Key data for Sudan

Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index Africa (HANCI-Africa) compares 45 African countries for their performance on 22 indicators of political commitment to reduce hunger and undernutrition. Country scores are calculated in relation to the political commitment of the other countries in the index.

**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.

Existing rates of:

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

Source: Gov. of Sudan (MICS, 2014)
### Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index Africa (HANCI-Africa)

#### Key data for Sudan

#### Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public spending</th>
<th>Score*</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>HRCI Rank of 45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$ Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹</td>
<td>2.21%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>35th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>15th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public spending</th>
<th>Score*</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>NCI Rank of 45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$ Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Joint 29th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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**

- ICMBS* 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

www.africa.hancindex.org