## NUTRITION PROFILE

## Liberia

accelerating health, social and economic development outcomes through improved nutrition
Liberia has made some progress toward reducing stunting and improving exclusive breastfeeding rates. Yet malnutrition continues to affect nearly one-third of all children under-five, and policies that help ensure the optimal feeding of infants and young children are lacking. To realize the full health, social and economic benefits of improved nutrition, Liberia should:

- Scale up coverage of proven Direct Nutrition Interventions (DNI) in the public health care system
- Ensure implementation of nutrition-sensitive interventions at scale through strong implementation of the multi-sectoral Food and Nutrition Strategy and common results framework, including increased coordination between sectors
- Strengthen the policy and legislative environment that fosters positive nutrition outcomes, including the National Nutrition Policy, adoption of the Infant and Young Child Feeding policies and the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes
Develop a costed plan for nutrition and mobilize adequate resources to support implementation of proven directnutrition and nutrition-sensitive interventions

INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES ${ }^{1}$

| Early initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour | $61 \%$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Exclusive breastfeeding of infants under 6 months | $55 \%$ |
| Breastfeeding at 1 year | $88 \%$ |
| Minimum acceptable diet (6-23 months) | $4 \%$ |
| Minimum dietary diversity (6-23 months) | $11 \%$ |

PROGRESS AGAINST STUNTING ${ }^{2}$


## CHILD NUTRITION INDICATORS ${ }^{3}$



14\% of children are born with low birthweight

Malnutrition has lasting effects on individuals, families and nations ${ }^{4}$

- NEARLY HALF of all child deaths are related to poor nutrition
- 10\% or more of a person's lifetime earnings can be lost due to lower productivity, reduced cognitive ability and increased health care costs
$\mathbf{3 \%}$ to $\mathbf{1 6 \%}$ of the GDP in African economies is lost due to undernutrition

CHILD MORTALITY ${ }^{5}$
70 deaths per 1,000 live births which puts Liberia off-track to contribute to reducing under-five mortality to 25 per 1,000 live births (Sustainable Development Goal 3).

MATERNAL NUTRITION AND HEALTH

| Women of reproductive age with anaemia | $49 \%^{6}$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Women of reproductive age, thinness | $6 \%^{7}$ |
| Women of reproductive age, short stature | $2 \%^{8}$ |

PROGRESS AGAINSt the world health ASSEmbly'S GLObal NUTRItion targets $2025^{9}$

|  |  |  |  | $g$ |  | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under-five stunting, 2013 | Under-five wasting, 2013 | Under-five overweight, 2013 | Women of reproductive age anaemia, 2011 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Exclusive } \\ \text { breastfeeding, } \\ 2013 \end{gathered}$ | birthweight |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { WHA } \\ \text { Global } \\ \text { Nutrition } \\ \text { Target } \end{array}$ | 40\% reduction in the number of children under-five who are stunted | Reduce and maintain childhood wasting to less than 5\% | No increase in childhood overweight | $50 \%$ reduction of anaemia in women of reproductive age | Increase the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months up to at least $50 \%$ | $30 \%$ reduction in low birth weight |
| Liberia's Progress | On course, good progress | Off course | On course, good progress | Off course | On course | N/A |

POLITICAL COMMITMENT FOR NUTRITION

| Maternity Leave | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}^{10}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| International Code of Marketing of <br> Breast-milk Substitutes | No legal measures ${ }^{n}$ |
| Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan | Yes $^{12}$ |
| Costed Nutrition Plan | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}^{13}$ |
| Separate Nutrition Budget | Yes (2014) |
| SUN Country | Since 2014 $4^{15}$ |

CATEGORIZATION OF ODE LEGISLATION ${ }^{16}$

No legal measures: country has taken no action or has implemented the Code only through voluntary agreements or other non-legal measures (includes countries that have drafted legislation but not enacted it).

IMPROVING NUTRITION STRENGTHENS NATIONS AS A LEADING CONTRIBUTOR TO: ${ }^{17}$

- Reducing mortality rates
-Promoting optimal growth and development
- Decreasing the risk of infectious diseases

Protecting against chronic conditions later in life - Improving future earning potential

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2 UNCEF/WHO/WB 2015
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