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# PERCEPTIONS OF KOSOVAR YOUTH ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION IN KOSOVO

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report analyzes data based on 251 survey respondents. The survey, compiled by GAIA organization in Kosovo, aims to gain further insight with regards to Kosovo's youth level of awareness concerning the state of the environment in the country.

Age groups were divided in four main categories including 15-24, 25-35, 36-50, and above 50. The majority of the respondents, or 82%, were from the first two categories, which goes in line with the aim of this research. Gender-wise, the respondents were approximately evenly distributed, with a slight dominance of males at 56.2%.

With regards to youth perception on seriousness of the situation concerning environmental problems in Kosovo, around 48% consider it as alarmingly serious, followed by another 30% who consider the situation to be very serious. On the other hand, to the question listing some of the most important environmental problems, 66% of respondents selected air pollution and 52% waste management. Provided the obvious issues with air quality in Kosovo for the past few years, it is understandable that it dominates among concerns of youth. Surprisingly, climate change was seen as an important environmental issue only by 3.2% of respondents.

Furthermore, an absolute majority of respondents, or 86% of the sample, agree that something can be done to alleviate environmental problems in Kosovo, and everyone, including the government, corporations and private companies, NGO-s, and random citizens carry this responsibility equally.

When asked how involved is Kosovo youth into promoting environmental protection, the responses seemed to be divided in two corners; on one hand, 29% claimed to be involved in actions that aim to preserve the environment on a regular basis, and on the other hand, 25% claimed to be involved in similar actions only through social media.

Using public transport or walking seemed to be two of the most popular means of taking care of the environment, while avoiding meat and dairy products were not preferred. Engaging in future activities that aim to protect the environment including educational activities and long-term campaigns, among others, also received a positive feedback.

Executive summary

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

GAIA was founded in 2010 in a village situated next to Kosovo's coal power plants, Plemetina, and registered as a non-governmental organization in June 2010 in Prishtina, Kosovo. In 2014 GAIA became the official branch of Service Civil International, one of the oldest peace organizations which organizes diverse volunteer programs all around the world. Since then, together with different local partners, more 30 international volunteer workcamps have been organized in which more than 300 international and local volunteers participated. Besides workcamps, GAIA has been organizing campaigns, educational events (trainings, workshops, seminars) and youth exchanges on the topic of nature conservation, climate change, reconciliation, rights of minorities, national identity and permaculture.

GAIA is dedicated to the culture of peace, social and environmental justice and sustainable living. GAIA promotes cultural diversity and works on education and integration of marginalized and minority groups in society.

The main activities of GAIA are international volunteer programs, non-formal education and permanent community building programs, in places which are facing different social or environmental challenges. In all programs we host long-term volunteers either through European Solidarity Corps or other programs such as French Civil Service and German Weltwärts. GAIA also supports young people from Kosovo to take part in long and short term volunteering programs abroad. GAIA has around 30 members from different communities and ethnic groups from all around Kosovo and the Balkans.

In 2019 GAIA operates within 4 programs:

1. Permaculture program in Bozevce
2. Educational program in Gračanica (Imaginatorium)
3. Peace-building program in Mitrovica
4. Climate 4 change program
5. Volunteering Program

Climate 4 Change is a 12 month long project supported by KCSF and Norwegian Embassy in Kosovo. The project is addressing the biggest challenge of our civilization, climate change. To increase awareness and knowledge about climate change, moral responsibility for decision-making and environmental activism, on different levels, targeting leverage points for change in the approach, attitude and values. The project is envisioned as a series of educational and informational activities in different communities around Kosovo, mainly with young people whose future depends on our success in reducing the impacts of climate change. Besides awareness and knowledge raising activities, numerous tree planting actions will take place in Autumn, while in December 2019 during the UNFCCC talks in Chile, Climate Action Day will be organized in Prishtina together with partners and activists.



## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

First step of the analysis includes compilation of a questionnaire with 28 questions ranging from demographic information to their evaluation of the environmental situation in Kosovo, actions they engage in or wish to engage in to promote protection of the environment; their own definition of climate change and its impact in the country, who do they think carries the highest responsibility in alleviating the negative effects of climate change and so on. From a technical point of view, there are 23 multiple choice questions, and 5 open-ended questions.

Provided the main target for GAIA was youth which is somewhat involved in civic activism, the questionnaire was distributed online via e-mails, or shared in social media. Around 52% of the respondents stated they would prefer to receive future information about environmental issue through social media. The questionnaire was provided in three languages including Albanian, English, and Serbian.

The data was cleaned, and questions were coded into variables which were then run in STATA software to extract correlations and conduct further descriptive analysis

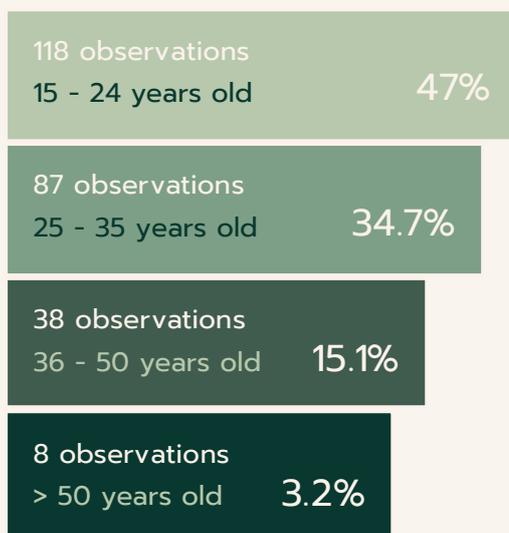


### 3.0 RESULTS FROM THE SURVEY

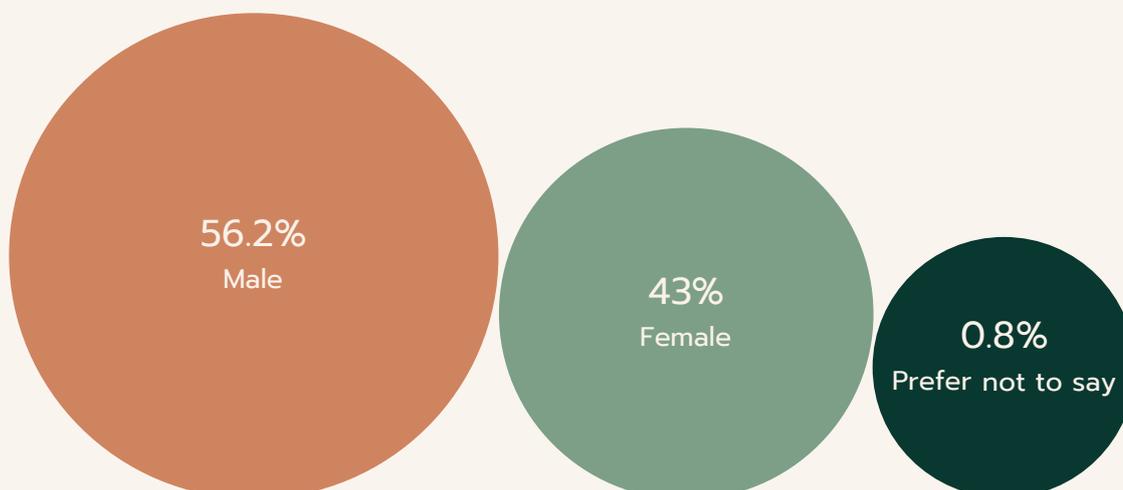
The first deliverable for this report was a questionnaire consisting of 28 questions (see the Annex for full questionnaire). It was distributed online, and was available in all three official languages in Kosovo.

From these questions, variables were created in STATA for the purpose of extracting relevant statistics and information. Further and throughout the next two sections, the most important variables will be described and analyzed.

*Figure 3.1*  
*Age distribution*  
*among respondents*



*Figure 3.3*  
*Gender distribution*  
*among respondents*



#### 3.1 AGE

The main target for this questionnaire was youth all around Kosovo, as classified between the age of 15 and 35. This is also the reason why the survey was only distributed online, via e-mails and social media. Age-groups were divided into four categories including youngsters aged 15-24 years old, 25-35, 36-50 and above 50 years old. As can be seen from figure 3.1, people aged 15-24 years old dominate by 47%, followed by 25-35 with 34.7%. This is a positive finding as the information presented throughout this report will mirror perceptions of Kosovar youth.

#### 3.2 GENDER

From 251 respondents, 141 or 56.2% were male and 108 or 43% were female. 2 respondents, or 0.8% of the total did not want to disclose their gender. There is a slight dominance of males; nevertheless, it can still be considered a fairly even distribution among gender.



### 3.3 MUNICIPALITY

This project aimed at youth all around Kosovo. As can be seen from table 3.3, the respondents came from 25 municipalities in Kosovo, where the capital city dominates with 40.6% of the respondents, followed by Gjakova, Mitrovica, Prizren, Peja, and so on.

In addition, 7 respondents were from other countries including Spain, Germany, Jordan, and Serbia. In the table, this statistic is named as other and comprises almost 3% of the sample.

MUNICIPALITY	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Prishtina	102	40.6 %
Gjakova	23	9.2 %
Mitrovica	21	8.4 %
Prizren	19	7.6 %
Peja	18	7.2 %
Gjilan	16	6.4 %
Ferizaj	8	3.2 %
Other	7	2.8 %
Vushtrri	4	1.6 %
Kamenica	4	1.6 %
Podujeva	3	1.2 %
Istog	3	1.2 %
Shtreпча	3	1.2 %
Suhareka	3	1.2 %
Skenderaj	2	0.8 %
Drenas	2	0.8 %
Malisheva	2	0.8 %
Kacanik	2	0.8 %
Rahovec	2	0.8 %
North Mitrovica	2	0.8 %
Viti	1	0.4 %
Decan	1	0.4 %
Fushe Kosove	1	0.4 %
Shtime	1	0.4 %
Klina	1	0.4 %

*Table 3.3  
Distribution  
of municipalities  
among respondents*



### 3.4 POLITICAL AFFILIATION

Respondents were not asked whether they support a specific political party; however, they were asked if they support any political ideology, in principle. That is because sometimes, being associated with one political ideology may also affect one's interpretation regarding the issue of environment. From the results shown in the table, 63.4% of the respondents stated to be apolitical, followed by a 19% who said they support the left wing ideology. The "other" category includes individuals who did not prefer to disclose their political beliefs, and those who consider their beliefs to be more specified and to not belong in any of the broad categories included.

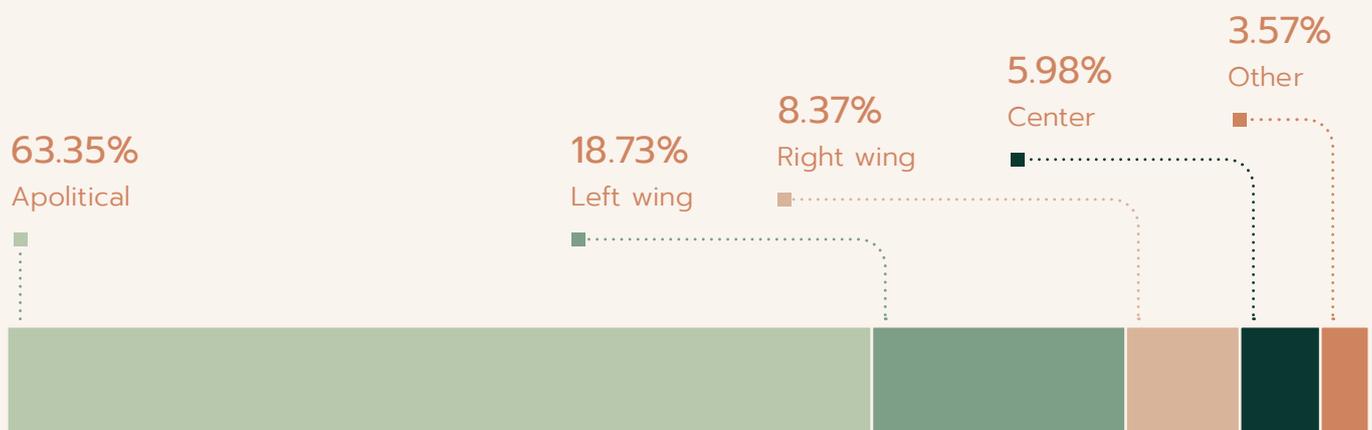


Figure 3.4  
Political affiliation  
among respondents

### 3.5 OTHER RESULTS FROM THE SURVEY

Prior to moving on to analyzing the results and checking for correlations, below is a brief summary of the most important results not mentioned previously.

To the question of whether they own a car, 61.8% of the respondents claimed not to own one. On the other hand, from the 38.2% who did own a car, 46.6% stated to use it on a daily basis. A 47.8% of the respondents considered the environmental problems in Kosovo as alarmingly serious, followed by a 30% who stated it was very serious, and a 22% who considered it serious. This implies that the absolute majority of the sample, or 99%, are concerned about the state of the environment in Kosovo.

Furthermore, based on the results from the sample, the most important environmental issue in Kosovo was air pollution, followed by nature destruction. Climate change did not seem to be considered a priority issue in the country with only 3.2% of the vote.

When asked to whether there is something that can be done to alleviate these environmental problems, 86% of the respondents said yes and they claimed that everyone in our society should be held accountable, equally. 76% of the sample think that they will be affected a lot personally, if nothing is done to address environmental problems in Kosovo.



## 4.0 ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

### 4.1 HIGHEST EDUCATION ATTAINED, EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND INCOME

Respondents were also asked with regards to their highest education level, employment status as well as pretax income from employment.

First, table 3.4.1 shows that the majority of the respondents had a high education level. In total, those who have finished university, graduate school and post/graduate studies comprise 86% of the sample. If the relation between education and employment status is analyzed, it can be seen that, relatively speaking, unemployment levels seem highest for lower education levels; thus, we have an inverse relationship between education level and unemployment, that is, the higher the level of education, the lower the unemployment. On the other hand, there is a positive relation between education level and employment, in relative terms. As can be seen from table 3.4.1, the higher the education level, the higher the employment as well.

*Table 4.11  
Relation between  
education and  
employment*

HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL	EMPLOYMENT STATUS			
	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	OTHER	TOTAL
PRIMARY SCHOOL	0	2	0	2
HIGH SCHOOL	10	21	2	33
UNIVERSITY	82	47	7	136
GRADUATE SCHOOL	46	15	2	63
POST-GRADUATE STUDIES	12	3	2	17
TOTAL	150	88	13	251

<sup>1</sup> Calculate (un)employment as a percentage of the total from the respective education category.



*Table 4.1.2  
Relation between  
education level  
and pretax income*

HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL	PRETAX INCOME								
	LESS THAN 150 EUR	150 - 299 EUR	300 - 499 EUR	500 - 799 EUR	800 - 999 EUR	1.000-1.499 EUR	1.500-2.000 EUR	ABOVE 2.000 EUR	OTHER
PRIMARY SCHOOL	1	0	0	0	0	0	/	0	1
HIGH SCHOOL	1	6	2	2	0	1	/	1	20
UNIVERSITY	2	8	21	29	10	7	/	4	55
GRADUATE SCHOOL	1	2	11	14	10	6	/	2	16
POST-GRADUATE STUDIES	0	0	3	1	0	2	/	6	5
TOTAL	6	16	37	46	20	16	/	13	97

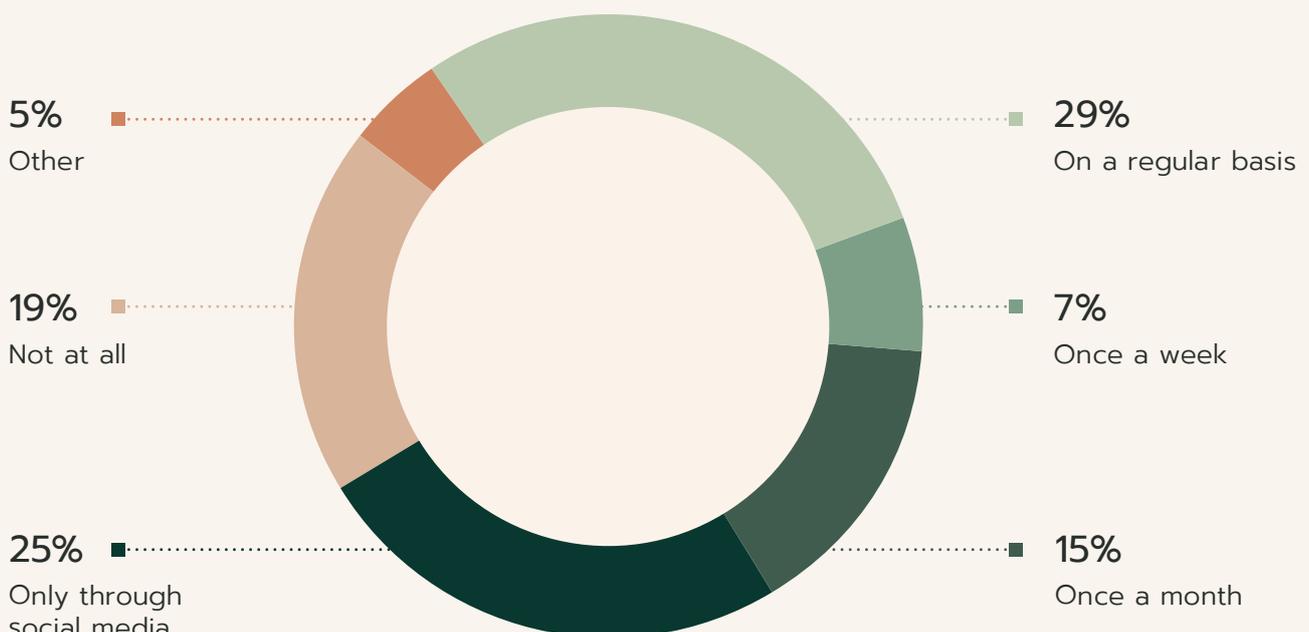
#### 4.2 INVOLVEMENT IN ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY ACTIVITIES AMONG YOUTH IN KOSOVO

When asked if the government and private sector are doing enough to promote protection of environment in Kosovo, only 4% and 3%, respectively, agreed. On the other hand, 22.3% of them agreed there are companies with “green” agendas, while only 10% agreed the media is reporting enough on the issue. Furthermore, only 6% agreed the education system is well equipped to inform students on the issue of the environment, and only 3% believe nature is strong enough to withstand industrial impact.

Provided that the majority of youth claimed the environmental state in Kosovo is at least, very serious, in addition to the fact that 76% of them claimed the global temperature has changed for the long-term, it was also of interest to find out how involved Kosovar youth is in promoting environmental protection.

As shown in figure 4.2.1, 29% of the respondents said they promote environmental protection on a regular basis, followed by 25%, who claimed their activity towards environment is limited only through social media. Another 19% claimed to not be involved at all, in any activity that aims to protect the environment. The “other” category in figure 4.0 includes individuals who contributed at some point, or do so only when they believe it is possible/ convenient for them, and so on.

*Figure 4.2.1  
Involvement of youth  
in promoting environ-  
mental protection*





Moreover, of the 73 individuals who said to engage regularly in environmentally-friendly activities, 32 of them, or 44%, own a car and use it regularly. On the other hand, out of 25% who said to be active only through social media, 65% of them do not own a car nor use it on their daily life. In some level, these results question the level of awareness with regards to activities promoting environmental protection, among the respondents.

For that reason, the following questions include different ways in which Kosovar youth claimed to be engaged in helping protect the environment, on a daily basis. The respondents had to rate the activities on a scale from 1 to 5, with the former including strong disagreement and the later including strong agreement to changing lifestyle in favor of the proposed activities.

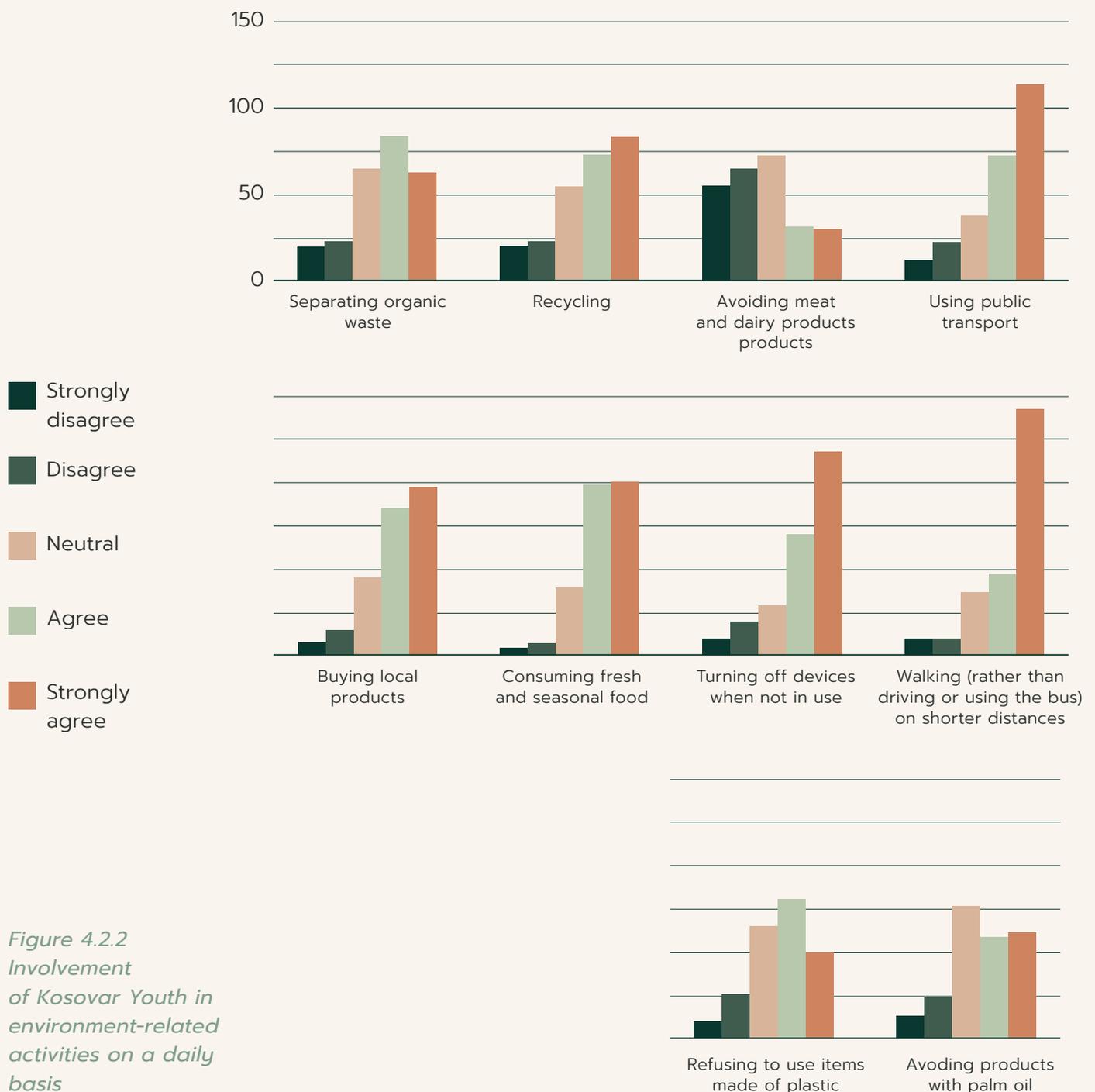


Figure 4.2.2  
Involvement of Kosovar Youth in environment-related activities on a daily basis



As shown from figure 4.2.2, some of the most preferred activities of youth remain use of public transport, walking on shorter distances, turning off devices when not in use, followed by buying local products, consuming fresh and seasonal food, and recycling. On the other hand, some of the least preferred activities result to be avoiding meat and dairy products, separating organic waste, and avoiding products with palm oil. Apart from recycling, the preferred activities seem to be the ones needing the least effort, while on the other hand, activities that do require more effort such as changing diet and purchasing habits do not appear to be in the agenda of activities for Kosovar youth.

### 4.3 FUTURE ENGAGEMENT IN PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

With regards to measuring will of youth to engage in activities which aim environmental protection in the near future, GAIA compiled a list of potential activities they could get involved in. The activities include reducing or eliminating meat consumption and dairy products, using public transportation or walking instead of driving; buy local and seasonal products, using plastic-free and second-hand products including electronics and clothes, and so on. The activities received a similar ranking to the previous section, where respondents stated whether they agree or not, or remain neutral with regards to the issue at hand.

Eliminating meat consumption entirely from diet did not result as a popular choice among respondents, as only 11% strongly agreed to include it in their future lifestyle. Similarly, eliminating dairy products was even less preferred, with only 7% of the sample agreeing to it. On the other hand, using local and seasoned products was quite popular, provided that 38% strongly agreed to include it in their lifestyle and 27% agreed to it. If this section of questions is to be compared with the previous one, it can be seen that respondents are not willing to change their lifestyle in the future that much, since they already provided similar answers to current actions. The other options, including using second-hand devices, clothes, and plastic-free products were alternatives strongly agreed upon by the majority of respondents.

Furthermore, 86% of respondents (44% agree, 42% strongly agree) are in favor of participating in educational activities regarding the environment in Kosovo. Following education, involvement in long-term campaigns concerning the environment was also voted highly by 72% of the respondents. Similar positive feedback was also seen in activities including participation in international climate movements, street actions, as well as engagement in reforestation actions.



#### 4.4 CLIMATE CHANGE: MEANING, IMPACT, AND ACTIVISM, AS DEFINED BY KOSOVAR YOUTH

Five questions in the survey were open-ended, but only four are relevant to this analysis. The aim was to understand how youth in Kosovo defines climate change, whether they have noticed any impacts of it in the country; whether there is a solution for it and which is the NGO/company/agency they believe to be the most active in promoting the topic of environmental protection. The most repeated answers have been summarized in this section.

**Climate change definition-** It was observed that the most common definition of the issue included a change in the average temperature for a certain period of time, in a certain region or area. Some also added that the changes in temperature are drastic and do not correspond to the respective seasons.

**Impacts of climate change in Kosovo-** The most popular impact of climate change in Kosovo among the respondents seemed to be air pollution. Provided this has been an on-going issue for the past several years, it was only reasonable. Other common answers include changes in temperature during winter and summer; more specifically, according to respondents, the winters have been warmer while summers cooler. Others also added the occasional droughts and floods as impacts of climate change in Kosovo.

**Is there a best solution for climate change-** Actions that raise awareness seemed to be the most popular answer to this question. This implies a belief of lack of awareness among Kosovar citizens with regards to climate change. Other answers included going vegan as a solution, followed by use of alternative energy as means of protecting Earth.

