



Center for Democratic Governance
Monrovia, Liberia
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News release

Liberians call for urgent climate action and international support, Afrobarometer survey shows

A majority of Liberians who are aware of climate change want immediate action to address its effects, according to the latest Afrobarometer survey.

Climate change-aware citizens call for urgent intervention from both the Liberian government and developed countries to limit climate change, even if the costs are high, and strongly believe that richer countries have a responsibility to help Liberia finance its climate response.

Most of those who have heard of climate change say it is already worsening life in the country, with many blaming it on a combination of human activity and natural processes.

Key findings

- More than two-thirds (68%) of Liberians say they have heard of climate change (Figure 1).
- Among those who have heard of climate change:
 - A large majority (71%) say it is making life in Liberia “worse” (33%) or “much worse” (38%) (Figure 2).
 - Seven in 10 (71%) blame climate change on human activity. Another 7% says it's caused by a combination of human activity and natural processes, while 20% think natural processes alone are responsible (Figure 3).
 - More than eight in 10 say the Liberian government (82%) and rich/developed countries (82%) must act now to limit climate change, even if doing so is expensive. An equally strong majority (84%) say rich countries have an obligation to help Liberia fund its response to climate change (Figure 4).

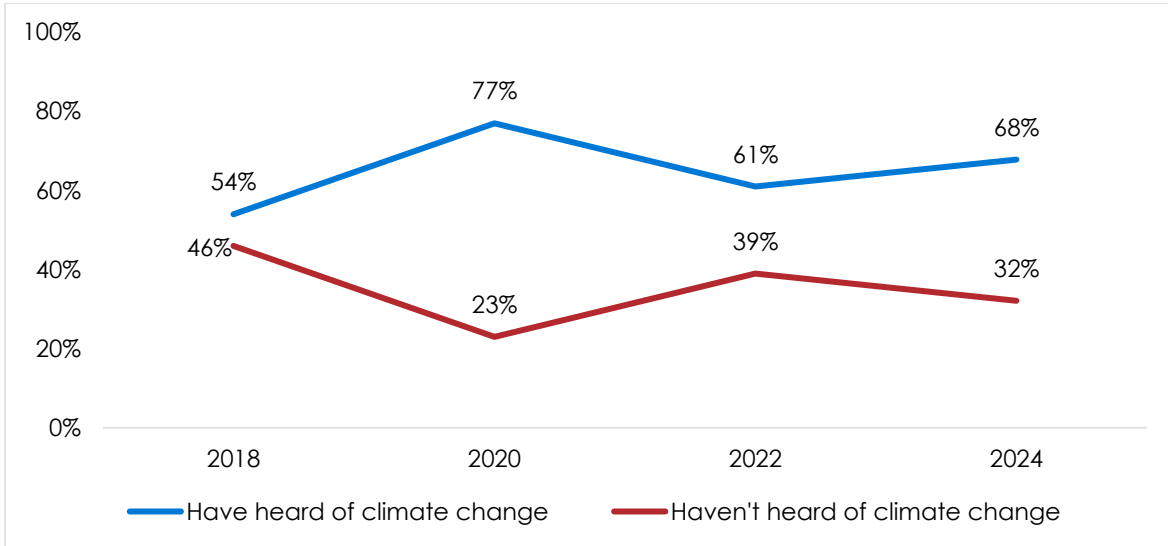
Afrobarometer surveys

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 10 were launched in January 2024. Afrobarometer's national partners conduct face-to-face interviews in the language of the respondent's choice.

The Afrobarometer team in Liberia, led by the Center for Democratic Governance (CDG), interviewed a nationally representative sample of 1,200 adult citizens between 30 July and 21 August 2024. A sample of this size yields country-level results with a margin of error of +/-3 percentage points at a 95% confidence level. Previous surveys were conducted in Liberia in 2008, 2012, 2015, 2018, 2020, and 2022.

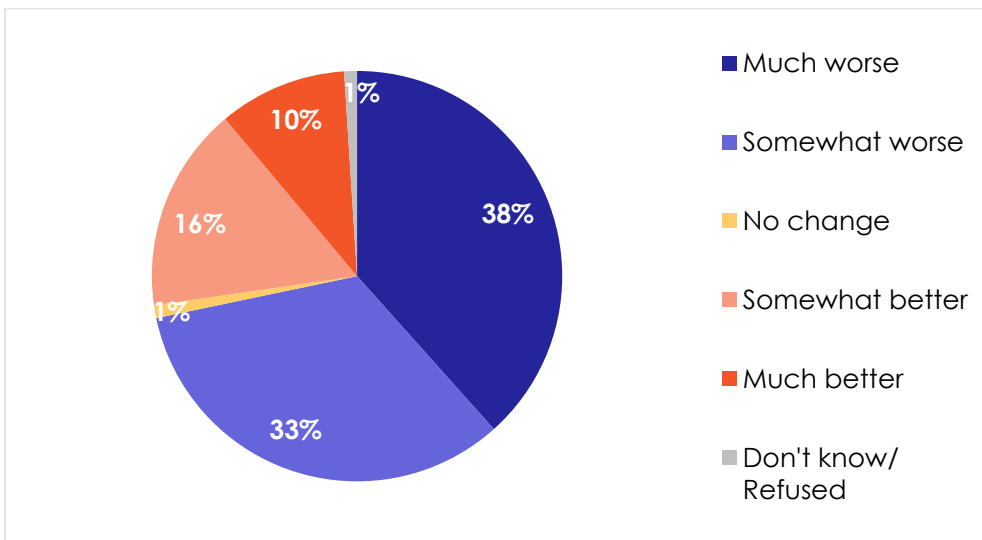
Charts

Figure 1: Awareness of climate change | Liberia | 2018-2024



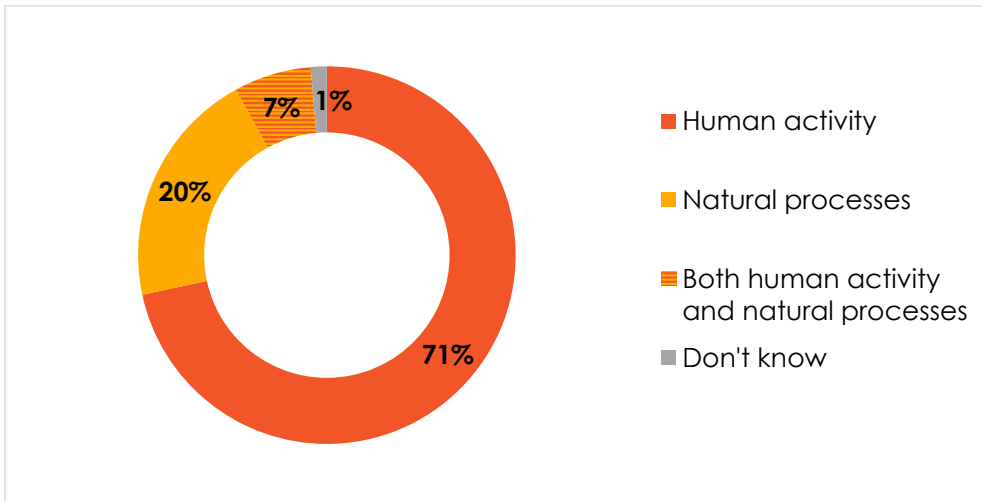
Respondents were asked: Have you heard about climate change, or haven't you had the chance to hear about this yet?

Figure 2: Is climate change making life worse or better? | Liberia | 2024



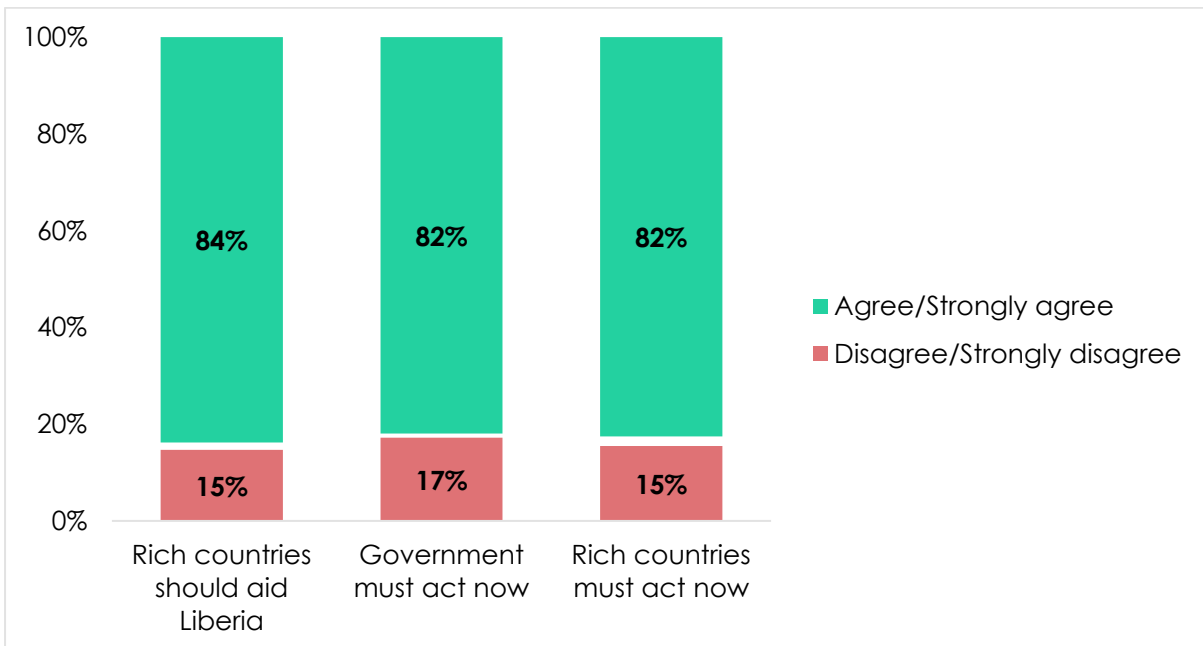
Respondents who had heard of climate change were asked: Do you think climate change is making life in Liberia better or worse, or haven't you heard enough to say? (Respondents who had not heard of climate change are excluded.)

Figure 3: Main causes of climate change | Liberia | 2024



Respondents who had heard of climate change were asked: Which of the following do you think is the main cause of climate, or haven't you heard enough to say: Human activity, like cutting down forests, or burning fuel and other activities that pollute the atmosphere? Natural weather patterns or natural processes? (Respondents who had not heard of climate change are excluded.)

Figure 4: Who must act to limit climate change? | Liberia | 2024



Respondents who had heard of climate change were asked: For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you disagree or agree:
 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.
 It is important for rich or developed countries that have done the most to cause climate change to take steps now to limit climate change in the future, even if it is costly for those countries.
 Rich or developed countries that have done the most to cause climate change have an obligation to help Liberia cover the costs of adapting and responding to the negative impacts of climate change.
 (Respondents who had not heard of climate change are excluded.)

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