

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

Source: Government of Sudan (MICS, 2014)





















### Strong Performance

- Spending on agriculture (13.4% of public spending in 2016) meets government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Sudan's spending in its health sector (18.1% of public spending in 2015) exceeds commitment (15%) set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.
- 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.
- In Sudan, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.




### Areas for improvement




- 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.
- Weak access to an improved source of drinking water (68% in 2014) and an improved sanitation facility (32.9% 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.
- Civil registration rates are weak (67.3% in 2014) and potentially hold back children's access to critical public services such as health and education.




## Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>	 13.4%	2016	5th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending <sup>2</sup>	 18.1%	2015	1st
<b>Policies</b>			
 Access to land (security of tenure) <sup>3</sup>	 Moderate	2016	Joint 19th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services <sup>3</sup>	 Moderate	2013	Joint 21st
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	 67.3%	2014	23rd
 Functioning of social protection systems <sup>3</sup>	 Very Weak	2016	Joint 43rd
<b>Laws</b>			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food <sup>3</sup>	 Weak	2016	Joint 29th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) <sup>4</sup>	 Not in Law	2014	Joint 41st
 Equality of women's economic rights <sup>4</sup>	 Not in Law	2014	Joint 26th
 Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)	 Yes	2006	Joint 1st

























<sup>1</sup> Possible scores are:  <75% of agri. spending pledges (AU commitments set out in the Maputo Declaration)  >=75% & <100%  >=100%

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  <75% of health spending pledges (AU commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration)  >=75% & <100%  >=100%

<sup>3</sup> Possible scores are:  Very Weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very Strong

<sup>4</sup> 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)	 Sectoral only	2017	Joint 17th
<b>Policies</b>			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	 72%	2015	Joint 22nd
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	 Yes	2010	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	 68%	2014	34th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	 32.9%	2014	23rd
 Health care visits for pregnant women	 79.1%	2014	39th
 Nutrition features in national development policy <sup>1</sup>	 Weak	2007-2011	Joint 38th
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	 Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	 Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	 Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
<b>Laws</b>			
 ICMSB <sup>^</sup> Enshrined in domestic law <sup>2</sup>	 Few Aspects Enshrined	2016	Joint 28th

<sup>1</sup> Possible scores are:  Very Weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  Not Enshrined in Law  Few/Many Aspects Enshrined  Fully enshrined.

<sup>^</sup> International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes