



Casablanca, Morocco
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News release

Moroccans say climate change is making life worse, see citizens and government as sharing responsibility to fight it

More than half of Moroccans who have heard of climate change say it is making life in the country worse, according to the latest Afrobarometer survey.

Majorities say that ordinary citizens can help limit climate change and that the government must take climate action now, even at considerable cost. Citizens also report that droughts have become severe over the past decade.

In 2022, Morocco experienced its hottest year in more than 40 years, and the 2021/2022 agricultural season marked the driest period since meteorological records began. As part of its effort to fight climate change, the government aims to meet 50% of the country's electricity demands with renewable energy (solar, wind, and hydropower) by 2030.

Key findings

- In Morocco, 54% of adults say they have heard of climate change (Figure 1).
- Among Moroccans who are aware of climate change:
 - Almost two-thirds (63%) say it is making life worse, a 14-percentage-point increase since 2020 (Figure 2).
 - Large majorities say that ordinary citizens can help curb climate change (75%) and that the government needs to take immediate action to limit climate change, even if it causes some job losses or other harm to the economy (64%) (Figure 3).
- Two-thirds (66%) of Moroccans say droughts have become more severe over the past 10 years (Figure 4).

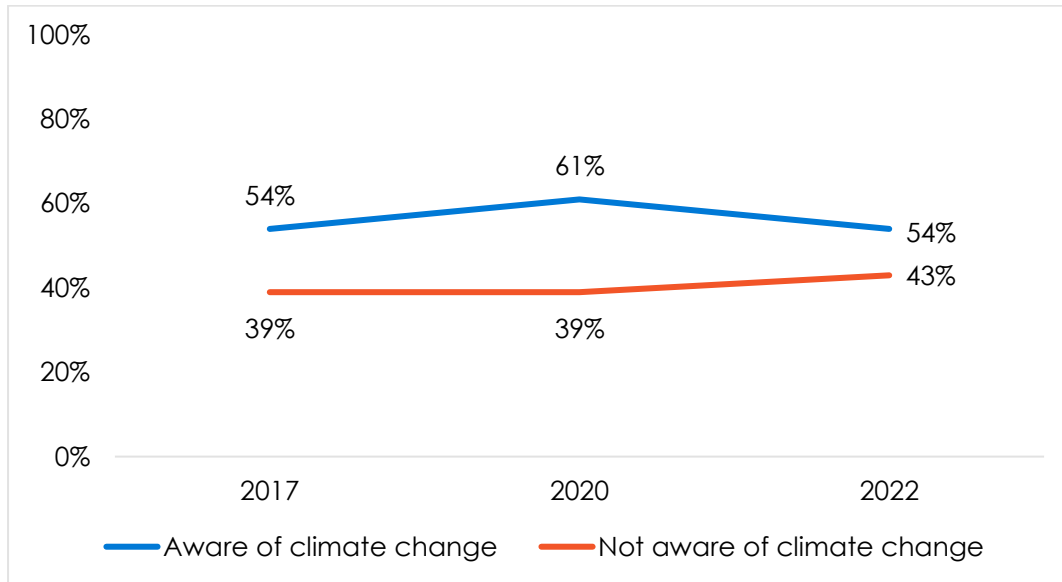
Afrobarometer surveys

Afrobarometer is a pan-African, non-partisan survey research network that provides reliable data on African experiences and evaluations of democracy, governance, and quality of life. Nine survey rounds in up to 42 countries have been completed since 1999. Round 9 surveys (2021/2023) cover 39 countries. Afrobarometer's national partners conduct face-to-face interviews in the language of the respondent's choice.

The Afrobarometer team in Morocco, led by Global for Survey and Consulting (GSC), interviewed 1,200 adult Moroccans between 31 August and 19 September 2022. A sample of this size yields country-level results with a margin of error of +/-3 percentage points at a 95% confidence level. Previous Afrobarometer surveys were conducted in Morocco in 2013, 2015, 2018, and 2021.

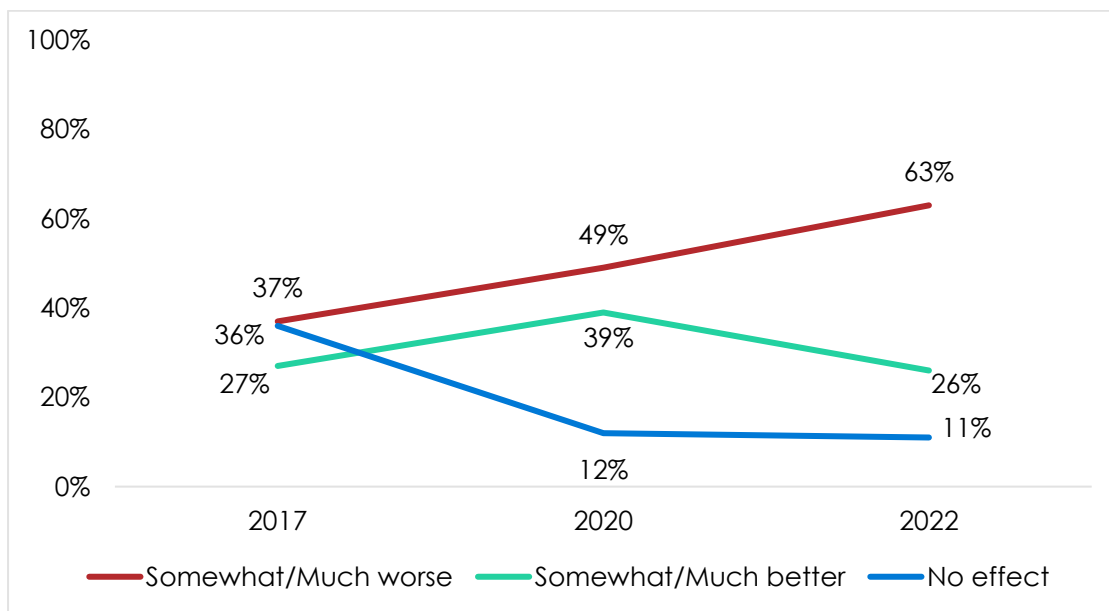
Charts

Figure 1: Awareness of climate change | Morocco | 2017-2022



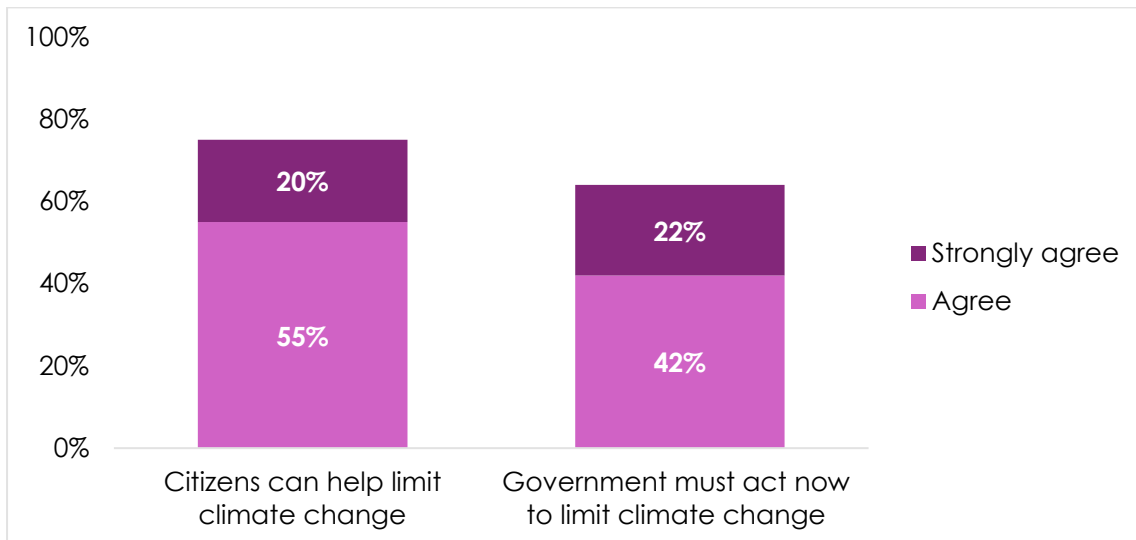
Respondents were asked: Have you heard about climate change, or haven't you had the chance to hear about this yet?

Figure 2: Effects of climate change | Morocco | 2017-2022



Respondents who say they have heard of climate change were asked: Do you think climate change is making life in Morocco better or worse, or haven't you heard enough to say? (Respondents who are not aware of climate change are excluded.)

Figure 3: Limiting climate change | Morocco | 2022



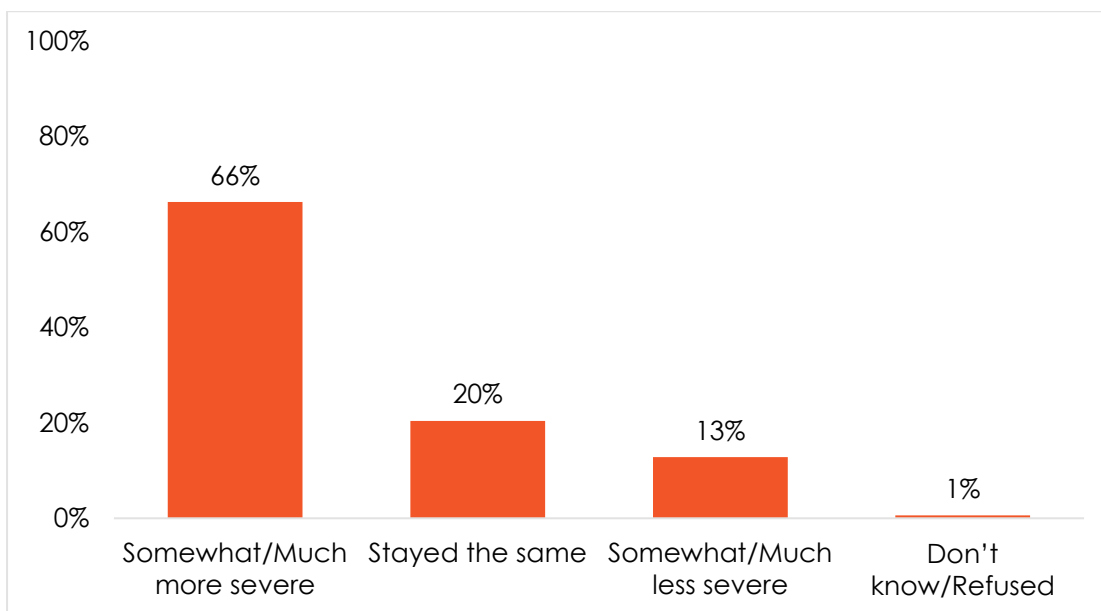
Respondents who say they have heard of climate change were asked: For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you disagree or agree:

Ordinary Moroccans can play a role in limiting climate change.

It is important for our government to take steps now to limit climate change in the future, even if it is expensive or causes some job losses or other harm to our economy.

(Respondents who are not aware of climate change are excluded.)

Figure 4: Severity of droughts | Morocco | 2022



Respondents were asked: In your experience, over the past 10 years, has there been any change in the severity of drought in the area where you live? Has it become more severe, less severe, or stayed about the same?

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