GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

LIBERIA AGRICULTURE CENSUS 2022/23

HOUSEHOLD SECTOR
PROVISIONAL RESULTS

Legend

Percent_of_Household

- 2%
- 3% - 5%
- 6% - 13%
- 14% - 21%
- International boundary
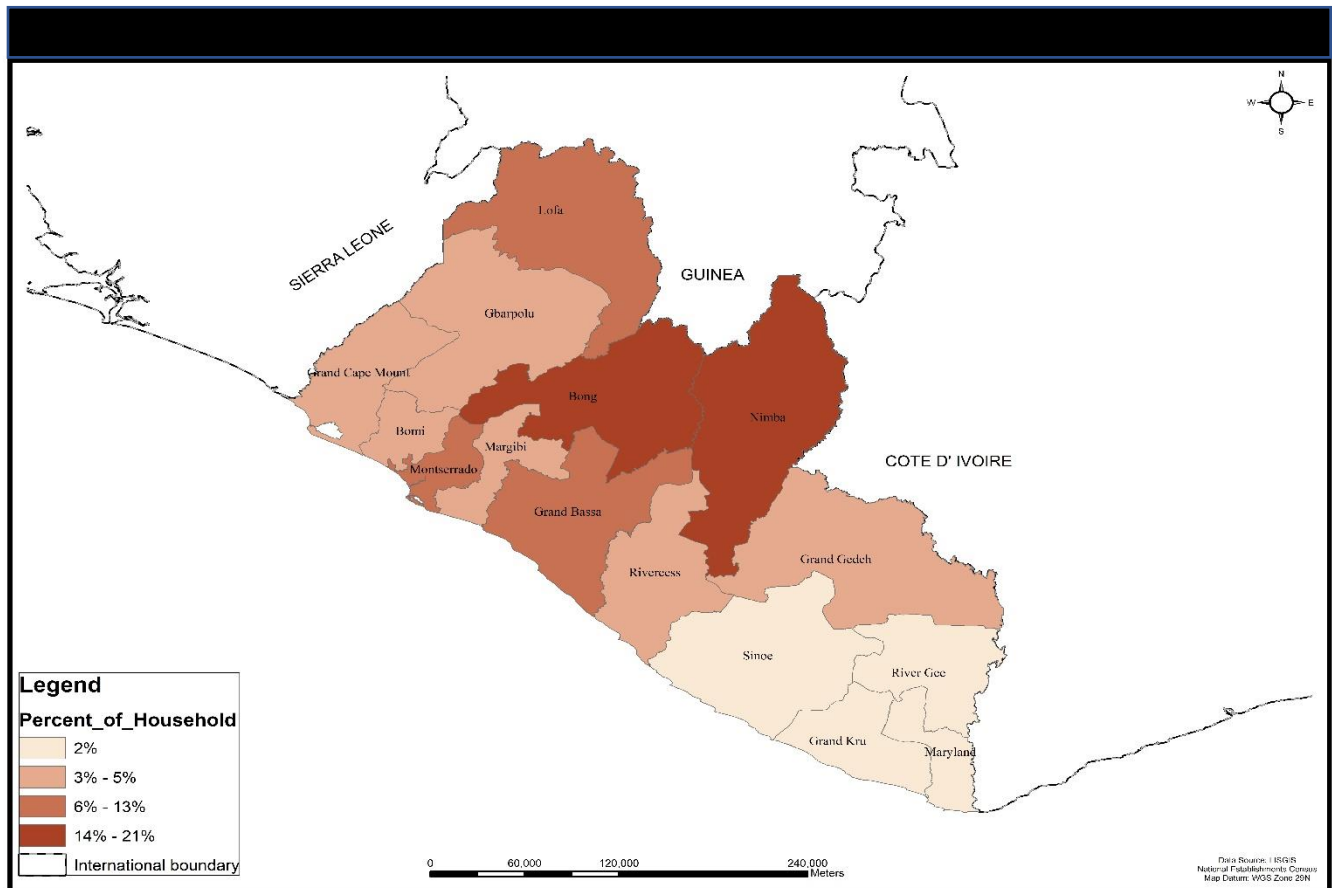
LIBERIA INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS AND GEO-INFORMATION SERVICES
(LISGIS)
MONROVIA,
LIBERIA AUGUST
2024

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FOREWORD

Agriculture remains the cornerstone of Liberia's economy, contributing significantly to employment, income, and our Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Recognizing agriculture's pivotal role in fostering economic growth, reducing poverty, and achieving food security, our Government, in collaboration with development partners, has made substantial investments to rejuvenate and expand this sector. However, accurate and comprehensive data are indispensable to gauge the effectiveness of these investments and formulate evidence-based policies.

