Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI) 2014

Key data for Sudan

**HANCI Global 2014_SD**

HANCI compares 45 developing countries for their performance on 22 indicators of political commitment to reduce hunger and undernutrition. All the countries compared in the index have high rates of 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** 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.

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

(Source: Gov. of Sudan (Household Health Survey, 2010))
### 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</td>
<td>2.55%</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>35th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public spending on health as share of total public spending</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>19th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policies</th>
<th>Score*</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>HRCI Rank of 45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to land (security of tenure)</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Joint 22nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to agricultural research and extension services</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Joint 27th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil registration system — coverage of live births</td>
<td>59.3%</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>27th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functioning of social protection systems</td>
<td>Very Weak</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Joint 41st</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Laws

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Laws</th>
<th>Score*</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>HRCI Rank of 45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level of constitutional protection of the right to food</td>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Joint 20th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equality of women’s access to agricultural land (property rights)</td>
<td>Not in Law</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Joint 41st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equality of women’s economic rights</td>
<td>Not in Law</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Joint 30th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Joint 1st</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 28th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policies</th>
<th>Score*</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>NCI Rank of 45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>28th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Joint 1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population with access to an improved water source</td>
<td>55.5%</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>36th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population with access to improved sanitation</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Joint 31st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care visits for pregnant women</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>36th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition features in national development policy</td>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>Joint 42nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Nutrition Policy/Strategy (yes/no)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Joint 1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Joint 39th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Joint 37th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Joint 1st</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Laws

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Year</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICMBS* Enshrined in domestic law</td>
<td>Aspects Enshrined</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Joint 33rd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Possible scores are: \( \text{Weak} \) \( \text{Moderate} \) \( \text{Strong} \) (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

*Possible scores are: \( \text{Not Enshrined in Law} \) \( \text{Voluntary Adoption} \) \( \text{Fully enshrined} \).

*International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes

*For full details visit: [www.hancindex.org](http://www.hancindex.org)