



© FAO

### *Liberia Assesses National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance and Use*

## FAO, USAID Strengthen Liberia's Fight Against Antimicrobial Resistance

"The fight against Antimicrobial Resistance is a race against time." Those were the words of Mariatou Njie, Representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Liberia.

FAOR Njie said there is an increasing pressure on the agriculture system to produce nutritious food in a safe and sustainable manner in the face of climate change, declining natural resources and global health threats, including pandemics and drug resistance infections. The FAO Representative made the statement at a five-day national workshop that analyzed Liberia's situation on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) and Antimicrobial Use (AMU) recently held in Monrovia.

Antimicrobials – including antibiotics, antivirals, antifungals and antiparasitics – are medicines used to prevent and treat infections in humans, animals and plants. Antimicrobial resistance, according to the World Health Organization, happens "when germs like bacteria and fungi develop the ability to defeat the drugs designed to kill them, meaning the germs are not killed and continue to grow."

Misuse and overuse of antimicrobials are the main causes for the development of drug-resistant pathogens, while the lack of clean water and sanitation and inadequate infection prevention and control promotes the spread of microbes, some of which can be resistant to antimicrobial treatment. A core value of Liberia's initiative, Njie said, is

### HIGHLIGHTS

- **FAO, USAID Strengthens Liberia's Fight Against Antimicrobial Resistance**
- **FAO Liberia Signs Letters of Agreement with National Charcoal Union, BOTPAL & NUCFDCs**
- **FAO Describes Safe Tenure Rights Fundamental to Ending Poverty in Liberia**
- **FAO, GOL and Partners Validate Key Policy Documents to Promote Agriculture**
- **FAO, GOL Trains Fishmongers and Processors on Hygienic Fish Handling Techniques**
- **Liberia Observes First World Soil Day-Creates Awareness on Importance of Soil Management**

the concrete and positive transformation of the food system in an economically social and environmentally sustainable manner in order to achieve the 2030 agenda of health and prosperity for all. She expressed the hope that the participants' work during the next five days will lead to the desired results and allow responsible action for drastically reducing AMR in Liberia, Africa and the world at large.

The national workshop aims to evaluate the implementation of the AMR-National Action Plan (AMR-NAP) or the various AMR activities using FAO's Progressive Management Pathway for Antimicrobial Resistance (FAO-PMP-AMR) tool and to help Liberia formulate short and medium term actions to improve implementation of the AMR-NAP.

Launching the national assessment on AMR in Liberia, Health Minister Wilhelmina Jallah noted that people attribute antibiotics resistance to the Ministry of Health

since it is responsible to bring antibiotics and other drugs into the country. Jallah disclosed that there are no borders for resistant microorganisms, which transfer easily between sectors, hence the need for a One Health approach to manage antimicrobial resistance (AMR).

‘One Health,’ according to the WHO, is an integrated, unifying approach to balance and optimize the health of people, animals and the environment; particularly important to prevent, predict, detect, and respond to global health threats such as COVID-19. Minister Jallah defined AMR as a silent pandemic killing millions of people world-wide and admonished the participants to take the assessment seriously, as Liberia anticipates maintaining the gains made so far. “It’s up to all of us to get on board the fight against the silent pandemic. If we are healthy, and the animals are healthy and the plants and the environment are healthy, then the One Health approach will work for us all. If not, we lose the war before it starts.”

A new World Health Organization (WHO) report reveals high levels of resistance in bacteria, causing life-threatening bloodstream infections, as well as increasing resistance to treatment in several bacteria causing common infections in the community based on data reported by 87 countries in 2020.

The Executive Director of the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority (NaFAA), also speaking at the national workshop intimated that some 60 percent of the infectious diseases that affect humans are of animal origin. Emma Glassco said AMR poses a serious threat to food security and livelihood thereby increasing global concerns. The high prevalence of bacterial infection in fish leads to frequent use of antibiotics and thus their persistence in the aquatic environment which results in the proliferations of antibiotic resistance materials. “We need to find solution to this problem. We need to support the One Health Policy,” she added. Glassco called on FAO, USAID and other partners to work with the Liberian Government to ensure the country’s policy on AMR and AMR use and the National Action Plan are implemented to the letter.

A 2020 FAO facilitated situational analysis study on AMR in Liberia under the USAID funded Global Health Security Agenda, recommended increased certification of stakeholders in the implementation of the national action plan.

The Lancet, a weekly peer-reviewed medical journal reports that AMR directly caused the deaths of at least 1.27 million deaths in 2019 — more than many widely recognized causes of death, such as malaria and HIV/ AIDs, with sub-Saharan Africa worst affected.

The national workshop targeted 30 participants and stakeholders’ representatives involved in AMR management from public/human health, animal health

and production, environmental and plant health, forestry, agricultural production, food safety, research and education sectors, the private sector and Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs).

## FAO Liberia Signs Letters of Agreement with National Charcoal Union, BOTPAL & NUCFDCs

FAO Liberia on 3 November 2022 signed a Letter of Agreement (LOA), with the National Charcoal Union of Liberia (NACUL). FAO, additionally signed LOAs with the Botanical Products Association of Liberia (BOTPAL) and the National Union of Community Forestry Development Committees (NUCFDCs), on 14 December 2022.

FAO’s mandate is to end hunger and malnutrition across the globe through sustainable agriculture, sustainably managing, preserving and restoring natural resources and ecosystems. The LOAs support goal 15 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) which seeks to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, FAO Representative in Liberia said, the contracts were meant to promote climate resilient landscapes and improved livelihood for Forest and Farm Producers Organizations in Lofa, Nimba and Gbarpolu Counties. Mariatou Njie noted the LOAs are also aimed at strengthening the capacities of Forest and Farm Producers Organizations (FFPOs), and to develop clear advocacy agendas for adequate representation toward a more inclusive governance of the forest sector. “Another goal of agreement of Forest Farm Facility (FFF),” Njie maintained, “is to support forest and farm producer organizations to be primary change agents of ‘Climate Resilient Landscapes and Improved Livelihoods’ in line with global objectives.”



At the signing ceremony

According to Njie, the LOAs will further facilitate strengthening smallholders, women, community and

indigenous peoples' producer organizations through livelihood support, while sustainably managing the forest and farm resources, as well as consolidating policy engagements.

The long-term goal of the LOAs is to improve sustainable charcoal production, harvesting Non-Timber Forest Products, and sustainably managing forest resources to improve livelihood.



FAOR Mariatou Njie speaking at the signing ceremony

The FAO Representative described the producers as key players in poverty reduction and significant contributors to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

NACUL's President, Richard Dorbor, remarking at the signing ceremony called on charcoal consumers to responsibly use the product to prevent climate change through the preclusion of de-forestation. Dorbor urged FAO to engage the Liberian government to ensure that the Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Forest and Fisheries (VGGT) is fully implemented because NACUL cannot succeed in the absence of collaboration with the government.

He wants government to jointly work with charcoal producers and forest dwellers to make policies that reflect the inputs of people benefitting from the forests, claiming that such collaboration will enhance proper management of the sector.

"To sustain the forest, we need to involve those whose livelihood depends on the forest. We need to consult them. They need to participate in every legal action that may affect them. And that is what we are seeing the government not doing." Government, he lamented, creates policies without the involvement of forest users. "And when they come up with these policies, the implementation becomes a problem because they did not consult charcoal producers and forest users thereby leading to failure of the policies."

Dorbor appealed to FAO to engage the Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia, EPA, and the Forestry Development Authority, FDA, to ensure policies crafted on 'sustaining the forests of Liberia' have inputs from forest users and charcoal producers.

The LOAs represent the second phase of the Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) Project, with its unique focus on FFPOs as vital agents for change and will contribute to achieving at least 11 of the 17 SDGs through focused work.

## FAO Describes Safe Tenure Rights Fundamental to Ending Poverty in Liberia

FAO says securing tenure right is fundamental to its commitment to ending extreme poverty and promoting prosperity across Liberia. The FAO statement was made at the National Dialogue on the Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Forest and Fisheries "VGGT, held at Corina Hotel in Monrovia.

In Liberia, the National Dialogue was organized and co-convened by the Multi Actor Platform on Land Governance and Responsible Agricultural Investment (MAP Liberia Platform), Liberia Land Authority (LLA), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Ministry of Agriculture - key VGGT facilitators in Liberia.

Speaking at the ceremony, FAO Liberia's Assistant Representative for Programs described the organization of the dialogue as very timely, when recognition of tenure rights and equitable access to land, fisheries and forests is central to the eradication of hunger and poverty, and the sustenance of peace in Liberia.

Octavius Quarbo, deputizing for the FAO Representative in Liberia, asserted that the 2018 Land Rights Act sets the legal foundation for the recognizing customary land rights, thus putting communities at the center of land and forest governance; adding that the effort is a global consensus that seeks to encourage countries to recognize the need to protect "legitimate" as well as "legal" tenure rights.

The dialogue in Liberia brought together all constituencies, including representatives of rural communities, women, and youth; and provided an opportunity for reflection and re-focusing of national-level roadmaps for land reform, oriented around the key vocabulary and principles of the VGGT.

The dialogue marked the 10th anniversary of the VGGT held under the theme: "Taking stock, raising awareness and commitment for the further implementation of the guidelines and fisheries resources".

The VGGT, the FAO Assistant Program Representative maintained, is fully consistent with the format of other FAO Voluntary Instruments that set out principles for Responsible Practices and is key for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD). “A consensual guideline like the VGGT contributes to improving the governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests with the goal of achieving food security for all.”

Through its umbrella Program Supporting Responsible Investments in Agriculture and Food Systems, FAO is providing support to responsible investment and application of the Committee on World Food Security Responsible Agricultural Investment (CFS-RAI) Principles by engaging relevant actors including small-scale producers and their organizations, policy makers, civil society organizations, academia and the private sector to raise awareness about the 10 principles among them. This is why the VGGT aligns with the RAI specifically Principle 5, Respect tenure of land, fisheries and forest and access to water.



FAO Assistant Rep. for Programmes, Octavius Quarbo speaking at the program

As a way of supporting the implementation of the VGGT in Liberia, Quarbo stated FAO has worked with the Civil Society Organizations, Land Rights Working Group, in order to reach a wide range of CSO actors to strengthen their understanding of the VGGT to effectively engage in the institutional framework for tenure policies.

FAO, with funding from the German Government, implemented three projects in Liberia on VGGT and findings of the end-of-project evaluation, show the interventions which supported country level implementation of the VGGT, delivered learning programs, and facilitated strategic support for the long term implementation of the VGGT, mainly contributing to the passage of the Land Rights Law. The activities implemented in Liberia were linked with those implemented in Sierra Leone, as Liberia faces similar issues of tenure governance.

Under these interventions, FAO Liberia worked with the VGGT Secretariat and the Liberia Land Authority (LLA), to organize four regional awareness workshops and a

national radio sensitization and advocacy campaign on the implementation of the VGGT, activities that directly led to the passage of the Land Rights Act.

According to the FAO Assistant Representative, the activities were aimed at getting stakeholders better prepared for governance of tenure, and has built stronger CSO networks, and raised awareness at grass levels. Although government is responsible to govern and address tenure related problems affecting the people, civil society, the private sector, and others concerned with tenure governance are to contribute to improving the policy and the legal and organizational frameworks that regulate tenure rights.

As a technical and financial co-convenor of the National Land Conference held in March of this year – which culminated into the “Gbehzohn Declaration” – FAO assures that it stands ready to build on the gains made by the Multi Actor Platform on Land Governance and Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI) to promote secure tenure rights.

Delivering the keynote address at the dialogue, Leelia R. Andrews, Deputy Minister for Technical Services at the Agriculture Ministry said, member countries of the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS) have committed themselves to upholding and applying the guidelines and principles of the (VGGT).

Deputy Minister Andrews further said the dialogue was also an opportunity to mobilize, renew concrete political commitments and identify next steps for further implementing the Guidelines built on past voluntary instruments and human rights obligations adopted in multi-lateral institutions developed through a consultative process adopted by all member states of the World Committee on Food Security.

While significant progress have been made, Deputy Minister Andrews lamented that considerable challenges remain to be implemented, ten years after the endorsement of the VGGT; and that it was time to take stock and assess the level of implementation done on the Guidelines as an orientation for national-level tenure reform processes and as a tool to contribute to tenure security at the local levels.

“The Ministry of Agriculture has learned lessons from protests against the Sime Darby and Golden Veroleum concessions, citizens were deposed from their land without appropriate provisions, thus depriving them access to their farm land, water for fishing, and forest where they seek food and herbs for medicinal purposes.”

Minister Andrews encouraged the participants to be objective in their discussions of investment opportunities

and activities in Liberia and come up with appropriate recommendations that would further move the country towards full implementation of the Guidelines.

Other speakers at the ceremony included Roland Massaquoi, President of the Bong County Community College, Atty. J. Adams Manobah, Chairman of the Liberia Land Authority, and Franklin Jackson, Member of the Steering Committee of the MAP Liberia Platform. Roland Massaquoi, former lead consultant of the VGGT Process in Liberia said the VGGT is being adopted into the curriculum of the collage to be offered as a required course at the level.



Rural Community members

For his part, Franklin Jackson of the Map Liberia Platform emphasized the need to protect the environment. Jackson said protecting the environment for farmers would help save the land farmers have acquired and are using for their livelihoods.

Political will of the Liberian Government through the Liberia Land Authority to fully implement the Land Rights Act (LRA), the failure to complete the development of instruments needed for the complete implementation of the LRA, and incomplete land governance structures at the national, county and community levels were few of the challenges highlighted at the dialogue.

## FAO, GOL and Partners Validate Key Policy Documents to Promote Agriculture

FAO has described agriculture as being very vital to the continued diversification of Liberia's economy and to rural prosperity and food security for all Liberians. FAO's Assistant Representative for Programmes, Octavius Quarbo, said the country's agricultural market system is exceedingly complex and building the sector requires a system's approach that encompasses research and extension, and targets all components of the value chains.

"Farmers won't be able to take advantage of market prospects without connections to demand-driven research, skilled extension services, and market information." Quarbo made the statement while delivering official remarks on behalf of FAO Liberia's Representative, Mariatou Njie, at a daylong workshop to validate two cardinal agricultural policy documents, held at the Royal Grand Hotel in Monrovia.

FAO, as a leading international specialized agency for food and agriculture, Quarbo intimated, is working with the government to address its priority of ensuring food security in Liberia and other countries. "FAO will closely work with the government in the areas of research and extension, climate resilience, green economy, sustainable land management, agricultural growth, nutrition and food security."

The documents, the Agriculture Extension Policy and the Strategic Plan of the Central Agriculture Research Institute, (CARI), call for the establishment, advancement, and management of an agricultural extension, advisory service and research that will be demand-driven, market-oriented, and utilize agricultural innovations.

The validation ceremony was a critical component of FAO's Linking Extension and Research to Farmers for Sustainable Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition Project, being jointly implemented with the Agriculture Ministry and funded by the European Union. Victor Sumo, Director General of CARI, Moses Zinnah, former Agriculture Minister and University of Liberia Vice President for Academic Affairs, George Forpoh, Deputy Agriculture Minister for Regional Development, Research and Extension, heads of universities, farmers and journalists, as well as other partners, were in attendance.

George Forpoh, speaking on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Jeanine Cooper, noted that the Government of Liberia's National Development Plan, the Pro Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD) 2018- 2023, identifies Agriculture as a key priority for economic growth.

According to Forpoh, the Ministry of Agriculture is pleased with the progress made so far for the preparation of the National Agriculture Extension Policy and the Central Agricultural Research Strategic plan. "There is an urgent need to strengthen agricultural research, so that it can provide innovative and science-based solutions to local agriculture problems."

Forpoh further said, Liberia in its National Advisory and Extension Services Policy (2012), articulated a vision for demand-driven, decentralized public agricultural research and extension institutions, but the country's extension services, like those of other nations, is not yet to realize the goal. The Deputy Agriculture Minister lauded the European

Union for funding the project and thanked FAO and other partners for making frantic efforts for the validation of the policies, which he said could transform the agriculture sector and promote food security.

Although the policy and strategic plan were just validated Monday, 28 November 2022, participants at program believed the documents could change the game when it comes to improving the agriculture sector, if adequately funded and implemented.

Given work previously done on developing an extension curriculum, the University of Liberia is currently offering Extension at the undergraduate level and is expected to commence a graduate degree programme beginning March of 2023, Forpoh maintained. He also said the Nimba University has begun using the documents as a module for Extension Service Training.



FAO Assistant Rep. for Programmes speaking at policy validation ceremony

## FAO, GOL Trains Fishmongers and Processors on Hygienic Fish Handling Techniques

FAO and the Liberian Government are making frantic efforts to end unhygienic fish handling and processing by empowering fishmongers and processors with the requisite knowledge to safely manage fish products in line with global standards.

FAO, working with the National Fishery and Aqua-cultural Authority (NaFAA), trained over 30 fishmongers and fish processor associations on “improved fish handling and processing best practices.” By hygienically handling their fish and improving the processing (drying) methods, fishmongers and processors will add value and quality to their products, trade on the world stage and earn more money.

Government officials, civil society, fishing community leaders and journalists participated in the training which

promoted the usage of modern fish processing technologies and observing COVID-19 measures, under an FAO project, with funding from the Japanese Government. The project is titled: “The Livelihood Empowerment for Women in Small-scale Fisheries During and After COVID-19,” and promotes Food Security and Nutrition, Resilience Building and Sustainable Livelihood.

FAO Assistant Representative for Programmes, Octavius Quarbo stated that Liberian fishmongers and processors are handling and processing fish, but their methods may not be up to the prescribed international standards to add value to Liberian fish products. Quarbo speaking on behalf of FAO Representative in Liberia, Mariatou Njie, said the training is the first of in a series that FAO intends to execute on hygienic fish handling and improved processing techniques for fish mongers and processors as well as other actors in the fishery sector. Quarbo lauded the Japanese Government for sponsoring the Fishery Project being implemented by FAO Liberia in Montserrado, Margibi and Grand Bassa Counties.

Representing the Director General of the National Fishery and Aquaculture Authority, William Boeh, Deputy Director General for Technical Services at NaFAA, urged the participants to acquire the knowledge needed to promote the sanitary handling of fish and utilize the improved processing technologies developed. Boeh asked FAO and partners to ensure that the requisite knowledge be provided to the participants to enable them disseminate the proper information on improved fish handling and processing techniques to others in their respective communities, associations, organizations and agencies.

He warned fishmongers and fish processors against dangerous fishing and fish processing methods that put consumers at risk. “Two or three years ago, there were people using pampers to smoke fish and it was a difficult thing. Some fishermen carry poison, dynamite and formaldehyde to fish making the fish dangerous for consumption.”

Speaking on behalf of the participants, the President of AwfishNet Annette Johnson said the training was good because it taught them the importance of safely handling and processing fish and the values that come with observing such best practices-good health and more earnings. Johnson lauded FAO and NaFFA for the workshop and the People of Japan for funding the project.

The workshop discussed the disadvantages of the traditional fish drying method currently being used in Liberia which uses metal and mud dryers for drying fish and the improved fish drying technology being introduced - the FAO-Thiaroye Processing Technique (FTT).

The FTT, an innovative technique with important advantages for actors of the fisheries supply chain, was designed through the collaborative efforts of FAO and the National Training Center for Fisheries and Aquaculture Technicians (CNFTPA).

In Liberia, the usual processing methods cause serious health implications for both processors and consumers. The main hazard relates to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), which are known to have cancer-occurring potential. In addition, the metal drums used for smoking are often sharp at the edges and sometimes cut the processor.



The new fish drying method FAO is promoting (FAO's Thiaroye Processing Technique-FTT.)

Fish is a food with exceptional nutritional value providing high-quality protein, vitamins, essential micronutrients, and minerals. These compounds are often not readily available in other foodstuffs. However, fish-borne infections are among the major causes of disease and death worldwide. Pollution of the water environment and unclean handling practices along the fish supply chain can lead to contaminated fish and thereby lead to health problems for consumers.

More than 60 percent of the world's production of smoked fishery products occurs in Africa and Asia, highlighting their tremendous significance in food and nutrition security and as a means for livelihood improvement.

## Liberia Observes First World Soil Day- Creates Awareness on Importance of Soil Management

Liberia has joined other countries around the globe to officially celebrate, for the first time, World Soil Day (WSD) under the theme: "Soils, Where Food Begins."

World Soil Day, organized by the Global Soil Partnership, GSP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), is celebrated on the 5th of December every year.

The observance in Liberia focuses on awareness creation on the importance of soil management, the production of soil information for better agricultural intervention and the importance of keeping the soil healthy for the sustainable management of soil resources.

Participants came from the Ministry of Agriculture, the Central Agriculture Research Institute (CARI), the University of Liberia, Stella Maris Polytechnic University, the William V. Tubman University, Cuttington University, and other higher institutions of learning, high schools and the media.

Assistant FAO Representative for Program, Octavius Quarbo, described the WSD observance as a milestone, given the level of formality, inclusiveness and the practical experiences of soil management practitioners who participated in an FAO funded GOL/FAO soil data collection process.

Speaking on behalf of FAO Representative in Liberia, Mariatou Njie, Quarbo disclosed that FAO and partners are endeavoring to jointly mobilize resources to scale up soil data collection activities already undertaken in Nimba, with support from the ongoing Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) to the other counties of Liberia as a means of informing efforts aimed at strengthening mitigation and adaptation efforts on climate change. "Once a national level soil information system is available in the coming years, dependent on resource mobilization, FAO, the Government of Liberia and public tertiary institutions of learning will build on efforts of curriculum reforms already initiated for Extension education."

FAO Assistant Program Representative used the occasion to call for continued partnership between FAO and the GOL, as well as development partners including the European Union, African Development Bank, Sweden, Germany, Japan, the UAE and private sector actors to accelerate core efforts aimed at realizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Delivering the keynote address, Prof. Gregory Taplah, Director of the Crop Resource Division at the Agriculture Ministry called on Liberians to substantially invest in the soil. “Remember now, that President William R. Tolbert of Liberia once said, the soil is a bank, invest in it,” he added. Taplah noted that it was important that a nation knows its soil information for better agriculture intervention, adding that FAO and other development partners are working with government, especially, the Agriculture Ministry to provide soil information for investment purposes.

He lauded FAO’s Technical Cooperation Program (TCP), aimed at strengthening soil analysis and information systems to enhance sustainable soil management and support evidence based decision making in Liberia. With implementation and leadership support from the Ministry and the University of Liberia, Taplah said, the FAO funded project is making immense contribution towards achieving the sustainable development goals by helping with data for land use and crop production.

The Project has provided equipment for the Ministry of Agriculture and the University of Liberia laboratories and is building capacity on the first digital soil survey, with soil mapping undertaken initially in Nimba county.

Taplah whose statements were contained in a speech delivered on behalf of Deputy Agriculture Minister for Technical Services, Leelia R. Andrews, detailed that also in the making, is the development of the Liberia Soil Information System (LibSIS).

The Liberia Soil Information System is a user friendly, digitized database being developed under the FAO TCP where soil information and data will be uploaded for public consumption.

“These contributions, will therefore make the Land and Water Resource Division of the Ministry of Agriculture to achieve its mandate in undertaking soil survey and soil mapping, and other soil related activities for the Country.”

Taplah praised FAO and other development partners for their immense support to the Agriculture Ministry and to the University of Liberia for hosting the soil facility at its Fendell campus.



Soil scientists analyzing soil types in rural Montserrado

### About World Soil Day:

The International Union of Soil Sciences (IUSS) recommended in 2002 the celebration of World Soil Day, WSD. FAO supported the formal establishment of WSD as a global awareness raising platform under the leadership of the Kingdom of Thailand and within the framework of the Global Soil Partnership.

In June 2013, an FAO Conference unanimously endorsed World Soil Day and requested its official adoption at the 68th UN General Assembly. In December 2013, the UN General Assembly responded by designating 5 December 2014 as the first official World Soil Day.



World Soil Day

### Contact information:

FAO Representation in Liberia  
Email: [FAO-LR@fao.org](mailto:FAO-LR@fao.org)  
Website: <https://www.fao.org/liberia>  
Twitter: @FAOLiberia



Some rights reserved. This work is available under a CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO licence

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
Monrovia, Liberia