#### SUN MOVEMENT



# SUBNATIONAL DASHBOARD 2018

# Scaling Up NUTRITION ENGAGE • INSPIRE • INVEST

# Lao People's Democratic Republic

The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) System was developed for the SUN Strategy 2016-2020. It identifies a wide range of desired results and associated indicators of progress across eight domains in which the SUN Movement seeks to catalyze change and deliver nutrition impact. These results correspond to the steps in the SUN Movement Theory of Change.

# SUN MOVEMENT THEORY OF CHANGE

ROCESSES

Multiple stakeholders come together to tackle malnutrition

The actors change their behaviour and commit to common results

PUTS

Resources are mobilised and nutrition actions are scaled up

UTPUT

Aligned implementation achieves greater results

OUTCOMES

Women, children, adolescents & families thrive, leading to the end of all forms of malnutrition by 2030 Contributing to the

Contributing to the achievement of all SDGs

**MEAL DOMAINS** 



Enabling Environment



Finance for Nutrition



Interventions & Food Supply



Legislations for Nutrition



SDG Drivers of Nutrition



IYCF & Dietary Intake



Nutrition Status



SDGs linked to Nutrition

The MEAL Subnational Dashboard provides an overview of progress made at the subnational administrative unit level for a standard set of indicators that cover different dimensions of the SUN Movement Theory of Change, from commitments to actions to results to impacts. The selected indicators are aligned with globally agreed frameworks for nutrition and with the SDGs indicators.

This dashboard provides an overview of progress made by Lao PDR's 17 provinces and one prefecture.

Provincial-level data are available for 26 MEAL indicators, with all data coming from the Lao Social Indicator Survey II (MICS) in 2017.

Results show stronger performance in the provinces of Luangnamtha, Huaphanh, Xayaburty, Xiengkhuang and Borikhamxay across most domains assessed.

The provinces of Savannakhet, Champasack and Lunagpraban have the lowest levels of coverage of nutrition interventions and food supply. Kahmmuane, Savannakhet and Champasack provinces have below national average performance on all four infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators. Over half of children U5 are stunted in the provinces of Phongsaly and Sekong, and over half of women are anaemic in Saravane, Borikhamxay and Kahmmuane provinces.

A detailed description of the MEAL Results Framework and Lists of Indicators, including definitions and data sources, is available at http://bit.ly/sunmeal. The MEAL system relies mainly on existing data sources, gathered from validated global datasets (e.g. WHO, UNICEF, FAO and other) but also data collected by the SUN Secretariat and SUN Networks.



# **Colour-coded Performance Classification**

The following tables summarize the data available at a sub-national level for MEAL key indicators, grouped by MEAL domains. Two types of comparisons are made for each indicator:



# Comparison of <u>national</u> performance to other SUN countries

For each indicator, the national-level performance is assessed relative to other SUN countries or to established global cutoffs (where available), as described in the MEAL Baseline Report for 2016. The cut-offs used for each indicator are shown in the MEAL National Performance Colour Classification Legends on the last page of this document. The "green" colour indicates "good" performance, intervention coverage or nutrition status in relative terms. It does not represent that this target has been fully met.



## Comparison of sub-national to national performance

At the sub-national level, performance is assessed relative to the national level. Green circles indicate sub-national performance equal to or better than national level results; red circles indicate poorer performance relative to the national level.



# **Enabling Environment**

	INDICATOR		SCORE	SOURCE
1	Existence of sub-national Multi-Stakeholder Platforms (MSP) that address nutrition		Yes	Joint Annual Assessment 2018
	<ul> <li>Distribution of sub-national level MSPs by region</li> </ul>	_	N/A	-
2	Existence of stakeholder and action mapping		Yes	UN Network & SUN Civil Society Network
	- Distribution of stakeholders at sub-national level	_	N/A	-



# **Finance for Nutrition**

	INDICATOR	SCORE	SOURCE
1	Categorization of decentralized process and level of sub-national financing	Some spending at subnational level <sup>1</sup>	DI/MQSUN+ Review
2	Budget allocations at sub-national level	N/A	SUN Budget Analysis

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Decentralisation of activities and devolution of responsibilities have occurred, but there is still quite a centralised, one-party system.





# Interventions and Food Supply

		MEAL Indicator								
	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8		
	Vitamin A Supplements (child 6-59 mon)	lodized Salt Availability	ORS and Zinc Treatment for U5 diarrhea	Deworming treatment (child 12–59 mon)	ITN use in children under 5	Vaccines (DTP3 in 1 yr olds)	Family Planning Met Needs	Population covered by social transfers		
MEAL Performance Classification										
National Average	25%	94%	13%	15%	85%	61%	72%	12%		
Vientiane Capital	45 •	96 •	28 •	21 •	84 •	68 •	79 •	15 •		
Phongsaly	13 •	100 •	11 •	7 •	92 •	36 •	91 •	9 •		
Luangnamtha	24 •	100 •	18 •	21 •	90 •	68 •	87 •	6 •		
Oudomxay	19 •	99 •	18 •	14 •	81 •	44 •	79 •	38 •		
Bokeo	31 •	97 •	14 •	20 •	68 •	47 •	87 •	13 •		
Lunagprabang	12 •	97 •	5 •	6 •	78 •	46 •	76 •	10 •		
Huaphanh	35 •	99 •		24 •	91 •	68 •	79 •	15 •		
Xayabury	55 •	93 •		40 •	86 •	78 •	91 •	5 •		
Xiengkhuang	26 •	93 •	0 •	18 •	87 •	69 •	83 •	10 •		
Vientiane	26 •	97 •	11 •	14 •	91 •	76 •	77 •	20 •		
Borikhamxay	52 •	97 •	16 •	38 •	64 •	84 •	88 •	21 •		
Kahmmuane	38 •	91 •	19 •	26 •	93 •	79 •	82 •	7 •		
Savannakhet	18 •	82 •	6 •	10 •	87 •	45 •	72 •	4 •		
Saravane	10 •	95 •	12 •	6 •	94 •	60 •	75 •	14 •		
Sekong	7 •	93 •	7 •	6 •	87 •	68 •	62 •	10 •		
Champasack	8 •	91 •		1 •	63 •	70 •	76 •	7 •		
Attapeu	9 •	95 •	17 •	8 •	74 •	47 •	71 •	27 •		
Xaysomboune	9 •	97 •	31 •	2 •	79 •	22 •	57 •	12 •		

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# SDG Drivers of Nutrition

		MEAL Indicator								
	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7			
	Diarrhoea in children U5	Access to a basic drinking water service	Access to a basic sanitation service	Adolescent fertility (births per 1000 women 15–19 years)	Early marriage (before age 18)	Female secondary school attendance	Violen disciplir (1-14 y			
MEAL Performance Classification	•									
National Average	6.5%	84%	74%	83	33%	39%	72%			
Vientiane Capital	4.1 •	100 •	98 •	26 •	14 •	64 •	66 •			
Phongsaly	13.6 •	83 •	53 •	105 •	42 •	37 •	83 •			
Luangnamtha	9.6 •	96 •	81 •	121 •	39 •	37 •	83 •			
Oudomxay	10.4 •	87 •	72 •	105 •	32 •	28 •	72 •			
Bokeo	10.0 •	63 •	79 •	113 •	37 •	34 •	63 •			
Lunagprabang	5.1 •	68 •	71 •	105 •	34 •	35 •	65 •			
Huaphanh	3.1 •	84 •	75 •	136 •	46 •	25 •	63 •			
Xayabury	3.4 •	92 •	90 •	88 •	42 •	61 •	56 •			
Xiengkhuang	8.7 •	94 •	88 •	105 •	36 •	39 •	79 •			
Vientiane	8.7 •	93 •	88 •	90 •	35 •	48 •	80 •			
Borikhamxay	6.9 •	92 •	93 •	85 •	42 •	57 •	81 •			
Kahmmuane	4.2 •	75 •	68 •	71 •	30 •	38 •	78 •			
Savannakhet	8.1 •	72 •	56 •	69 •	32 •	30 •	68 •			
Saravane	3.4 •	71 •	35 •	103 •	35 •	23 •	35 •			
Sekong	10.2 •	80 •	68 •	97 •	38 •	25 •	71 •			
Champasack	3.4 •	92 •	72 •	53 •	28 •	32 •	75 •			
Attapeu	7.2 •	81 •	64 •	84 •	39 •	27 •	76 •			
Xaysomboune	11.0	75 •	75 •	138 •	50 •	46 •	83 •			

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	MEAL Indicator					
	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4		
	Exclusive breastfeeding (0-5 mon) †	Early initiation of breastfeeding †	Minimum Acceptable Diet (6-23 mon)†	Minimum Diet Diversity (6-23 mon) †		
MEAL Performance Classification						
National Average	44%	50%	26%	36%		
Vientiane Capital	21 •	44 •	52 ●	61 •		
Phongsaly	48 •	54 •	28 •	39 •		
Luangnamtha	65 •	51 •	31 •	39 •		
Oudomxay	66 •	45 •	7 •	16 •		
Bokeo	61 •	69 •	25 •	32 •		
Lunagprabang	64 •	77 •	21 •	33 •		
Huaphanh	59 •	16 •	19 •	28 •		
Xayabury	63 •	83 •	43 •	55 •		
Xiengkhuang	58 ●	67 •	32 •	44 •		
Vientiane	54 •	44 •	22 •	31 •		
Borikhamxay	48 •	39 •	36 ●	42 •		
Kahmmuane	14 •	33 •	16 •	20 •		
Savannakhet	17 •	40 •	25 •	33 •		
Saravane	64 •	80 •	23 •	37 •		
Sekong	56 ●	79 •	11 •	15 •		
Champasack	25 •	30 •	21 •	28 •		
Attapeu	44 •	55 •	26 •	32 •		
Xaysomboune	63 •	21 •	32 •	46 •		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup> UNICEF Global Databases, UNICEF Division of Data Research and Policy, New York, March 2019. [reanalysis of MICS 2017 data]







	MEAL Indicator									
	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	8.1	8.2			
	Stunting (children U5)	Low birthweight	Overweight (children U5)	Wasting (children U5)	Anemia among women of reproductive age	U5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	Early Child Development Index			
MEAL Performance Classification										
National Average	33%	10%	3.5%	9%	40%	46	89%			
Vientiane Capital	14 •	7 •	5.9 •	5.5 •	41 •	35 •	93 •			
Phongsaly	54 •	8 •	10.0 •	8.9 •	42 •	68 •	80 •			
Luangnamtha	34 •	4 •	1.8 •	3.0 •	37 •	42 •	74 •			
Oudomxay	43 •	10 •	1.7 •	6.2 •	25 •	71 •	79 •			
Bokeo	35 •	7 •	1.9 •	4.0 •	38 •	59 •	82 •			
Lunagprabang	41 •	8 •	6.5 •	8.9 •	28 •	45 •	90 •			
Huaphanh	41 •	14 •	4.1	16.4 •	25 •	44 •	98 •			
Xayabury	25 •	11 •	5.1 •	19.1 •	18 •	11 •	99 •			
Xiengkhuang	46 •	6 •	2.9	5.0 •	33 •	39 •	96 •			
Vientiane	33 •	9 •	2.4	6.6 •	36 •	43 •	85 •			
Borikhamxay	20 •	9 •	4.8 •	5.6 •	52 •	42 •	73 •			
Kahmmuane	20 •	12 •	2.0 •	9.8	62 •	63 •	88 •			
Savannakhet	28 •	12 •	2.2 •	10.4 •	48 •	38 •	95 •			
Saravane	43 •	12 •	2.7 •	12.5	50 •	54 •	92 •			
Sekong	50 •	15 •	2.2 •	8.0 •	26 •	35 ●	79 •			
Champasack	25 •	10 •	3.0 •	9.0 •	46 •	45 •	90 •			
Attapeu	30 •	16 •	2.4 •	15.0	49 •	59 •	87 •			
Xaysomboune	44 •	8 •	1.6 •	5.8 •	35 •	51 •	86 •			



# SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE BY PROVINCE

MEAL Domain	3	5	6	7	8	Overell De	mfo umo o no o
Prefecture & Provinces	Interventions & Food Supply		IYCF	Nutrition Status	SDGs linked to Nutrition	Overall Pe n,	
Number of MEAL Indicators	8	7	4	5	2	26	100%
Vientiane Capital	7	3	2	2	1	15	58%
Phongsaly	3	4	4	3	1	15	58%
Luangnamtha	6	6	4	1	0	17	65%
Oudomxay	4	4	1	2	1	12	46%
Bokeo	6	4	2	1	1	14	52%
Lunagprabang	2	2	2	2	1	9	35%
Huaphanh	7	4	1	4	1	17	68%
Xayabury	5	5	4	3	1	18	72%
Xiengkhuang	5	7	4	1	1	18	72%
Vientiane	6	7	1	1	0	15	58%
Borikhamxay	7	7	3	2	0	19	73%
Kahmmuane	6	1	0	3	1	11	42%
Savannakhet	2	1	0	3	1	7	27%
Saravane	4	2	3	4	2	15	58%
Sekong	3	4	2	2	0	11	42%
Champasack	2	2	0	3	1	8	31%
Attapeu	4	4	1	3	1	13	50%
Xaysomboune	3	6	3	1	1	14	54%

<sup>\*\*</sup>Colour classification for overall performance by province: ■ ≥60%; ■ 50-59%; ■ 40-49%; ■ <40% of indicators equal to or better than national average

## Notes

- Indicates equal or better performance compared to national average
- Indicates poorer performance compared to national average

# **Data Sources**

MICS Lao Statistics Bureau. 2018. Lao Social Indicator Survey II 2017, Survey Findings Report. Vientiane, Lao PDR: Lao Statistics Bureau and UNICEF.

† UNICEF Global Databases, UNICEF Division of Data Research and Policy, New York, March 2019. [reanalysis of MICS 2017 data]

# **MEAL National Performance Colour Classification Legends**

## **TABLE 1 ENABLING ENVIRONMENT**

1.1 Sub-national MSP	Yes	-	-	No
1.2 Stakeholder Mapping	Yes	-	-	No

# **TABLE 3 INTERVENTIONS**

3.1 Vit A supplementation	≥90%	80-89%	60-79%	<60%
3.2 lodized salt	≥90%	75-89%	50-74%	<50%
3.3 ORS & Zinc	≥20%	10-19%	5-9%	<5%
3.4 Deworming	≥60%	40-59%	25-39%	<25%
3.5 ITN use by U5 children	≥55%	40-54%	20-39%	<20%
3.6 Vaccines (DTP3)	≥90%	80-89%	50-79%	<50%
3.7 Family planning	≥65%	50-64%	35-49%	<35%
3.8 Social protection	≥60%	40-59%	15-39%	<15%

# **TABLE 5 SDG DRIVERS OF NUTRITION**

5.1 U5 diarrhea	0-11%	12-17%	18-24%	≥25%
5.2 Water	≥85%	70-84%	55-69%	<55%
5.3 Sanitation	≥60%	35-59%	20-34%	<20%
5.4 Adolescent fertility	<44	44-99	100-149	≥150
5.5 Early marriage	<20%	20-29%	30-39%	≥40%
5.6 Female school attend	≥65%	50-64%	30-49%	<30%
5.7 Child violent discipline	<75%	75-79%	80-84%	≥85%

# **TABLE 6 IYCF AND DIETARY INTAKE**

6.1 Exclusive breastfeed	≥50%	35-49%	15-34%	<15%
6.2 Early BF initiation	≥65%	50-64%	25-49%	<25%
6.3 Min Acceptable Diet	≥40%	20-39%	10-19%	<10%
6.4 Min Diet Diversity	≥50%	25-49%	15-24%	<15%

## **TABLE 7 NUTRITIONAL STATUS**

7.1 U5 stunting	<20%	20-29%	30-39%	≥40%
7.2 Low birthweight	<10%	10-14%	15-19%	≥20%
7.3 U5 overweight	<4%	4-6%	7-9%	≥10%
7.4 U5 wasting	<5%	5-9%	10-14%	≥15%
7.5 Anemia in WRA	<20%	20-29%	30-39%	≥40%

#### **TABLE 8 SDGS LINKED TO NUTRITION**

8.1 U5 mortality	0-39	40-69	70-99	≥100
8.2 Early child development	≥75%	65-74%	60-64%	<60%

Note: The colour-coded classification is based on performance relative to other SUN countries (assessed by the MEAL Baseline 2016) except when established cut-offs are available. The "green" colour indicates "good" performance, intervention coverage or nutrition status in relative terms. It does not represent that this target has been fully met.

A detailed description of the MEAL Framework of Results and Lists of Indicators, including definitions and data sources, is available at <a href="http://bit.ly/sunmeal">http://bit.ly/sunmeal</a>

Subnational report based on data available in June 2019

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