

Existing rates of: **Wasting: 5.6%** **Stunting: 32.1%** **Proportion of population underweight: 15.3%**

Source: Gov. of Liberia (DHS, 2013)





















Strong Performance

- Spending on agriculture (10.5% of public spending in 2014) meets government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.
- Policymakers in Liberia benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2013.
- The Government of Liberia promotes complementary feeding practices.
- In Liberia 95.9% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2013.
- In Liberia, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.




Areas for improvement




- Liberia's spending in its health sector (11.9% of public spending in 2014) is close to, yet not fully meeting government commitments set out in the African Union's Abuja Declaration (15% of public spending).
- Government of Liberia has not ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is weak and land markets do not function well.
- In Liberia, the law gives women and men equal economic rights and equal legal access to agricultural land. However, these laws are not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Relative to other HANCI countries, Liberia's medium/long term national development policy (Liberia National Vision 2030 Summary Report) places weak importance to nutrition.
- Liberia does not have a separate budget line for nutrition; this prevents transparency and accountability for spending.
- The Government of Liberia has not enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (16.9% in 2015) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- Social safety nets in Liberia are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.
- Civil registration rates are weak (24.6% in 2013) and potentially hold back children's access to critical public services such as health and education.

Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

























Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	 10.5%	2014	3rd
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹	 11.9%	2014	13rd
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ²	 Weak	2014	41st
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ²	 Moderate	2013	Joint 34th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	 24.6%	2013	40th
 Functioning of social protection systems ²	 Weak	2016	Joint 20th
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ²	 Moderate	2006	Joint 8th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ³	 In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's economic rights ³	 In Law, not in Practice	2011	Joint 1st
 Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)	 Yes	2006	Joint 1st

¹ Possible scores are:  <75% of agriculture (Maputo) and health (Abuja) spending pledges  >=75 % and <100%  >=100%

² Possible scores are:  Very Weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very Strong

³ Possible scores are:  Not in Law  In Law Not in Practice  In Law & Practice

Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	NCI Rank of 45
 Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes)	 No	2015	Joint 29th
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	 88%	2013	Joint 22nd
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	 Yes	2011	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	 75.6%	2015	Joint 28th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	 16.9%	2015	37th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	 95.9%	2013	12nd
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	 Weak	2015- 2030	Joint 35th
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	 Yes	2012	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	 Yes	2015	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	 Yes	2015	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	 Yes	2013	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMSB [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	 Not Enshrined in Law	2016	Joint 33rd

¹ Possible scores are:  Very Weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

² Possible scores are:  Not Enshrined in Law  Few/Many Aspects Enshrined  Fully enshrined.

[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes