
Liberia: Nutrition Profile

Background

Decades of mismanagement and 14 years of civil war virtually destroyed Liberia's economy, demolished physical infrastructure, and damaged agricultural productivity. A low-income country that heavily relies on foreign assistance revenue, Liberia continues to be one of the world's poorest countries, ranked 174 out of 187 in the United Nations Development Programme 2013 Human Development Index. The economy rebounded strongly after the 2008–9 global financial downturn and grew at 8.3 percent in 2012,¹ thanks to prudent macroeconomic management, inflows of foreign direct investment, increased production in iron ore, and increased activity in the construction and services sectors. Sustained economic growth, combined with low inflation and strategic social interventions, has enabled significant progress in reducing poverty. The proportion of the population living below the poverty line decreased from 64 percent in 2007 to 56 percent in 2010.² Agriculture sector development will be critical to lifting more Liberians out of poverty, as more than two-thirds of Liberians depend on agriculture for their livelihood and the sector accounts for more than 60 percent of the GDP.³ Liberia is not on track to eradicate extreme poverty or hunger (MDG 1) or improve maternal health (MDG 5), but it is on track to reduce child mortality (MDG 4).⁴

Nutrition Situation

Food insecurity is widespread, with every fifth household considered food insecure, mainly affecting poor rural households with informal livelihoods. The highest rates of food insecurity are found in Bomi (55 percent), Grand Kru (46 percent), and River Cess (45 percent) counties.⁵ Rates of chronic and acute undernutrition have decreased in the past six years, but almost one-third of children under five remain stunted and micronutrient deficiencies are highly prevalent.^{6,7} Stunting increases with age, peaking at 42 percent in children 36–47 months in age, and affects males (34 percent) more than females (29 percent). Regional disparities are apparent, with stunting lower in Greater Monrovia (27 percent) than in other urban or rural areas (33 percent). By county, large differences in underweight are observed with only 9 percent of children in Montserrado underweight and 25 percent of children in River Gee underweight.⁶ The rate of exclusive breastfeeding has significantly improved in the last six years, but only slightly more than half of infants are exclusively breastfed. Poor dietary diversity and diarrheal disease caused by improper hygiene and sanitation contribute to suboptimal nutritional outcomes. Malaria is a critical public health issue, with 45 percent of children testing positive, which accounts for a significant proportion of anemia in children under five.⁸

Liberia Nutrition Data		
Population	4.1 million	
Population under 5 years of age (0-59 months)	700,000	
	DHS 2007⁷	DHS 2013⁶
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 (0-59 months)	39%	32%
Prevalence of underweight among children under 5 (0-59 months)	19%	15%
Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 (0-59 months)	8%	6%
Prevalence of anemia among children aged 6-59 months	n/a	63% ⁸
Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (15-49 years)	n/a	33% ⁹
Prevalence of thinness among women of reproductive age (15-49 years)	10%	n/a
Prevalence of children aged 0-5 months exclusively breastfed	29%	55%
Prevalence of breastfed children aged 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet	30%	n/a

National Nutrition Policies

The Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy, launched in 2012, aims to transform Liberia into a middle-income country by 2030, and incorporates a focus on food security and nutrition. The Nutrition Division in the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare is implementing the National Policy on Nutrition (2008). The Policy focuses on increasing use of locally produced food, reducing micronutrient deficiencies through supplementation, and fortifying food to reduce nationwide chronic and acute malnutrition. There is also a national Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (FSNS) and a Food and Agriculture Policy and Strategy (FAPS) in place. Furthermore, Liberia will host the next ECOWAS Nutrition Forum in 2014, on the theme, "Nutrition and MDGs in ECOWAS countries: progress, challenges, and perspectives." Liberia has not yet joined Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN), a global movement that unites national leaders, civil society, bilateral and multilateral organizations, donors, businesses, and researchers in a collective effort to improve nutrition.

Liberia signed a Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Compact in 2009. CAADP is an African-led program bringing together governments and diverse stakeholders to reduce hunger and poverty and promote economic growth in African countries through agricultural development. The Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Program (LASIP), finalized in 2010, identifies priority for investment projects aligning national objectives and the CAADP. The government has committed to increasing its budget share for agriculture from the current level of 3 percent to 10 percent over the next five years. The LASIP/CAADP Agriculture Sector Investment and Development Program has four major sub-programs including land and water development, food and nutrition security, competitive value chains and market linkages, and institutional development.

USAID Programs: Accelerating Progress in Nutrition

USAID/Liberia has designed a comprehensive approach to addressing undernutrition and stunting within its target counties. Mirroring the 1,000 Days campaign modeled on the SUN: Framework for Action, USAID/Liberia's nutrition interventions focus on the following: a) Essential Nutrition Actions (ENA) promotion; b) vitamin A supplementation; c) diarrhea reduction through hygiene promotion; and d) anemia reduction. USAID/Liberia support the MOHSW's Essential Package of Health Services to address child undernutrition, using general community health volunteers (gCHVs) to conduct rapid nutrition assessments of children and refer undernourished children to health facilities for assessment and enrollment into therapeutic or supplementary feeding programs. USAID/Liberia also works to ensure that vulnerable populations are covered with high impact health and nutrition interventions at the household, community, and facility levels, and also to build capacity of health facilities' staff and gCHVs to deliver these interventions.

The Rebuilding Health Services Project (**RBHS**) focuses on providing technical assistance to the Government of Liberia to improve health service delivery and promoting healthy behaviors through BCC, including nutrition education and targeted IYCF practices. RBHS works closely with LAUNCH and HANDS, and targets 990,337 people in 105 health facilities.

Feed the Future Progress

Feed the Future, the U.S. Government's global hunger and food security initiative, focuses on transforming value chains for staple foods and developing income and diet diversification value chains in order to increase incomes, diversify production, improve productivity and farming practices, and strengthen resilience. These activities are complemented by educational behavior change components, targeted food rations through the Preventing Malnutrition in Children under 2 Approach (PM2A), and improving healthcare capacity and coverage. The Feed the Future target regions were selected based on high levels of poverty, undernutrition, potential for agriculture development, and government priorities. The Feed the Future portfolio comprises one newly designed project, **Food and Enterprise Development (FED)**; two Food for Peace programs, **Health Agriculture Nutrition Development for Sustainability (HANDS)** and **Liberian Agricultural Upgrading, Nutrition and Child Health (LAUNCH)**; and the health project **RBHS**, which pre-dates Feed the Future.

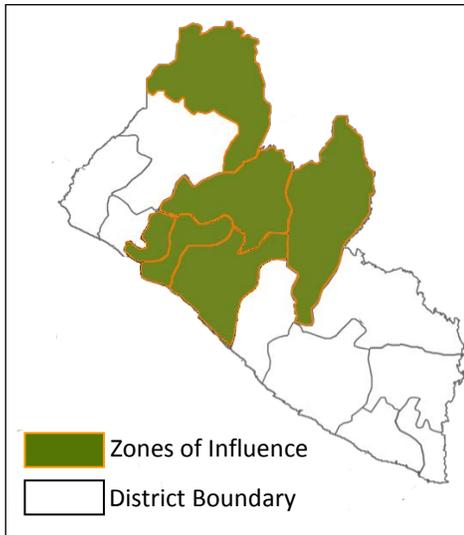
USAID/Liberia Feed the Future Targets for 2015

- Help an estimated 332,000 vulnerable Liberian women, children, and family members—mostly smallholder farmers—escape hunger and poverty.
- Reach more than 96,000 children with services to improve their nutrition and prevent stunting and child mortality.
- Significant numbers of additional rural populations will achieve improved income and nutritional status from strategic policy engagement and institutional investments.

The FED project has three components—agricultural productivity, enterprise development and capacity development—and is strengthening the value chains of four agricultural commodities (rice, cassava, vegetables, and goats) to improve the availability, access, and utilization of nutritious foods in Bong, Lofa, Nimba, Grand Bassa, Montserrado, and Margibi counties. The goal is to improve food availability and access and dietary diversity, and in turn, improve human nutrition. The nutrition component of FED began in 2013, integrating nutrition and hygiene messages into agricultural training and a county-specific nutrition campaign targeting undernourished women and children. In FY2012, close to 1,740 farmers and 91 farmer groups were trained in improved rice, cassava, and vegetable production practices. FED is introducing and promoting improved varieties of rice and cassava and working with the Central Agriculture Research Institute to establish demonstration sites.

Both LAUNCH and HANDS are FFP Title II MYAPs under the Feed the Future portfolio, which aim to improve smallholder production and post-harvest practices, integrate cash crops into markets, and address value chain constraints to accessing inputs and financial services. Both projects also link vulnerable households to community services, increase capacity of health facilities, and provide targeted rations using the PM2A approach. **LAUNCH** targets its efforts in the Bong and Nimba counties with a focus on the rice, cassava, vegetables, and goat value chains. Supplemental food rations are distributed monthly to children under two and pregnant and lactating women. Over the life of the program, LAUNCH's supplementary food rations will reach 19,294 pregnant or lactating women, 25,161 children under 2 years of age and 131,675 other family members.¹⁰

HANDS is located in the Grand Geddeh and River Gee counties, focusing on the local production and direct distribution of fortified cereals. It will develop and distribute a fortified cassava product using U.S.-sourced value-added products. There will be a home garden component to improve consumption during lean seasons. The project will also introduce new crops such as legumes and higher-value vegetables and fruits.



Liberia: Feed the Future Zones of Influence

Other USAID Nutrition-Related Development Assistance

PEPFAR supports members of the Armed Forces, and other groups, who are living with HIV and AIDS through training and outreach activities aimed at reducing stigma and discrimination, promoting psychosocial support to the infected and affected, and supplying improved “Care Kits” that will include basic nutritional supplements.¹¹

The Office of Food for Peace (FFP) now targets approximately 196,000 food-insecure Liberians in Bong, Nimba, Grand Gedeh, Maryland and River Gee counties. Programs are described above, under the “Feed the Future Progress” section.

Liberia joined the *Committing to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed* campaign in 2012, and pledged to reduce under-five mortality to 20 or fewer deaths per 1,000 live births by 2035 by reducing the leading preventable causes of child mortality, including undernutrition.

References

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