16%
21%
28%
15%
17%

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

5%
90%

Strengthen to Weaken

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas

41% | 47%
30% | 11%
18% | 33%
7% | 6%

World | Vanuatu

Protect & restore nature

81% | 83%
13% | 13%
5%

World | Vanuatu

Protect from weather events

78% | 87%
16% | 5%
4% | 7%

World | Vanuatu

Work together internationally

86% | 93%
7% | 5%
5%

World | Vanuatu

Help from rich countries

79% | 81%
13% | 7%
6% | 11%

World | Vanuatu

Climate change education

80% | 96%
13% | 6%
6%

World | Vanuatu

Support to Oppose

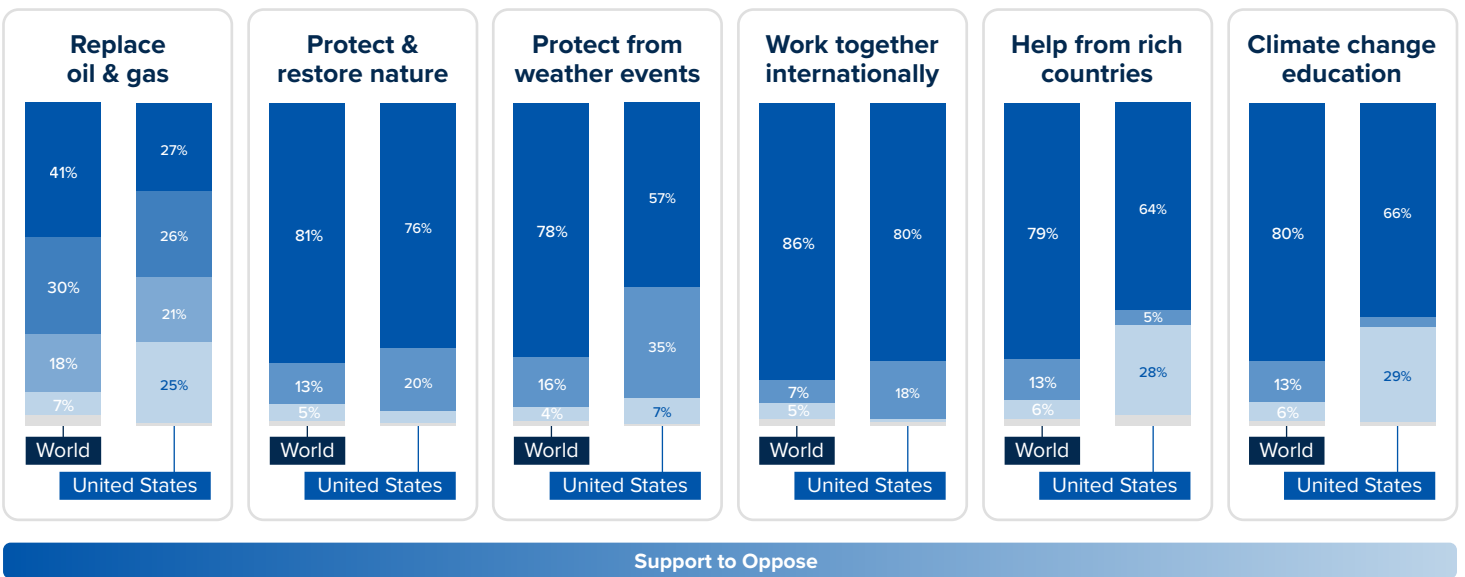**Confidence intervals are greater for this country due to limited socio-economic representation. See methodology for more.

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.
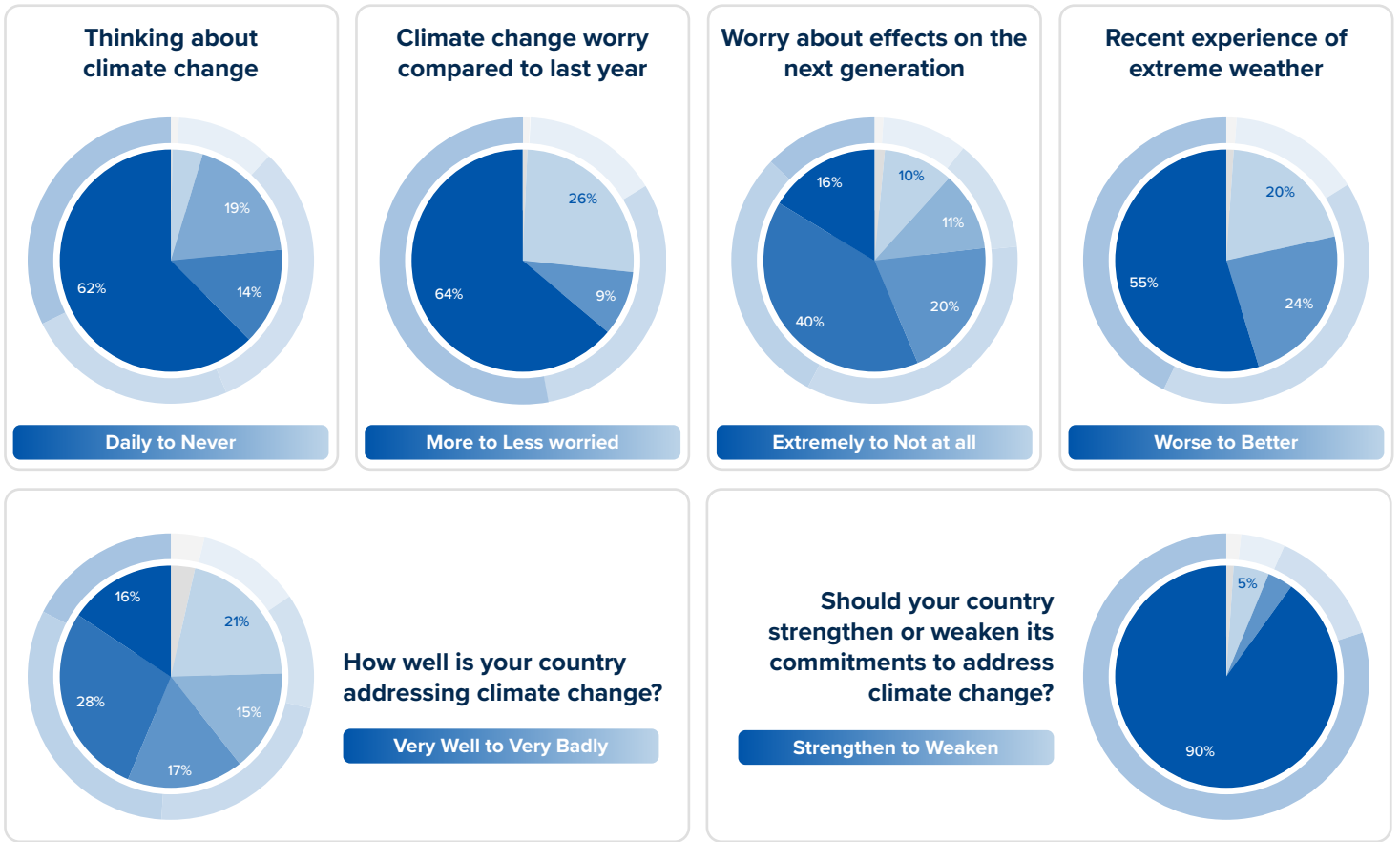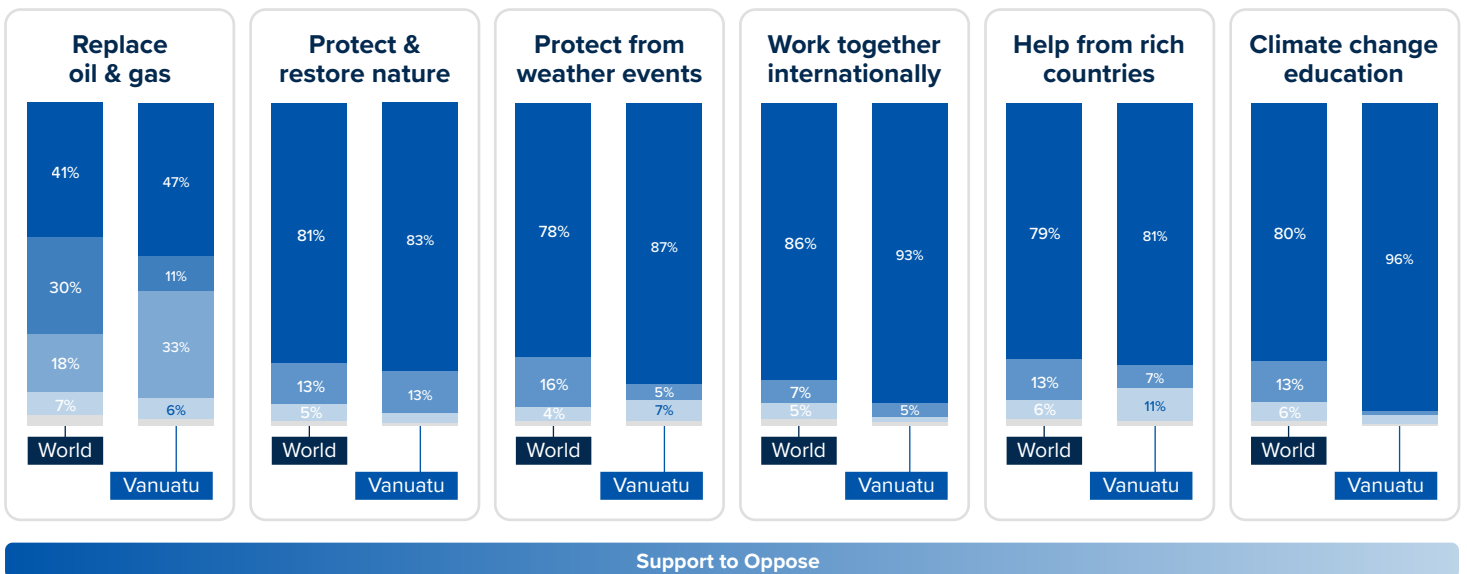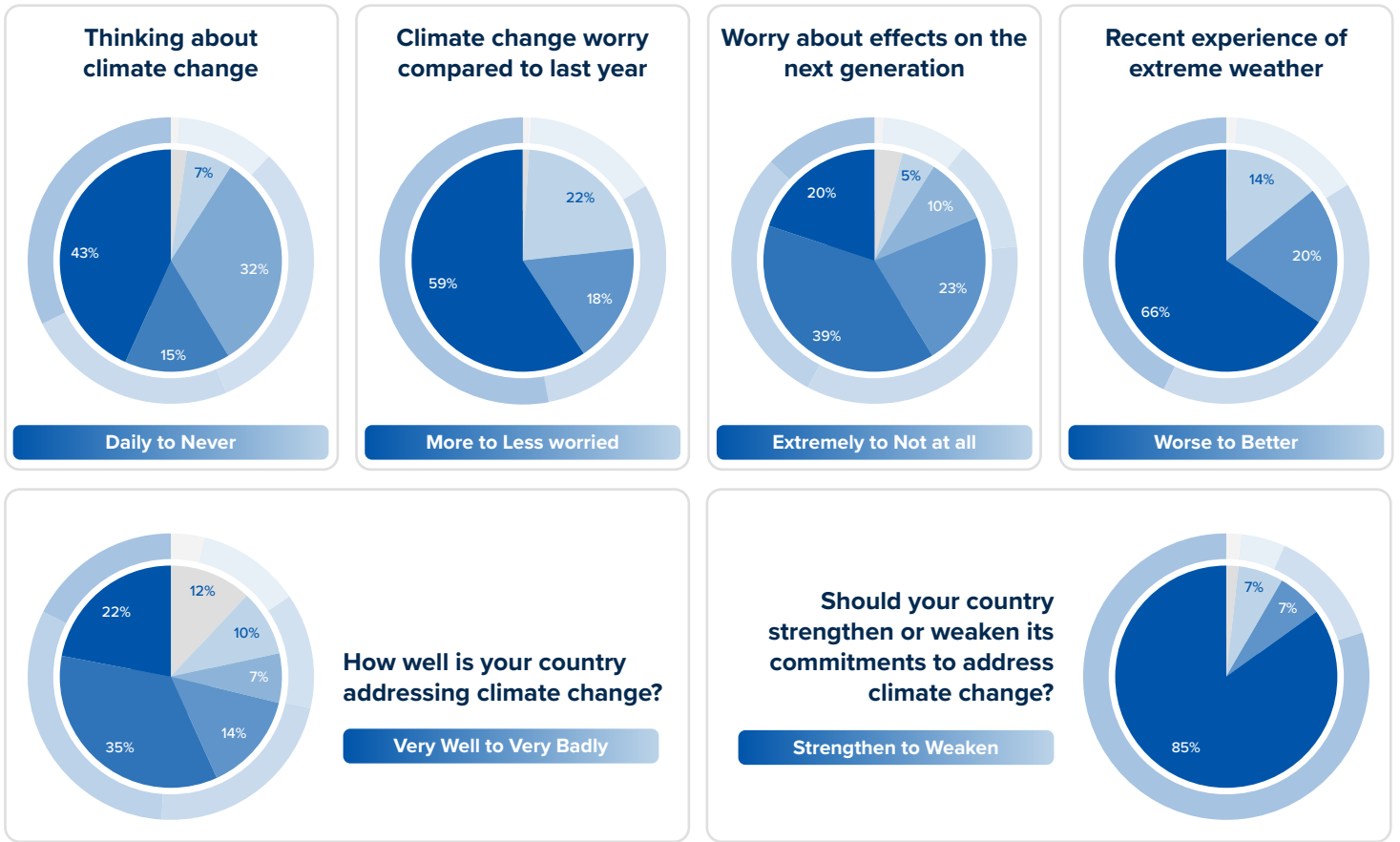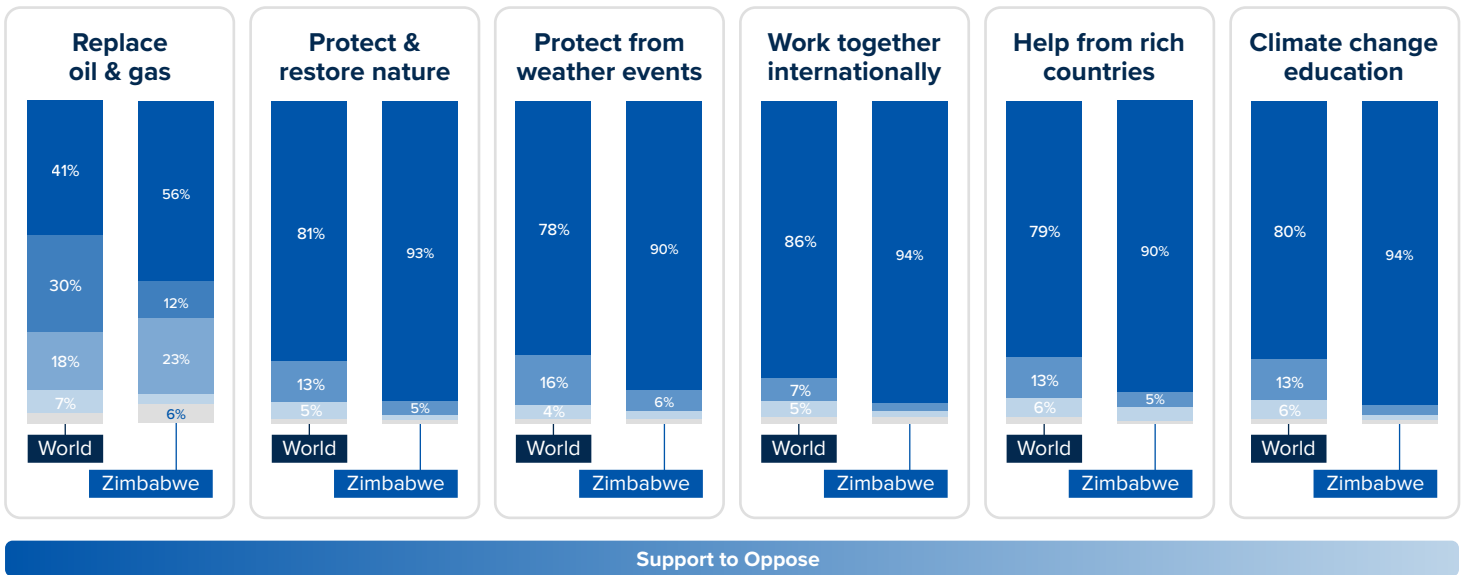
Country report
ZIMBABWE

World result
Country result

Thinking about climate change

7%
43%
32%
15%

Daily to Never

Climate change worry compared to last year

22%
59%
18%

More to Less worried

Worry about effects on the next generation

5%
20%
10%
23%
39%

Extremely to Not at all

Recent experience of extreme weather

14%
20%
66%

Worse to Better

How well is your country addressing climate change?

12%
22%
10%
7%
35%
14%

Very Well to Very Badly

Should your country strengthen or weaken its commitments to address climate change?

7%
7%
85%

Strengthen to Weaken

PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES

Replace oil & gas
World: 41%, 30%, 18%, 7%
Zimbabwe: 56%, 12%, 23%, 6%

Protect & restore nature
World: 81%, 13%, 5%
Zimbabwe: 93%, 5%

Protect from weather events
World: 78%, 16%, 4%
Zimbabwe: 90%, 6%

Work together internationally
World: 86%, 7%, 5%
Zimbabwe: 94%

Help from rich countries
World: 79%, 13%, 6%
Zimbabwe: 90%, 5%

Climate change education
World: 80%, 13%, 6%
Zimbabwe: 94%

Support to Oppose

Percentages are weighted % of respondents. Maximum confidence interval: ±3.
Grey indicates 'Don't know' responses. Unlabelled values are <5%.

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**PEOPLES'
CLIMATE
VOTE 2024**