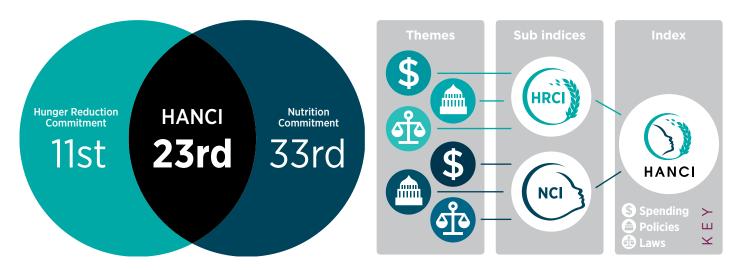
Example 2 Key data for Liberia





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.

Example 2 Key data for Liberia



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 | | | | | |
| be 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 | | |
| ② Constitutional right to social security (yes/no) | Yes | 2006 | Joint 1st | | |
| Possible scores are: <75% of agriculture (Maputo) and health (Abuja) spending pledges <=75 % and <100% <=>=100% Possible scores are: Very Weak/Weak Moderate Strong/Very Strong 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 | | | | |
| ICMBS [^] Enshrined in domestic law ² | | Not Enshrined in Law | 2016 | Joint 33rd |
| 1 Describle scares are: \(\text{Vary Weak \(\text{Meak}\) \(\text{Mederate}\) \(\text{Ctrang \(\text{Vary C}\)}\) | trong | (Note: Derformance relativ | o to other countri | 05) |

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

[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes







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