**Most active NGO/company/agency-** A large number of respondents did not have information regarding organizations/companies which are active in promoting environmental protection in Kosovo. However, those who did have some information listed the following organizations as the most active ones: KOSID, Balkan Green Foundation, GreenPeace, GAIA-Kosovo, TOKA, Ta pastrojme Kosoven, Let's do it Kosova, SOWI Kosovo and companies, in general, who use solar panels.



## 5.0 CONCLUSION

The aim of this research was to understand the general perception of Kosovar youth with regards to environmental situation in Kosovo. The main target was youth from all over the country, who have some level of information concerning the issue. To receive this information, GAIA compiled a questionnaire with 28 questions; in total, there were 251 respondents.

The majority of the sample belong to the age group between 15-35, which makes this analysis valid and relevant to its aim. Gender distribution among respondents is fairly even, with a slight dominance of males at 56.2%. The highest number of respondents are from the municipality of Prishtina, followed by Gjakova, Mitrovica, and Prizren. Furthermore, 86% of the sample has, at least, finished University, making this a highly educated group.

The absolute majority, or 99% of respondents are concerned about the environmental situation in Kosovo. Air pollution and waste management were considered as the top two environment-related issues in the country. On a positive note, all respondents believe there is something that can be done to alleviate environmental problems in Kosovo, and everyone is equally responsible.

With regards to current involvement in protecting the environment, it seems youth is divided in two sides as 29% said they are active in regular basis, while 25% said they are only active through social media. However, even those who were active turned out to be involved in more “convenient” activities such as using public transport, walking, and using local products, while not being very fond of eliminating meat or dairy products from their diets, or avoiding palm-oil products. Even when asked if they were willing to change their lifestyle in order to preserve the environment, elimination of meat and dairy products was not a popular choice.

Majority of respondents believe that the solution to climate change is raising awareness among citizens with regards to the issue; better educated citizens are expected to make more informed choices when it comes to protecting the environment.



## ANNEX- FULL QUESTIONNAIRE IN ENGLISH

03/05/2019

Survey about environmental issues

### Survey about environmental issues

This survey aims to understand the level of awareness among youth, regarding environmental issues in Kosovo. It is compiled from GAIA Kosovo, as part of the Climate for Change project.

Climate for Change is a project by GAIA Kosovo which aims to increase awareness and knowledge about climate change, moral responsibility for decision making and lack of environmental activism, on different levels, targeting leverage points for change in the approach, attitude and values.

For more information, please contact us at [climate4change@gaiakosovo.org](mailto:climate4change@gaiakosovo.org), by phone +383 49 455 037 or come visit us at our offices at Lagja Pejton, Rr.Pashko Vasa, nr. 10/1, Prishtinë, 10000 (Inside Fiq's office) from Monday to Wednesday (10:00 Am -17:00 Pm).

<https://gaiakosovo.wordpress.com/climate-for-change/>

\* Required

**1. 1. How old are you? \***

*Mark only one oval.*

- 15-24  
 25-35  
 35-50  
 >50

**2. 2. Gender \***

*Mark only one oval.*

- Female  
 Male  
 Prefer not to say  
 Other: \_\_\_\_\_



03/05/2019

Survey about environmental issues

**3. 3. Municipality \***

*Mark only one oval.*

- Prishtina
- Prizren
- Peja
- Gjakova
- Vushtrri
- Podujeva
- Mitrovica
- Ferizaj
- Gracanica
- Istog
- Kamenica
- Novoberda
- North Mitrovica
- Gjilan
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**4. 4. Do you live in urban or rural area? \***

*Mark only one oval.*

- Urban
- Rural

**5. 5. What is your ethnicity? \***

*Mark only one oval.*

- Albanian
- Serb
- Bosnian
- Goran
- Turkish
- Roma
- Ashkali
- Egyptian
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**6. 6. What is your highest education level? \***

*Mark only one oval.*

- Primary School
- High school
- University
- Graduate school
- Post-graduate
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_



03/05/2019

Survey about environmental issues

**7. What is your employment status**

*Mark only one oval.*

- Employed  
 Unemployed  
 Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**8. If employed, please indicate your approximate income per month (before tax)**

*Mark only one oval.*

- Less than 150 Eur  
 150-299 Eur  
 300-499 Eur  
 500-799 Eur  
 800-999 Eur  
 1000-1499 Eur  
 1500-2000 Eur  
 greater than 2,000 Eur  
 Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**9. What is your political affiliation \***

*Mark only one oval.*

- Right wing  
 Left wing  
 Center  
 Apolitical  
 Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Do you own a car? \***

*Mark only one oval.*

- Yes  
 No

**11. If yes, how frequently do you use it?**

*Mark only one oval.*

- On a daily basis  
 On a weekly basis  
 On a monthly basis  
 Rarely  
 Other: \_\_\_\_\_



03/05/2019

Survey about environmental issues

12. **12. How would you rate environmental problems in Kosovo? \***

*Mark only one oval.*

- Not serious
- Serious
- Very serious
- Alarmingly serious

13. **13. Select two of the more important environmental issues in Kosovo \***

*Check all that apply.*

- Waste Management
- Nature destruction
- Air pollution
- Climate change
- Pollution of rivers
- Deforestation
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

14. **14. What are your preferred sources to learn more about environmental issues? (you can select more than one) \***

*Check all that apply.*

- Social media
- Web portals
- Books
- Media
- Seminars and training courses
- I am not interested in anything

15. **15. Do you think there is something that can be done to alleviate environmental problems in Kosovo? \***

*Mark only one oval.*

- No, environmental issues are inevitable given the way modern society works
- No, it is too late to do anything
- Yes
- Maybe
- I don't know

16. **16. If yes, who should be held responsible the most?**

*Mark only one oval.*

- The government
- Corporations and private companies
- Non-governmental organizations
- Citizens
- Each of the above options carries equal responsibility
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_



03/05/2019

Survey about environmental issues

17. **17. If nothing is done to address environmental problems in Kosovo, how much do you think they will affect you personally? \***

Mark only one oval.

- Not at all  
 A little  
 Moderately  
 A lot  
 Other: \_\_\_\_\_

18. **18. How involved are you in actions promoting environmental protection? \***

Mark only one oval.

- Not at all  
 Once a month  
 Once a week  
 On a regular basis  
 Only through social media  
 Other: \_\_\_\_\_

19. **19. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements: On a regular basis, I take care of the environment through:**

Mark only one oval per row.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
Separating organic waste	<input type="radio"/>				
Recycling	<input type="radio"/>				
Avoiding meat and dairy products	<input type="radio"/>				
Using public transport	<input type="radio"/>				
Buying local products	<input type="radio"/>				
Consuming fresh and seasonal food	<input type="radio"/>				
Turning off devices when not in use	<input type="radio"/>				
Walking (rather than driving or using the bus) on shorter distances	<input type="radio"/>				
Refusing to use items made of plastic	<input type="radio"/>				
Avoiding products with palm oil	<input type="radio"/>				

20. **20. What is your interpretation of trends in global temperature for the past decade? \***

Mark only one oval.

- Global temperature has changed for the long term  
 Global temperature has changed only for a short term  
 No, nothing has changed  
 I don't know  
 Other: \_\_\_\_\_



03/05/2019

Survey about environmental issues

21. **21. What is your definition of climate change? \***

\_\_\_\_\_

22. **22. List some impacts of climate change you can recognize in Kosovo (if applicable)**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

23. **23. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements**

*Mark only one oval per row.*

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
Kosovo government is involved in fighting climate change	<input type="radio"/>				
The private sector in Kosovo is involved in fighting climate change	<input type="radio"/>				
I am aware of local companies who have "green" agendas	<input type="radio"/>				
Media report enough on climate change	<input type="radio"/>				
Education system provides enough information about climate change	<input type="radio"/>				
Nature is strong enough to handle industrial impact	<input type="radio"/>				

24. **24. Which do you think is the most active organization/institution/company involved in fighting climate change? \***

\_\_\_\_\_

25. **25. Which, if any, do you believe the single best solution for climate change is \***

\_\_\_\_\_



03/05/2019

Survey about environmental issues

**26. 26. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements referring to changing your lifestyle and habits with regards to reducing ecological footprints**

*Mark only one oval per row.*

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
Use only environmentally friendly ways of transport	<input type="radio"/>				
Reduce meat consumption	<input type="radio"/>				
Eliminate meat consumption completely	<input type="radio"/>				
Eliminate dairy products	<input type="radio"/>				
Consume local products	<input type="radio"/>				
Buy second-hand devices	<input type="radio"/>				
Buy second-hand clothes	<input type="radio"/>				
Buy second-hand, plastic free products	<input type="radio"/>				
Using only plastic-free products	<input type="radio"/>				

**27. 27. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements: For the future, I would be willing to engage in:**

*Mark only one oval per row.*

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
Educational activities	<input type="radio"/>				
Long-term campaigns	<input type="radio"/>				
International climate movements	<input type="radio"/>				
Street actions	<input type="radio"/>				
Engage in reforestation actions	<input type="radio"/>				

**28. If you are interested to receive information about future activities within this project, you can leave you email address or get in touch with us directly.**

\_\_\_\_\_

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 Google Forms



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