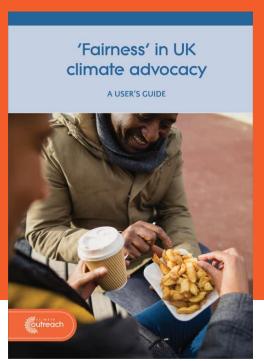


## Welcome to our webinar, we'll be starting shortly



#Climatefairness



## Climate Change & Fairness

9 June 2022







Robin Webster & Dave Powell, Climate Outreach

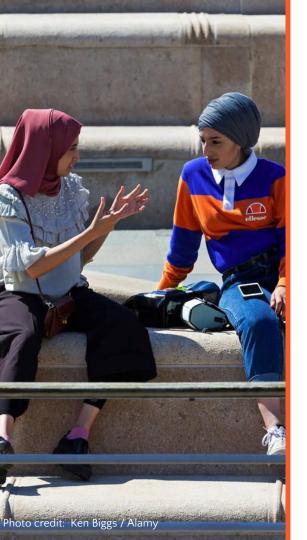


#### Overview

- → Why fairness matters particularly right now
- → Key engagement principles
- → Recommendations for communicating around fairness
- → Questions

#### Climate Outreach





#### Climate Engagement Lab

Supports **UK campaigners and advocates** to reach and motivate new audiences

Insights, training, bespoke support and guides tailored to what advocates need

Sharing best practice and measuring impact

Workshop: Loyal Nationals & fairness 15 June 2022, 1400 BST

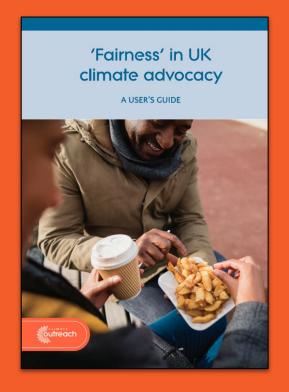


## Why fairness matters (particularly right now)

'Fairness' in UK climate advocacy: a user's guide

Climate Outreach

May 2022



A guide by the Climate Engagement Lab

Insights & recommendations for UK climate advocates

www.climateoutreach.org/ climate-engagement-lab



#### Our key sources

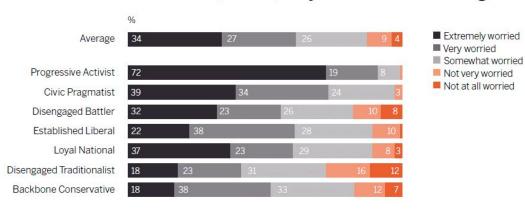
- → Britain Talks Climate (2020) and updated BTC research on fairness (2022)
- → Social science of how people understand and respond to ideas of fairness
  - → Reports by IPPR, Fairness Foundation, Climate Assembly UK, Framing Climate Justice
- → Two workshops with advocacy representatives



#### High climate concern...

Britain Talks Climate (2020)

#### How worried, if at all, are you about climate change?





#### ... is different to policy support

Big changes needed with potentially uneven impacts: e.g.

- → Transport (ending petrol cars)
- → Homes (scrapping gas boilers)
- → Industry (ending oil and gas)
- → Taxes (higher pollution charges)

Public support essential, fairness is central.



## Fairness matters on a profound level

Perceived unfairness - e.g. *not playing by the* rules - can **change politics and derail policy** 

The **strongest predictor of support** for climate policies is whether people think they are fair (refs: analysis across 33 countries; UK Climate Assembly)

**Cost of living** is increasing pressures (30-40% in fuel poverty this winter?)



backlash' in Scotla

Ensuring fairness is "built into" the transition t

ıs political

#### Unfairness & 'culture wars'

Opponents of net zero weaponising (un)fairness:

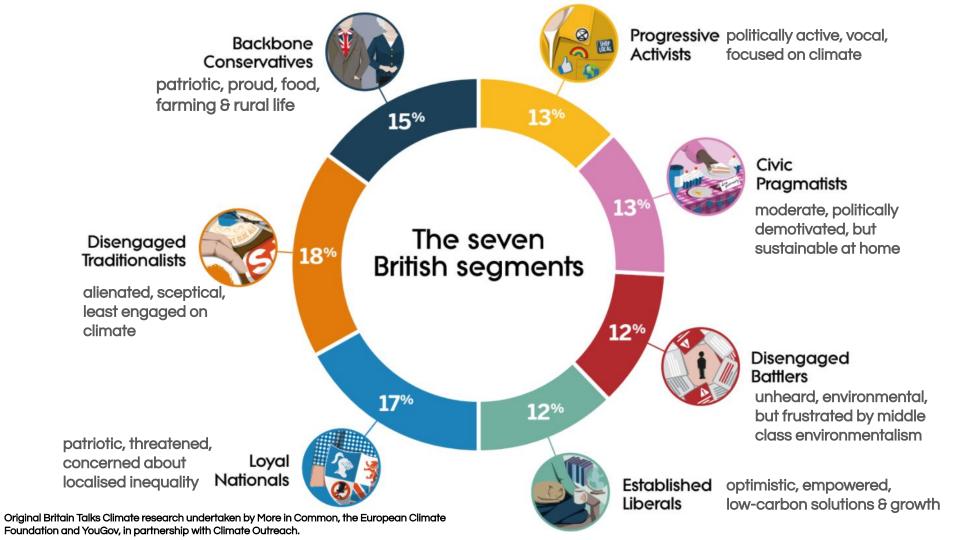
"The cost of Net Zero could deliver a political crisis greater than the Poll Tax." Steve Baker MP





## Some key engagement principles

- Timing & sensitivity disruption opens up conversations, but communications can backfire.
- → Effective communication happens from the 'values up'
- → The role of peers, trusted messengers and social norms
- Efficacy is the belief it's possible to do something, and that doing something will make a difference crucial in motivating action





#### 1 Prioritise fairness

"Fairness is ... fundamental to public support and must be embedded throughout policy. Only a transition that is perceived as fair, and where people, places and communities are well supported, will succeed."

> Committee on Climate Change, Sixth Carbon Budget Report



## Ensure fairness is embedded in planning & development

- → Fairness matters: Taking fairness seriously is more than just having a good defensive comms strategy
- → Tho not all campaigns have to (or can) be seen as 'fair' by everyone
- → Understand & empathise with how different policy asks or messages may be perceived, at the outset



#### Some different understandings

People understand fairness differently

**Left-leaning:** fairness means...

- → Equalities of outcome, rights, social justice
- → No significant inequality
- → Fundamental human rights



#### Some different understandings

Right-leaning: fairness means...

- → Equality of opportunity: people are able to make the most of their lives
- → Personal responsibility
- → -> same rules

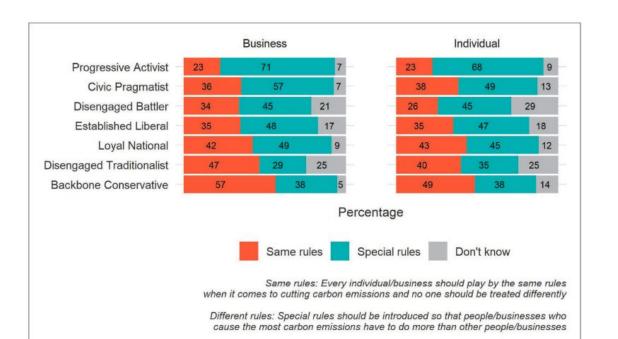


#### Some different understandings

#### Right-leaning: nuances

- → Established Liberals: equality of opportunity
- → Loyal Nationals: strong fairness concerns distrustful that elites will treat them fairly
- → Disengaged Traditionalists: life is fundamentally unfair
- → Backbone Conservatives: play by same rules

#### NOTE: Same vs different rules



#### NOTE: Same vs different rules



Progressive Activists are highly over-represented among professional climate campaigners....



## Find out who will and won't perceive your messages as fair

- → What understandings of fairness do supporters / audiences have? What about unintended audiences?
- → What fairness concerns does opponents' messaging speak to?
- → Ask your audiences intended and otherwise what fairness means to them, in the specific context of your campaigning. Ground campaign messages in data as far as possible.

#### Prioritise fairness 💸



#### Prioritise fairness 💸



Embed 'fairness' in campaigns and comms strategies from day one

Find out who will and won't perceive your messages as fair (ask)



#### 2 Involve people



#### Involving people in process

- → Procedural justice = trusting things have been done fairly: (e.g.) courts
- → Meaningful consultation increases support
  highlighted in eg UK Climate Assembly
- → 'Having a say' is very important for audiences that feel they aren't listened to



## Call for affected people to have a meaningful say...

- → UK audiences express low political trust gov promises not sufficient mandate on climate.
- → The public currently has little sense of procedural fairness in climate policy (eg Loyal Nationals want to know more)
- → Call for greater public involvement in detail of net zero: more, not less scrutiny



#### ... and model this yourself

- → Can you involve your supporters or the public in shaping your own campaigns and policy asks?
- → Consider mini citizens juries, focus groups, surveys?
- → Prioritise audiences you don't usually hear from (until it's too late)

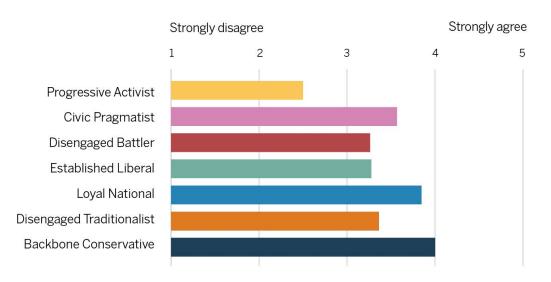


## Don't duck the difficulties people may face in transition...

- → In focus groups with people from affected industries, & disengaged segments express cynicism about green transition promises.
- → Appealing to macro-level (GDP, average household etc) arguments can be seen as sidestepping
- → People need to trust and believe that benefits will be felt by 'people like me'

## Lack of trust for environmental campaigners

### Environmental campaigners are mostly hypocrites who fly on holiday while lecturing the rest of us about how to live



"label for a particular kind of wealthy and/or moralising individual."



## ... 'pass the mic' to trusted messengers

- → We all have greater trust in authentic, tangible stories from 'people like me'
- → Local examples and stories that show the transition in action - diverse communities 'getting on with it' - building sense of efficacy
- → Use tangible, credible examples and pass the mic to local projects and communities

#### Involve people



#### Involve people



Call for affected people to have a meaningful say - and model this yourself

**Don't duck the difficulties** that some may face during the transition

**'Pass the mic'** to messengers trusted by audiences activists can't reach



## 3 Ground communications in widely held views

A majority of every one of the seven segments believes that inequality is a somewhat or very serious problem in the UK today."

-More in Common - Britain's Choice



### A. The less well off should pay less

- → Most people broadly agree that 'being asked to do more than your share' is unfair
- → Eg More support for home insulation grants as households become poorer; agreement grants to rich are unfair
- → Caution: people do not necessarily see themselves as 'vulnerable' or people who should be 'taken care of' - focus on agency



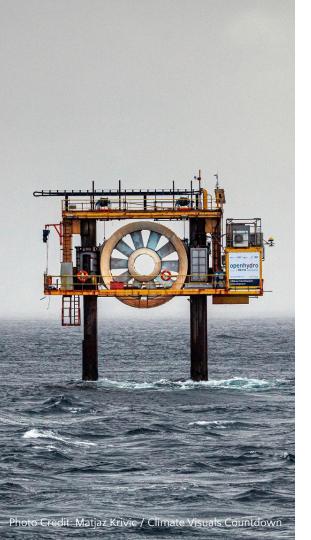
#### B. British society is unfair

- → 'Negative common ground' that society is unequal
- → Majority of people believe wealth differences are unfair - partic amongst disadv/ politically disengaged
- → 73% see inequality as a serious problem
- → Can position net zero as a solution
- → Caution: not everyone thinks it's possible to fix, and/or blame individuals not systems



## C. Climate change is unfair on future generations

- → All audiences place worry for their children's future high in their list of climate concerns
- → Caution: a broadly unifying frame but doesn't deal with the here and now of who should do what



## D. The UK should get on with it, regardless of what others do

- → Majority of all but one audience segment think the UK should be one of the most ambitious countries in the world on climate change.
- → The current moment (Russia / Ukraine) may increase support for domestic action
- → Make the national benefits of taking action clear and tangible



# E. Caution: British public doesn't currently share climate justice analysis

- → People do not widely recognise that climate change multiplies existing inequalities, or draw connections between being marginalised & climate impacts.
- → Do not see links to colonialism/ resource extraction/ exploitation.
- → Confused by term "climate justice"



# E. Caution: British public doesn't currently share climate justice analysis

- → ....so don't share the same sense that climate impacts are unfair.
- → BUT open to many of the core principles: the need to protect vulnerable communities, govs/business hold responsibility, agree with polluter pays
- → Raise awareness of the unequal impacts; in same cases link to UK impacts



### Ground communications in widely held views

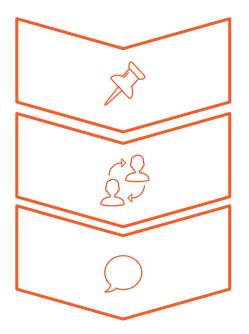
#### Including that:

- → the less well off should pay less
- → future generations matter
- → climate action can make society less unfair
- → the UK should get on with it

Be aware that British public do not currently share climate justice analysis



#### Principles: communicating around fairness in UK climate policy



**Prioritise** fairness

**Involve** people

Ground comms in widely held views



#### Questions & answers



#### Thank you





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