

ERRATUM

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Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS), Liberia Annual Agriculture Survey 2024 Final Report, November 2025.

Date of correction

March 10, 2026

Page 9: Executive Summary

The third paragraph in the Executive Summary has been edited to correct for misrepresentation of the proportion of plots using various types of fertilizers. Also, a clarification was made regarding the percentage of holdings using uncertified seeds. The paragraph has been corrected in the electronic version of the final report on the website.

Below is the highlight of the changes made (in track changes).

Input use remains modest. Over 70 percent of ~~holdings farmers~~ used uncertified seeds ~~across most crops~~, and ~~inorganic fertilizer was used on only 6.2 percent of plots. only 7 percent applied inorganic fertilizer. Pesticide application was limited and concentrated among vegetable growers, as 3.9% of plots use some types of pesticides. Organic manure was the primary soil amendment, used by 17 percent of plots.~~ Irrigation covered merely 1.6 percent of parcels, mostly watered manually from rivers and wells, highlighting the reliance on rain-fed agriculture. ~~Pesticide application was limited and concentrated among vegetable growers, while g~~ Greenhouse or high-shelter structures were reported on only 6 percent of parcels.

Page 16: Key Findings

A slight modification was made on the **Characteristics of Agricultural Holdings and Land** section of the key findings page. This is intended to specify that most of the unregistered holdings are owned by natural or civil persons. The change has been made in the electronic version of the final report on the website.

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Characteristics of Agricultural Holdings and Land

In Liberia, agriculture is concentrated in the North Central region (51% of holdings). Most holdings are unregistered ~~and owned by natural or civil persons~~ (86%), with limited land documentation (14%). Average parcel size is small, mostly inherited, and under customary tenure. Average plot size is 1.7 ha, mostly prepared by hand tools. Only 16% of the agricultural population have secure land rights, and women remain significantly disadvantaged in ownership.

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The key findings on **Agricultural Practices and Input Use** were revised to refer to plots instead of farmers. The correction has been made in the electronic version of the final report on the website.

Below is the highlight of the changes made (in track changes).

Farming in Liberia remains largely traditional and subsistence-oriented. About 79% of plots are cultivated using hand tools, with minimal mechanization (less than 1%).

Only ~~6.2%~~ 7% of ~~plots received some types of~~ farmers apply inorganic fertilizers and 3.4% of plots use some forms of organic fertilizer. Pesticide and herbicide use are mainly limited to vegetable growers. ~~17% use organic manure~~. Use of improved or certified seeds is rare, and most farmers rely on local or recycled varieties. ~~Pesticide and herbicide use are mainly limited to vegetable growers~~. Irrigation coverage is extremely low (1.6%), leaving crop production highly dependent on rainfall patterns. Limited access to extension services and input markets continues to constrain productivity.

Page 70 & 71: Greenhouse and High shelter Practices, Figure 22: DISTRIBUTION OF PARCELS BY GREENHOUSE OR HIGH-SHELTER USE.

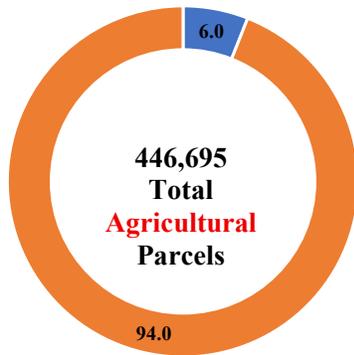
A clarification was made to distinguish between the 731,741 total parcels, which refers to the total parcels irrespective of usage and the 446, 695 total parcels, which refers to the total parcels used for agricultural purposes. The correction has been made in the electronic version of the final report on the website.

Below is the highlight of the changes made (in track changes).

4.3.3. Greenhouse and High shelter Practices

Greenhouse and high shelter structures are mainly use to extend the growing season and protect crops from excessive rainfall, sunshine or cold. This is particularly important for improving productivity and avoiding losses during cultivation. In Liberia, the use of greenhouse or high-shelter systems is rare, with only 26,770 agricultural parcels (6.0 percent) reporting their use. The low adoption rate may be due to high setup costs, limited technical expertise, or limited knowledge of farmers on their importance in agricultural practices. Nevertheless, the presence of such structures in Liberia marks an important step toward more intensive, climate-resilient farming practices.

FIGURE 122: DISTRIBUTION OF PARCELS BY GREENHOUSE OR HIGH-SHELTER USE



- Percent of parcels with greenhouse or high shelter
- Percent of parcels without greenhouse or high shelter