Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI-Global) - 2017

Key data for Sudan

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
- 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.
- 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.

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

Source: Government of Sudan (MICS, 2014)
### 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>13.4%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>4th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public spending on health as share of total public spending (^2)</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Policies

- Access to land (security of tenure) \(^3\)  
  - Moderate  
  - 2016  
  - Joint 20th
- Access to agricultural research and extension services \(^2\)  
  - 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: Weak/Moderate/Strong  
2. Possible scores are: Not in Law/Few/Many aspects enshrined/In Law & Practice

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#### 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>Sectoral only</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Joint 22nd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 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

- ICMBS\(^*\) enshrined in domestic law \(^2\)  
  - Few Aspects Enshrined  
  - 2016  
  - Joint 34th

1. Possible scores are: Weak/Moderate/Strong  
2. Possible scores are: Not enshrined in law/Few/Many aspects enshrined/Fully enshrined

\(^*\) International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes

For full details visit: www.hancindex.org