

Existing rates of: **Wasting: 16.3%** **Stunting: 38.2%** **Proportion of population underweight: 33%**

Source: Gov. of Sudan (MICS, 2014)





















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 of Sudan promotes complementary feeding practices and has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 99% of children in 2014.
- In Sudan, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.




Areas for improvement




- Spending on agriculture (2.21% of public spending in 2014), 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 (11.6% 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).
- 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 2014) and an improved sanitation facility (23.6% in 2014) 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	 2.21%	2014	35th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹	 11.6%	2014	15th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ²	 Moderate	2014	20th
 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	2016	Joint 43rd
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ²	 Weak	2011	Joint 31st
 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
 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	2012	Joint 29th
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	 99%	2014	Joint 2nd
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	 Yes	2010	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	 55.5%	2014	40th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	 23.6%	2014	29th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	 79.1%	2014	39th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	 Weak	2007–2011	Joint 35th
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	 Yes	2015	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	 No	2012	Joint 36th
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	 No	2012	Joint 32nd
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMSB [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	 Few Aspects Enshrined	2016	Joint 28th

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