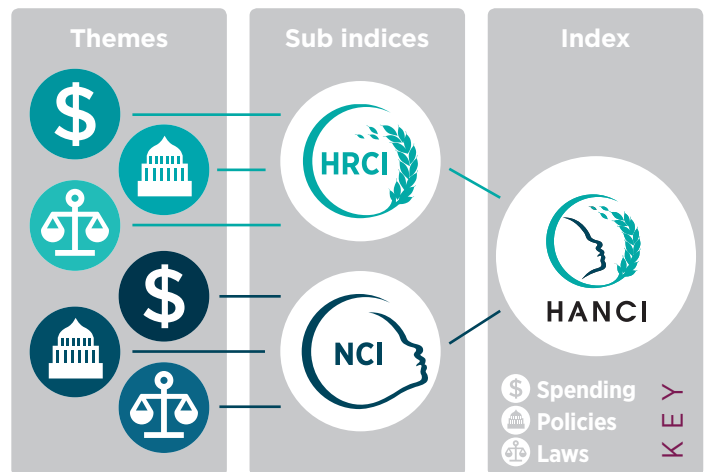
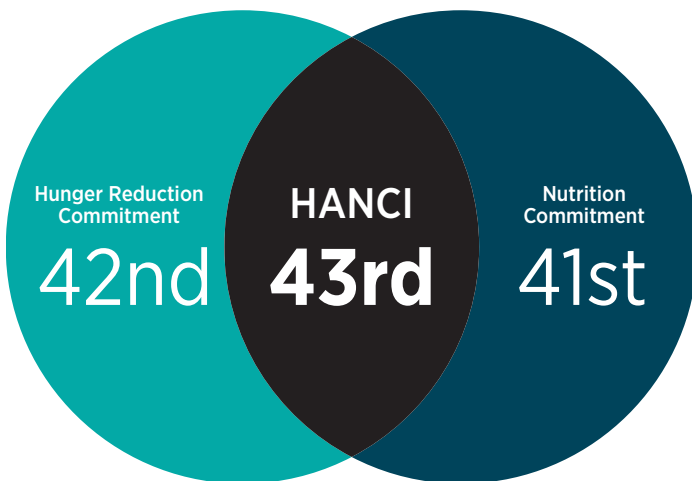


 **Key data for Sudan**



Existing rates of: **Wasting: 16.4%** **Stunting: 35%** **Proportion of population underweight: 32.2%**

Source: Gov. of Sudan (Household Health Survey, 2010)





















Strong Performance

- Sudan has devised a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- Policymakers in Sudan benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2014.
- The Government has enshrined aspects of the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of Sudan promotes complementary feeding practices.
- In Sudan, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.

Areas for improvement

- Spending on agriculture (2.55% of public spending in 2013), does not meet government commitments set out in the African Union’s Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Sudan’s spending in its health sector (10.7% of public spending in 2012) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- In Sudan, law does neither give women economic rights or agricultural land access rights equal to men. This increases women and children’s vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Relative to other HANCI countries, Sudan’s medium/ long term national development policy (The Five-Year Plan) places weak importance to nutrition.
- Sudan does not have a separate budget line for nutrition; this prevents transparency and accountability for spending.
- Even though Sudan has developed a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy, clear time-bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism are still lacking.
- Weak access to an improved source of drinking water (55.5% in 2012) and an improved sanitation facility (23.6% in 2012) prevents positive outcomes for hunger and nutrition in Sudan.
- In Sudan, constitutional protection of the right to food is weak.
- The Government of Sudan does not provide social safety nets.

Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

























Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	 2.55%	2013	35th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹	 10.7%	2012	19th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ²	 Moderate	2013	Joint 19th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ²	 Moderate	2013	Joint 21st
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	 59.3%	2010	28th
 Functioning of social protection systems ²	 Very Weak	2014	Joint 43rd
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ²	 Weak	2011	Joint 18th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ³	 Not in Law	2014	Joint 41st
 Equality of women's economic rights ³	 Not in Law	2011	Joint 26th
 Constitution recognises the 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:  Weak  Moderate  Strong

⁴ 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	2012	Joint 28th
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	 83%	2012	Joint 25th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	 Yes	2010	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	 55.5%	2012	36th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	 23.6%	2012	Joint 28th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	 74.3%	2010	40th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	 Weak	2007-2011	Joint 36th
 National Nutrition Policy/Strategy (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	 No	2012	Joint 34th
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	 No	2012	Joint 32nd
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMS [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	 Aspects Enshrined	2014	Joint 26th

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

² Possible scores are:  Not Enshrined in Law  Voluntary Adoption  Fully enshrined.

[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes