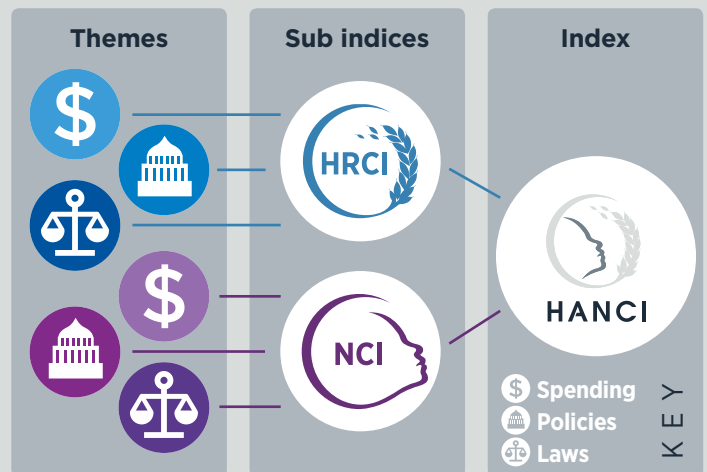
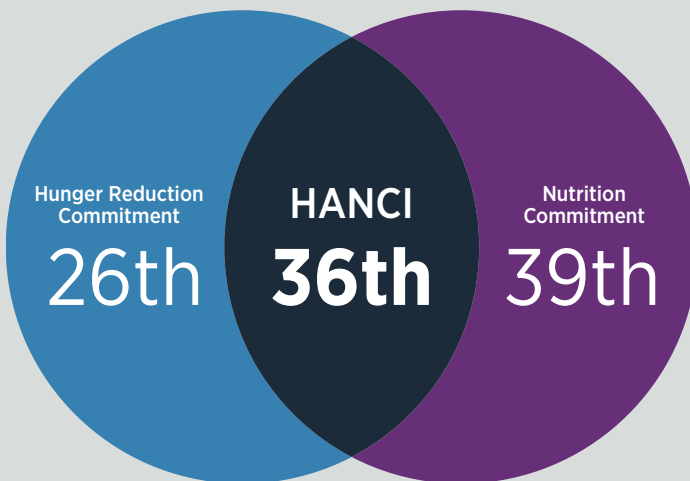




Key data for Sudan



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 ¹	13.4%	2016	4th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	18.1%	2015	1st
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Moderate	2016	Joint 20th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Moderate	2013	Joint 27th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	67.3%	2014	22nd
 Functioning of social protection systems ³	Very Weak	2016	Joint 43rd
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Weak	2016	Joint 30th
 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	2014	Joint 30th
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2006	Joint 1st













¹ Possible scores are: ● <75% of AU's commitments set out in the Maputo Declaration ● >=75 % and <100% ● >=100%

² Possible scores are: ● <75% of AU's commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration ● >=75 % and <100% ● >=100%

³ Possible scores are: ● Very weak/Weak ● Moderate ● Strong/Very 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)	Sectoral only	2017	Joint 22nd
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	72%	2015	Joint 24th
 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	25th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	79.1%	2014	36th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Weak	2007-2011	Joint 44th
 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
Laws			
 ICMBMS [^] enshrined in domestic law ²	Few Aspects Enshrined	2016	Joint 34th

¹ Possible scores are: ● Weak ● Moderate ● 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