

IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON PEOPLE



A research to assess awareness of
climate change in Azerbaijan.
The results of the research based
on survey.

The research was conducted as part of the
"Nordic Talks: The Nordic Green Model" project,
which was carried out in collaboration with
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Content

Introduction..... 1

Methodology..... 2

 Online Survey..... 2

 Street Survey 2

Findings..... 3

Analysis 5

 Comparison of Findings 5

 Implications..... 5

 Limitations..... 5

Boxes

Box 1..... 3

Box 2..... 4

Charts

Chart 1: Education level of respondents 2

Chart 2: The number of male and female participants..... 3

Chart 3: Age of respondents..... 3

Chart 4: Map of regions where respondents located..... 4

Chart 5: Personal contributions 4

Introduction

This research initiative aimed to assess the level of climate change awareness among the Azerbaijani populace and identify factors influencing public perceptions and attitudes towards climate change.

By employing a hybrid methodology that combined in-person street surveys with online surveys, we sought to gain a comprehensive understanding of this critical issue.

The significance of this research lies in its potential to inform policymakers and stakeholders about public awareness and attitudes towards climate change in Azerbaijan. Understanding these factors is essential for developing effective strategies to promote climate action and build resilience to the impacts of climate change.

A total of 423 individuals participated in the survey, representing a diverse demographic. The majority of respondents possessed a higher education. While the street survey was primarily conducted in Baku, significant participation was also observed in the regions of Ganja, Sumgayit, and Lankaran.

The hybrid methodology employed in this study allowed for a diverse and representative sample of participants, capturing both urban and rural perspectives. The use of video and photo documentation during the street surveys provided valuable qualitative data, while the online surveys enabled efficient data collection and analysis.

This report will delve deeper into the findings of the research, discussing the factors influencing climate change awareness, the implications for policymakers.

Methodology

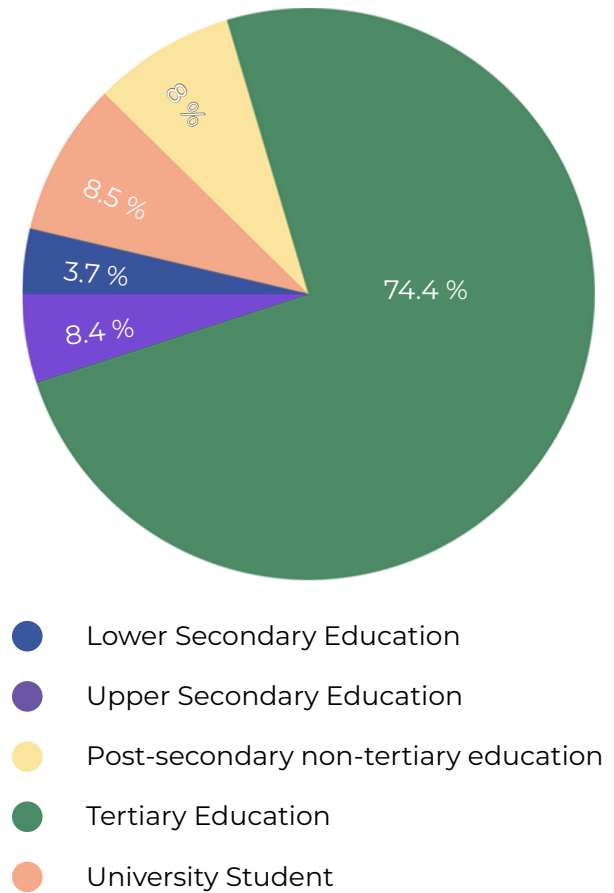
Online Survey

An online survey was developed and distributed to participants through social media and email lists. The survey included questions on demographics, climate change awareness, perceived effects, and personal actions. Quantitative analysis was conducted using statistical software to analyze the responses. Descriptive statistics were calculated to summarize the data, and inferential statistics were used to identify significant relationships and patterns.

Street Survey

A convenience sampling method was used to recruit participants for the street survey, who were randomly approached in public areas. Responses are collected through administering participants a structured questionnaire. Video and photo documentation were used to capture visual data. The collected data was reviewed, coded, and analyzed using quantitative techniques to identify patterns and insights.

Chart 1: Education level of respondents



Findings

The survey received a total of 423 responses, with 297 individuals taking part in online format and 126 in offline format.

Out of the participants, 233 were female and 190 were male. It is noteworthy that the highest percentage of participants (22.6%) belonged to the 26-30 age group. The survey was conducted over a duration of approximately 3 months.

The street survey was conducted in Baku, the capital city of Azerbaijan. Out of the total respondents, 63% are residents of Baku. The regions with the highest levels of participation were Sumgayit, accounting for 9% of the respondents, followed by Ganja with 7.5%, and Lankaran with 7.1%.

When it comes to the perceived effects of climate change, an overwhelming 81.5% of the respondents indicated that they are aware of climate change, while a striking 91% reported that they are feeling its effects. In street polls, people cited experiencing the effects of climate change primarily through air pollution, extreme heat, and extreme weather conditions. Furthermore, middle-aged and elderly individuals reported an increase in health problems attributed to climate change.

Box 1

In the survey conducted among urban residents, participants indicated that they predominantly experience the effects of climate change through extreme heat, air pollution, and severe weather events. Conversely, a significant majority of respondents from rural regions reported experiencing the impacts of climate change primarily

through drought and diminished agricultural productivity. Furthermore, respondents from Baku and Sumgayit voiced their concern regarding the decline in the level of the Caspian Sea, which has decreased by over one meter in the past decade.

Chart 2: The number of male and female participants

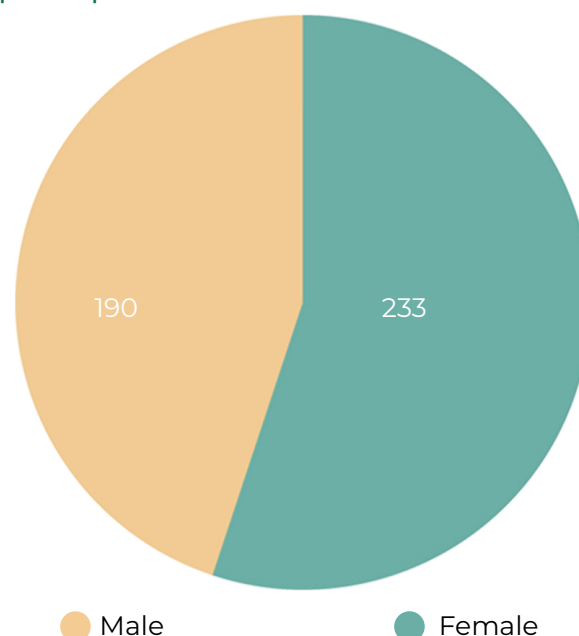
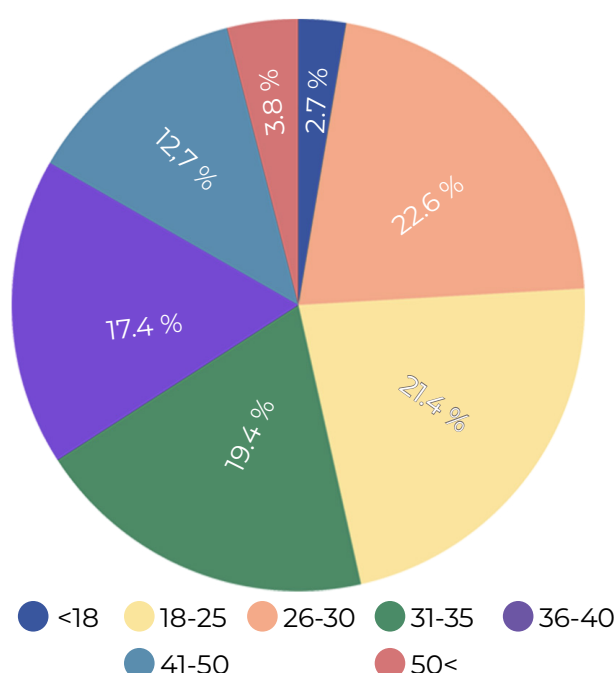


Chart 3: Age of respondents



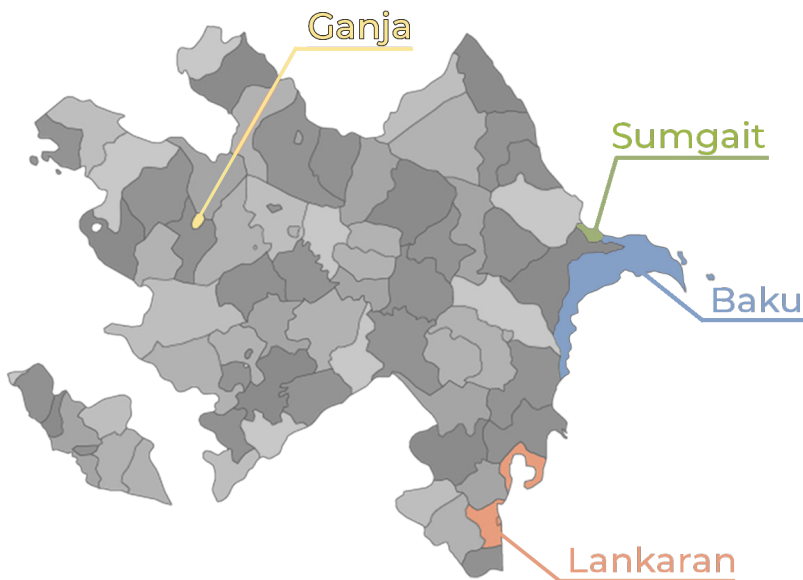
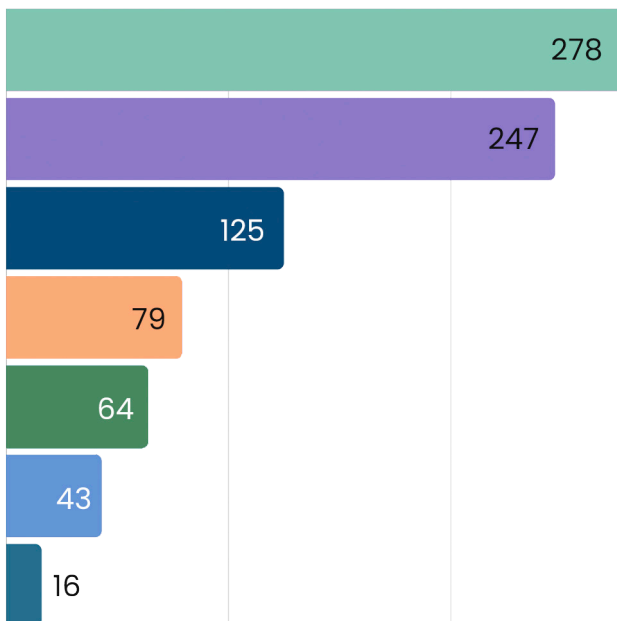


Chart 5: Personal contributions



- Saving water
- Saving energy
- Raising awareness about climate change through campaigns
- Not taking any steps
- Waste recycling
- Using environmentally friendly transportation
- Other

Multiple-choice questions were used to study individual contributions to combating climate change. In terms of personal contributions to the fight against climate change, a majority of the respondents, comprising 278 individuals, stated that they actively save water, while 247 participants mentioned that they save energy. Moreover, 125 participants mentioned raising awareness about climate change through campaigns, 64 participants mentioned engaging in waste recycling, 43 participants mentioned using environmentally friendly transportation. However, it is noteworthy that 74 participants admitted to not taking any steps to address climate change. (Chart 5)

Box 2

Environmentally friendly transportation remains limited in Azerbaijan. For instance, bicycle lanes have only recently been established on the central streets of Baku within the past year. Consequently, the finding that 10.1% of respondents utilize environmentally friendly modes of transport reflects a growing sensitiveness of climate change and a quick inclination towards adopting sustainable transportation options.

Analysis

Comparison of Findings

One of the key findings from both surveys was the growing concern among Azerbaijani citizens about the potential consequences of climate change. However, the street survey revealed a more direct connection between personal experiences and climate change awareness, as participants were able to share the impacts firsthand.

Implications

The findings of this research have important implications for policymakers and stakeholders in Azerbaijan.

The awareness among the population regarding climate change, coupled with proactive measures undertaken at the individual level, demonstrates a societal desire to address this pressing issue. Additionally, the research highlights the need to strengthen climate education and communication efforts to ensure that citizens have access to accurate and relevant information.

The findings also underscore the importance of integrating climate change considerations into various sectors of the economy, such as agriculture, energy, and transportation. By promoting sustainable practices and investing in climate-resilient infrastructure, Azerbaijan can mitigate the negative impacts of climate change and build a more sustainable future.

Limitations

While this research provides useful insights into climate change awareness in Azerbaijan, it is important to acknowledge its limitations. The convenience sampling method used for the street survey may not represent the entire population, and the online survey was limited to participants with internet access. Additionally, the research focused on a specific time period, and the findings may not reflect long-term trends in climate change awareness.

Despite these limitations, this research offers useful insights into the current state of climate change awareness in Azerbaijan and provides a foundation for future studies.

**You can visit *this link* to
get acquainted with the
video and photo survey**