It is with great pride that the Government of Liberia presents the provisional results of the Liberia Agriculture Census 2022/2023, the first digital agricultural census and the second such exercise since 1971. This census represents a monumental effort to close the agriculture data gap that has long hindered our development initiatives. Conducted in alignment with the World Census of Agriculture 2020 guidelines and supported by esteemed organizations like the World Bank, FAO, and IFAD, this census will serve as a crucial tool in our national development agenda, placing agriculture at its core. Furthermore, the insights gained from this census will undoubtedly guide us towards a more prosperous and food-secure Liberia.

The Government wishes to underline its commitment to using the provisional results in all development planning for and in the Republic of Liberia. We also want to inform users that the results presented in this report are still being determined and do not represent the final figures. The Liberia Agriculture Census 2022/2023 Final Report will be produced and disseminated to data users and the general public before the end of 2024.

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to all who contributed to this significant endeavor, especially the Liberian people, the Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS) and the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), whose unwavering dedication and expertise were instrumental in making this achievement possible.

H.E. Joseph Nyuma Boakai, Sr,
President of the Republic of Liberia

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Liberia Agriculture Census 2022/2023, a significant milestone in our ongoing efforts, underscores our commitment to strengthening the agricultural sector through robust data collection and analysis.

As the Board Chair of the Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS), I take great pride in the collaborative efforts that have led to this comprehensive census.

This census was made possible through the tireless efforts of numerous individuals and organizations. I sincerely appreciate the World Bank, FAO, and IFAD's financial and technical support from the Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West Africa Project (HISWAP) and the 50x2030 Initiatives to Close the Agriculture Data Gap. Their contributions have been invaluable.

Special thanks are due to the Liberia Agriculture Census Steering Committee, chaired by the Minister of Agriculture, and the Census Coordination Committee, led by the Director of Economics Statistics at LISGIS. The dedication and expertise of the Technical Working Group, headed by the Assistant Director for Agriculture Statistics at LISGIS and comprising members from LISGIS, the Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperative Development Agency (CDA), National Fishery and Aquaculture Authority (NaFAA), Forestry Development Agency (FDA), and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, have been instrumental in the successful execution of this census.

I also acknowledge the commitment and hard work of the 960-field staff, who played a crucial role in the data collection process with their diligence and professionalism.

Finally, I express my profound gratitude to all those who provided valuable answers to the census questions. Our combined efforts have ensured that we now possess the data necessary to make informed decisions that will propel Liberia's agricultural sector forward.

Hon. Boima Kamara
Finance and Development Planning

PREFACE

The Liberia Agriculture Census 2022/2023, a pivotal initiative in our quest to fortify the agricultural sector, is of paramount importance. This census, conducted by the Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS) in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, is a significant milestone in our efforts to bolster the backbone of Liberia's economy.

The information collected on the number of agricultural households, their living conditions, agriculture population, farming activities, tools and equipment, input used, agrarian labor, number of holders, the area cultivated, number of parcels and plots, as well as agricultural practices such as the use of greenhouse or high shelter is essential for understanding the current state of agriculture in Liberia and for making informed decisions to improve the sector.

The provisional results of the census provide invaluable insights into the agricultural sector and will serve as a foundation for evidence-based policymaking, planning, and decision-making. As we develop our national development agenda, the data from this census will guide our efforts to prioritize agriculture and achieve sustainable growth.

I extend my sincere gratitude to all who contributed to this census's success, including the steering committee, the Census Coordination Committee, the Technical Working Group, and the field staff. Your hard work and dedication have made this achievement possible, and your efforts will have a lasting impact on Liberia's agricultural sector.

As the primary user of agricultural data in Liberia, I urged all data users to join the Ministry of Agriculture in utilizing these provisional results. At the same time, let us continue our collaboration with LISGIS to produce the final census report.

Dr. J. Alexander Nuetah
Minister of Agriculture

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The data gap in Liberia's agriculture sector has been highlighted by many data users, both at the national and international levels. Recognizing the negative impact that this gap poses to the overall growth and development of the country, the Government of Liberia through the Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS) developed the Agriculture Census Program. This program includes the Liberia Agriculture Census 2022/2023 (LAC-2022/23) and a series of modular surveys.

The first activity in the census program was the conduct of LAC-2022/23. The primary objectives of the Liberia Agriculture Census were to collect structural data from agriculture households, non-households and communities and to build a robust sampling frame for the conduct of future agriculture surveys and research.

Data collection for the census was completed on March 22, 2024, covering 4,800 agricultural enumeration areas (AgEAs) selected from the 2022 National Population and Housing Census sample frame. A team of approximately 960 field staff, meticulously selected and trained, were engaged in various roles to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the data collected.

At the household level, the census collected information on various aspects of agriculture, including the number of agricultural households, their living conditions, agriculture population, agriculture activities (crop cultivation, livestock and poultry rearing, fisheries, aquaculture, and forestry), tools and equipment, inputs used, agricultural labor, number of holders, area cultivated, number of parcels, and plots as well as farming practices such as planting methods, usage of irrigation, greenhouse or high shelter.

The LISGIS is committed to upholding international best practices in the production and timely dissemination of the LAC-2022/23 results. We are cognizant of the pressing demand for the agriculture census results. While it is true that we must take some time to ensure the meticulous processing and analysis of the census data, we also need to uphold our obligation to provide provisional results in line with international best practice.

The provisional results of the census come at a crucial time when the government is developing its national development agenda, with agriculture as a top priority. The results provided cover only the household sector. We hope that these provisional results will guide policymakers in formulating strategies to promote economic growth, reduce poverty, and achieve food security, while we work to produce the final results.

The Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS) is grateful to the Ministry of Agriculture and other critical stakeholders for their collaboration during the census implementation. We also appreciate the financial and technical support from the World Bank, FAO, and IFAD through the Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West Africa Project (HISWAP) and the 50x2030 Initiatives to Close the Agriculture Data Gap.

Hon. Richard Fatorma Ngafuan
Director General,
Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The Government of Liberia and its Development Partners recognized agriculture as a pivotal sector in fostering economic growth, reducing poverty, and achieving food security. Since post-war, the Government in collaboration with development partners, has made substantial investments to develop and expand the agriculture sector. Over the years, policymakers and data users in the agriculture sector have experienced significant challenges in obtaining the requisite data needed to monitor and evaluate these interventions and make informed decisions on new interventions. To address these challenges, the Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS) and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) have conducted several ad hoc agricultural surveys. While valuable, these surveys have often been limited in scope and unable to provide the comprehensive data needed for effective policymaking and planning.

To support the sector more robustly, the government decided to undertake a comprehensive agricultural census. The Liberia Agriculture Census 2022/2023, the second agricultural census in Liberia since 1971 and the first to be conducted digitally, aimed to collect structural and reliable data on various aspects of the agricultural sector. This census was aligned with the guidelines of the World Census of Agriculture 2020 and was supported by the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) through the Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West Africa Project (HISWAP) and the 50x2030 Initiatives to Close the Agriculture Data Gap.

1.2. The Liberia Agriculture Census 2022/23

According to the FAO, a census of agriculture is a statistical operation for collecting, processing, analyzing and disseminating data on the structure of agriculture, covering the whole or a significant part of a country. The Liberia Agriculture Census 2022/23 (LAC-2022/23) is based on this definition. The reference year is the 2022/2023 farming season. The LAC-2022/23 covered a significant number of agricultural households, non-households and communities. For the non-household sector, a complete enumeration of agriculture cooperatives, concessions, communal farms, farmer-based organizations (FBOs), institutional and other farms was conducted. At the community level, information on agricultural activities and challenges were collected through Focus Group Discussions.

