

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 22nd
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ²	 Moderate	2013	Joint 27th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	 59.3%	2010	27th
 Functioning of social protection systems ²	 Very Weak	2014	Joint 41st
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	 Weak	2011	Joint 20th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴	 Not in Law	2014	Joint 41st
 Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	 Not in Law	2011	Joint 30th
 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




³ 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	28th
 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 31st
 Health care visits for pregnant women	 74.3%	2010	36th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	 Weak	2007-2011	Joint 42nd
 National Nutrition Policy/Strategy (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	 No	2012	Joint 39th
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	 No	2012	Joint 37th
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMSB [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	 Aspects Enshrined	2014	Joint 33rd

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