1.3.   Methodology

The 2022 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) provided a list of agricultural enumeration areas (EAs) and households[1] introduced with the aim of generating a sampling frame that will be used to design and implement future agricultural surveys and censuses. According to the preliminary report of the NPHC, Liberia has a total of 12,347 agricultural EAs and 359,056 agricultural households. Based on the recommendations and methodology proposed by the FAO (WCA 2020 rounds), 4,800 EAs were sufficient to conduct Liberia's Agriculture Census. These EAs had a total of 269,652 agriculture households, constituting 75.1% of the agricultural households captured in the NPHC preliminary report. Approximately 79% of the selected EAs were rural EAs. Nimba, Bong, and Lofa had a combined

National Agriculture Census Sampled Enumeration Areas Distribution Per County

County	No. EAs	Percent of Total
Nimba	919	19.1%
Bong	708	14.8%
Lofa	702	14.6%
Montserrado	499	10.4%
Grand Bassa	373	7.8%
Grand Gedeh	268	5.6%
Margibi	204	4.3%
Grand Cape Mount	177	3.7%
Bomi	165	3.4%
River Cess	144	3.0%
Gbarpolu	143	3.0%
Maryland	134	2.8%
River Gee	131	2.7%
Sinoe	119	2.5%
Grand Kru	114	2.4%
Grand Total	4800	100.0%

share of 48.5% in the selected EAs. In summary, the selection of the 4,800 EAs were indeed representative of Liberia's agriculture demographics (see figure on the right).
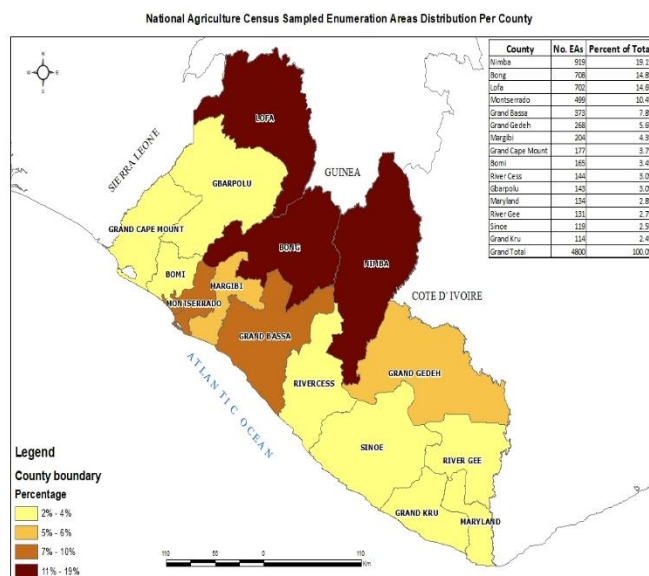
1.4.   Objectives of the Census

The main objectives of the LAC-2022/23 was to:
   i.   Reduce the existing data gap in Liberia's agriculture sector;
   ii. Provide comprehensive data on the agriculture sector for policy formulation and evaluation of existing programs;
   iii. Enable LISGIS to establish an agriculture master sampling frame for the conduct of future agricultural surveys and research;
   iv. Identify the structural changes in the agriculture sector over time;
   v.   Provide information on crop, livestock, poultry, and aquaculture activities;
   vi. Determine the size, composition, practices and related characteristics of Liberia's agricultural holdings;
   vii. Generate disaggregated agriculture statistics;
   viii. Provide statistics for advocacy in Liberia's agriculture sector;
   ix. Identify agricultural practices and constraints at the community level.

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[1] The definition of agricultural households used in the NPHC differs from the definition used the LAC-2022/23. The latter considers the 2022/23 farming season as a reference period.

2. PROVISIONAL RESULTS

The Liberia Agriculture Census 2022/23 has revealed significant insights into the agricultural landscape of the country. The key findings are summarized as follows:

Agricultural Households: There are 338,630 agricultural households in Liberia, predominantly located in Nimba (21.4%), Bong (16.7%), and Lofa (12.7%) counties. These households are primarily headed by males (64.5%).

Agricultural Population: Liberia has an agricultural population exceeding 1 million individuals, with the number of agricultural holders surpassing the number of households. There are 499,732 holders. There are approximately two holders per household and an average agricultural household size of four persons per household.

Land Ownership and Education: The majority of agricultural holdings are owned by natural persons and are not registered (84.6%). There is a significant educational disparity between female and male household heads, with 64.5% of female heads having no education compared to 38.3% of male heads.

Housing Ownership: In Liberia, agricultural households reside in predominantly owner-occupied housing units. About 51.9% of agriculture households reported constructing their housing units. More than half (54.8%) of male-headed household heads constructed their housing units, compared to 46.7% of female-headed households.

Repair Needs of Housing Units: The preliminary results reviewed a prevalence of minor repair needs in agricultural housing units. Across all counties, most households require minor repairs, with the overall percentage being 62.9%. A significant proportion of households reported no repair needs (22.5%). Grand Bassa (40.6%) and Montserrado (30.5%) have the highest percentages of households needing no repairs.

Roof of Housing Units: The data on the primary construction materials for the roofs of agricultural housing units reveals that zinc is the dominant roofing material. Approximately 90.0% of households used zinc as the primary construction material for their roof. Regarding gender differential, 88.5% of male-headed households used zinc as the primary roofing material, while 92.0% of female-headed households did. Bamboo leaves are the second most common material, though significantly less prevalent, particularly among female-headed households (6.7%) compared to their male counterpart (10.1%).
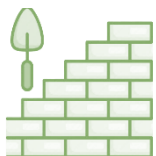
Walls of Housing Unit: Mud, Sticks and Bricks are the main construction materials used for the outer walls of agricultural housing units in Liberia. The data shows that 149,662 agriculture households (constituting 44.2%) used mud and sticks for the outer wall of their housing unit while 115,370

(constituting 34.1%) used mud and bricks for the same purpose. Only 10.4% of agriculture households used cement bricks as construction material for the outer walls of their housing units. Usage of cement bricks as material for the outer walls of the housing unit is slightly more common among female-headed households than male-headed households.

Main Floor Materials of Housing Units: Most agricultural households live in housing units with mud floors. The data on the main construction materials for the floors of Liberia's agricultural households' housing units reveals that 60.3% of households have mud floors, with a slightly higher prevalence among male-headed households (62.5%) than female-headed households (56.5%). Concrete or cement is the second most common flooring material, used by 35.7% of households, with a higher usage rate in female-headed households (38.2%) than in male-headed ones (34.2%).

Main Source of Water Supply for Drinking: The preliminary result on households' main source of drinking water indicates that while most agricultural households have access to improved drinking water sources, a substantial portion still relies on unimproved sources. About 71% of households rely on improved water sources, the most common being outdoor pipes or pumps, used by 53.3%. Other improved sources include public taps (7.6%), closed or protected wells (7.3%), and indoor pipes or pumps (1.5%). Unimproved drinking water sources served 29% of the households, with rivers, lakes, springs, or creeks accounting for 20.9% and open wells accounting for 7.8%.

Main Source of Fuel for Light: An overwhelming majority of agricultural households rely on Chinese or battery-powered lights for lighting their homes. 82.3% of household heads reported using this source of light. Solar panels and electricity from the Liberia Electricity Corporation (LEC) are the second and third most common sources used by 7.3% and 6.4% of households. Other sources such as wood, palm oil lamps (chako lanterns), and electricity from the West African power-poll are minimally used, each accounting for less than 1% of households.

Main Sources of Fuel for Cooking: Wood and charcoal are the main sources of fuel for cooking in Liberia's agricultural households. The agriculture census preliminary results show that 84.8% of households used wood as their primary cooking source, while 15.0% used charcoal for the same purpose. Only 0.1% of households use cooking gas as a source of fuel for cooking.

Main Type of Human Waste Disposal System: Many Agricultural Households lack access to basic sanitation facilities. More than half (54.1%) of households practiced open defecation, using the bush as their main human waste disposal system. The result shows that flush toilet is used by only 15.2% of households, with 7.1% of them reporting shared flush toilet with other households.

Agricultural Activities: The agricultural activities practiced by households in Liberia are crop cultivation, poultry and livestock rearing, forestry/agroforestry, fisheries, and aquaculture. Nearly all agricultural households in Liberia are involved in crop cultivation. The preliminary results of the LAC-2022/23 showed that some households practiced multiple agricultural activity.

Crop Cultivation: Crop cultivation is the predominant agricultural activity, practiced by about 99% of agricultural households. Rice/Paddy cultivated by 56.3% of households and Cassava cultivated by 45.9% of households are the two dominant crops grown by households.

Land Acquisition: Land for agricultural activities is primarily inherited (59.8%), with minimal acquisition through the government (0.5%).

Labor Utilization: Approximately 72.9% of households hire external labor for crop production, with a higher preference for male workers over women and children. The employment of children in crop production is notably prevalent in Grand Kru and Lofa counties.

Irrigation Practices: Only 2.3% of agricultural holdings utilize irrigation, with 6,582 hectares of cultivated land being irrigated.

Greenhouse or High Shelters Utilization: Only 8.2% of agricultural holdings use greenhouses or high shelters, with the highest utilization in Grand Cape Mount county (56.0%).

Fertilizer Use: Fertilizer use is generally less common among Liberia agriculture households. Only 11.3% of households reported using fertilizer during the reference period. Fertilizer use is more common among households in Montserrado than any other county.

Livestock and Poultry: Livestock and Poultry rearing practices are less common among agriculture households. About 6.0% and 8.1% of agriculture households reported raising livestock and poultry respectively. Goats are the most commonly raised livestock, with 13,459 households reporting a total of 67,767 goats. Chickens, which include Broilers, Layers and Pullets/DOCs are the predominant type of poultry, with a total of 444,150 chickens reported.

Tools and Equipment: The most commonly used tools are manually operated, specifically hand hoes (87.2%) and cutlasses (94.1%). The use of machine-power equipment for agricultural activities remained relatively low in Liberia.

CONCLUSION

There is a notable variation in the number of holders and household members across counties, reflecting diverse agricultural dynamics and family structures in different regions. Nimba county is the most significant in terms of agricultural households, holders, and household members, indicating a high concentration of agricultural activity.

Agriculture households' heads in Liberia are characterized by high illiteracy rate, with female heads more illiterate than their male counterpart. Given the significant number of female-headed households, policies should aim to support women in agriculture through access to resources, training, and financial services.

With over one million agriculture population, Liberia has a potential workforce to boost agricultural productivity. The large population engaged in agriculture provides an opportunity to implement and scale up best practices, innovative farming techniques, and sustainable agriculture practices. Given the educational disparity, particularly among female household heads, there is a critical need for education and training programs. Empowering the agricultural population with knowledge and skills can enhance productivity and promote gender equality in the agricultural sector.

Rice/Paddy and Cassava are the most widely cultivated crops among agricultural households. This indicates that these two crops are staple foods and essential to the diet and food security of the country's population.

The reliance of households on external labor for crop cultivation signifies the potential of agriculture to provide job opportunities for a significant proportion of the population, especially in rural areas. The high preference of male laborers over female laborers will need investigation by researchers and policymakers. The use of children in crop cultivation activities, especially in Grand Kru and Lofa counties is a call for concern.

The low use of fertilizers among agricultural households in Liberia highlights the need for targeted interventions to improve access to and knowledge about fertilizers. By addressing these issues, Liberia can enhance agricultural productivity, ensure environmental sustainability, and promote equitable economic development across regions.

The relatively low percentage of households raising livestock and poultry suggests that these activities are supplementary rather than primary sources of income for most agricultural households. Livestock and poultry may provide additional income, food security, and diversified livelihoods for farmers.

The prominence of goats and chickens among agricultural households in Liberia highlights the importance of these activities in providing supplementary income, enhancing food security, and offering economic opportunities. By addressing challenges related to veterinary services, breeding, animal feed, and market access, and by supporting sustainable and integrated farming practices, Liberia can further develop its livestock and poultry sectors to benefit a larger portion of its agricultural population.

The heavy reliance on hand hoes and cutlasses indicates a low level of mechanization in Liberia farming activities. This suggests that farming practices are labor-intensive, requiring significant physical effort and time.

Overall, the provisional results of the LAC-2022/23 household report provide an overview of the current state of agriculture in Liberia at the household level, highlighting areas of strength, weaknesses and identifying opportunities for development and improvement.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Distribution of Agricultural households, holders, and household members by county

County	Households		Holders		Household Members	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Bomi	13,756	4.1	14,865	3.0	49,547	3.6
Bong	56,541	16.7	81,705	16.3	246,741	17.8
Grand Bassa	30,578	9.0	34,685	6.9	108,414	7.8
Grand Cape Mount	15,165	4.5	17,576	3.5	56,812	4.1
Grand Gedeh	12,324	3.6	13,671	2.7	49,215	3.5
Grand Kru	7,202	2.1	10,159	2.0	31,747	2.3
Lofa	43,090	12.7	87,297	17.5	182,674	13.2
Margibi	15,319	4.5	16,187	3.2	49,119	3.5
Maryland	5,202	1.5	5,955	1.2	18,552	1.3
Montserrado	30,674	9.1	35,857	7.2	117,513	8.5
Nimba	72,605	21.4	129,096	25.8	334,909	24.1
Rivercess	11,406	3.4	22,402	4.5	46,219	3.3
Sinoe	6,015	1.8	7,089	1.4	28,009	2.0
River Gee	7,465	2.2	7,839	1.6	27,738	2.0
Gbarpolu	11,288	3.3	15,350	3.1	40,000	2.9
Total	**338,630**	**100.0**	**499,732**	**100.0**	**1,387,208**	**100.0**

Appendix 2: Distribution of household head by sex and education level

Level of Education	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
None	82,321	38.3	79,620	64.5	161,942	47.8
Elementary	37,217	17.3	18,599	15.1	55,815	16.5
Junior High	35,873	16.7	11,327	9.2	47,200	13.9
Senior High	42,394	19.7	10,177	8.2	52,571	15.5
Vocational	4,144	1.9	854	0.7	4,998	1.5
Tertiary	9,821	4.6	2,144	1.7	11,966	3.5
Other specify	3,431	1.6	707	0.6	4,138	1.2
Total	**215,202**	**100.0**	**123,428**	**100.0**	**338,630**	**100.0**

Appendix 3: Distribution of Agricultural Households by Ownership Type and Sex of Household Head

Housing Ownership	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Purchased	6,338	2.9	6,880	5.6	13,218	3.9
Constructed	118,013	54.8	57,702	46.7	175,715	51.9
Inherited	51,510	23.9	30,759	24.9	82,268	24.3
Mortgaged/NHA	71	0.0	85	0.1	156	0.0
Rented	9,720	4.5	9,230	7.5	18,950	5.6
Government (Provided)	786	0.4	489	0.4	1,274	0.4
Private Company (Provided)	1,277	0.6	728	0.6	2,005	0.6
Private Individual (Provided)	2,326	1.1	1,507	1.2	3,833	1.1
Squatter	18,059	8.4	11,049	9.0	29,107	8.6
Gifted	5,876	2.7	4,213	3.4	10,089	3.0
Other	1,227	0.6	787	0.6	2,014	0.6
Total	**215,202**	**100.0**	**123,428**	**100.0**	**338,630**	**100.0**

Appendix 4: Percent Distribution of Agricultural Households by Type of Repair Needs

County	No repairs	Minor repairs	Rehabilitation	Reconstruction	Total Households	Total
Bomi	12.9	74.1	11.3	1.6	13756	100.0
Bong	21.3	65.1	11.4	2.1	56541	100.0
Grand Bassa	40.6	48.5	6.0	4.9	30578	100.0
Grand Cape Mount	28.4	55.9	12.3	3.4	15165	100.0
Grand Gedeh	18.3	59.6	17.1	5.0	12324	100.0
Grand Kru	18.9	56.3	16.3	8.4	7202	100.0
Lofa	23.5	63.7	10.8	2.1	43090	100.0
Margibi	13.9	73.0	11.7	1.5	15319	100.0
Maryland	10.1	72.7	11.1	6.1	5202	100.0
Montserrado	30.5	57.2	9.5	2.9	30674	100.0
Nimba	19.2	66.2	11.3	3.3	72605	100.0
Rivercess	17.6	53.9	24.0	4.5	11406	100.0
Sinoe	9.3	70.0	17.1	3.7	6015	100.0
River Gee	7.5	68.0	22.9	1.7	7465	100.0
Gbarpolu	25.7	68.4	3.8	2.1	11288	100.0
Total	**22.5**	**62.9**	**11.5**	**3.1**	**338630**	**100.0**

Appendix 5: Main Construction Materials for the Roof of Agricultural Housing Unit

Roofing Material	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Concrete	1287	0.4	727	0.3	560	0.5
Asbestos	385	0.1	199	0.1	186	0.2
Zinc	304166	89.8	190,560	88.5	113,606	92
Tarpaulin	1020	0.3	720	0.3	300	0.2
Bamboo Leaves	30073	8.9	21,812	10.1	8,261	6.7
Other	1698	0.5	1184	0.6	515	0.4
Total	**338,630**	**100.0**	**215,202**	**100.0**	**123,428**	**100.0**

Appendix 6: Main Construction Materials for the Outer Wall of Agricultural Housing Unit

Walls Materials	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Stone, Concrete	16,547	4.9	9,547	4.4	7,000	5.7
Cement Blocks	35,291	10.4	19,068	8.9	16,223	13.1
Clay Bricks	14,329	4.2	8,507	4.0	5,822	4.7
Zinc or Iron	3,976	1.2	1,896	0.9	2,080	1.7
Wood or Board	739	0.2	475	0.2	264	0.2
Mud & Bricks	115,370	34.1	74,805	34.8	40,565	32.9
Mud & Stick	149,662	44.2	99,046	46.0	50,616	41.0
Reed, Bamboo, Grass or mat	1,366	0.4	932	0.4	434	0.4
Other	1,350	0.4	926	0.4	424	0.3
Total	**338,630**	**100.0**	**215,202**	**100.0**	**123,428**	**100.0**

Appendix 7: Main Construction Materials for the Floor of Agricultural Housing Unit

Main Floor Materials	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Concrete/Cement	120,763	35.7	73,621	34.2	47,142	38.2
Tiles	10,329	3.1	4,992	2.3	5,337	4.3
Wood	2,192	0.6	1,324	0.6	868	0.7
Mud	204,286	60.3	134,560	62.5	69,726	56.5
Other	478	0.1	306	0.1	172	0.1
Beach/river side	582	0.2	398	0.2	184	0.1
Total	**338,630**	**100.0**	**215,202**	**100**	**123,428**	**100**

Appendix 8: Households by Type of Agricultural Activities Practiced[2]

Agricultural Activity	Number	*Percent*
Crop Cultivation	335,245	99.0
Livestock	20,159	6.0
Poultry	27,421	8.1
Fisheries	2,295	0.7
Aquaculture	688	0.2
Forestry/Agro-forestry	3,051	0.9

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[2] One agricultural household made have practiced more than one agricultural activity, thus the percentages are calculated in relation to the total number of agricultural households in Liberia.

Appendix 9: Agricultural Households by Crop Groups and Five Major Crops[3]

Crop Group	Type of Crop				
Cereals, Tuber & Roots:	Rice	Cassava	Maize	Eddoes	Sweet Potatoes
Number	190,765	155,300	47,133	29,083	11,741
% of total households	56%	46%	14%	9%	3%
Legume, Oil & Nuts:	Pepper	Beans	Palm nuts	Sesame	Groundnut
Number	76,698	19,738	8,171	9,007	5,186
% of total households	23%	6%	2%	3%	2%
Vegetables:	Bitter balls	Okra	Cucumber	Potatoes greens	-
Number	57,352	37,918	16,339	16,447	-
% of total households	17%	11%	5%	5%	-
Fruits:	Plantain	Pineapple	Banana	Orange	Water melon
Number	41,833	8,576	8,355	2,038	1,951
% of total households	12%	3%	2%	1%	1%
Cash Crops:	Cocoa	Rubber	Palm oil	Sugar cane	Coffee
Number	34,711	24,524	16,240	16,762	7,970
% of total households	10%	7%	5%	5%	2%

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[3] The percentages were calculated in relation to the total number of agricultural households in Liberia.

Appendix 10: Number of Households and Livestock by type of livestock raised

Livestock Type	Number of households	Number of Livestock Raised
Bulls	260	685
Cows	687	3,264
Steers/Heifers	38	282
Calves	43	215
Goats	13,459	67,767
Sheep	4,359	20,913
Rabbits	129	1,656
Camels	41	376
Pigs	5,930	54,848
Horses	10	238
Donkeys	11	242
Snails	21	5,015
Bees	52	20,062

Appendix 11: Number of Households and Poultry by type of Poultry raised

Poultry Type	Total HHs	Number of Poultry
Cocks/broilers	21,227	156,189
Hens/layers	24,570	257,716
Pullets/DOCs	2,448	30,243
Ducks	2,591	23,292
Guinea Fowls	236	2,169
Pigeons	149	2,613
Other - Geese, etc.	411	14,319

Reference and Contacts

For more information on the Liberia Agriculture Census 2022/23, visit

https://lisgis.gov.lr/ or Contact the LISGIS Dissemination unit at:

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