

Stunting: Who, where and Why?

Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA) on Stunting in Lao PDR

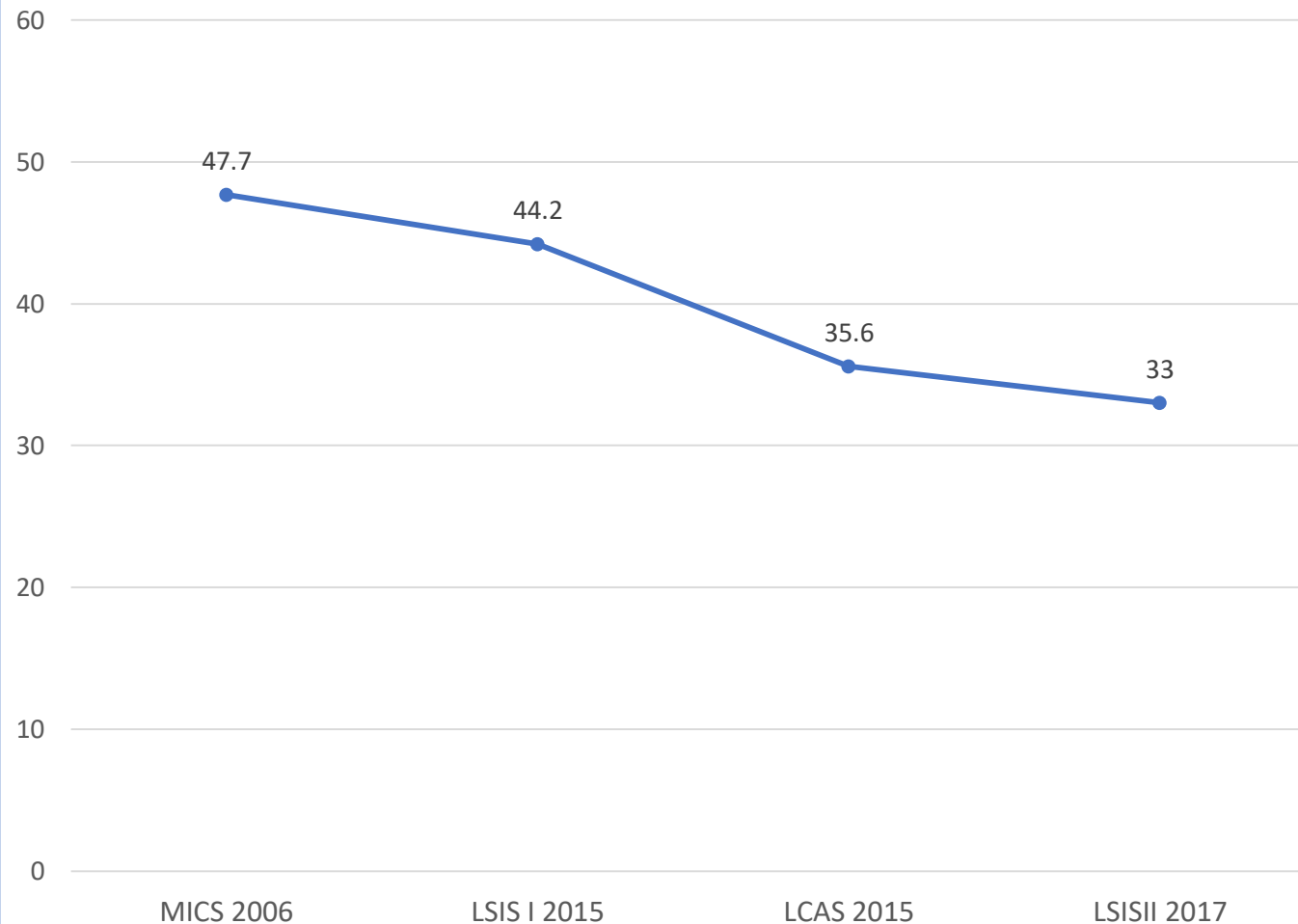
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Background 1/3

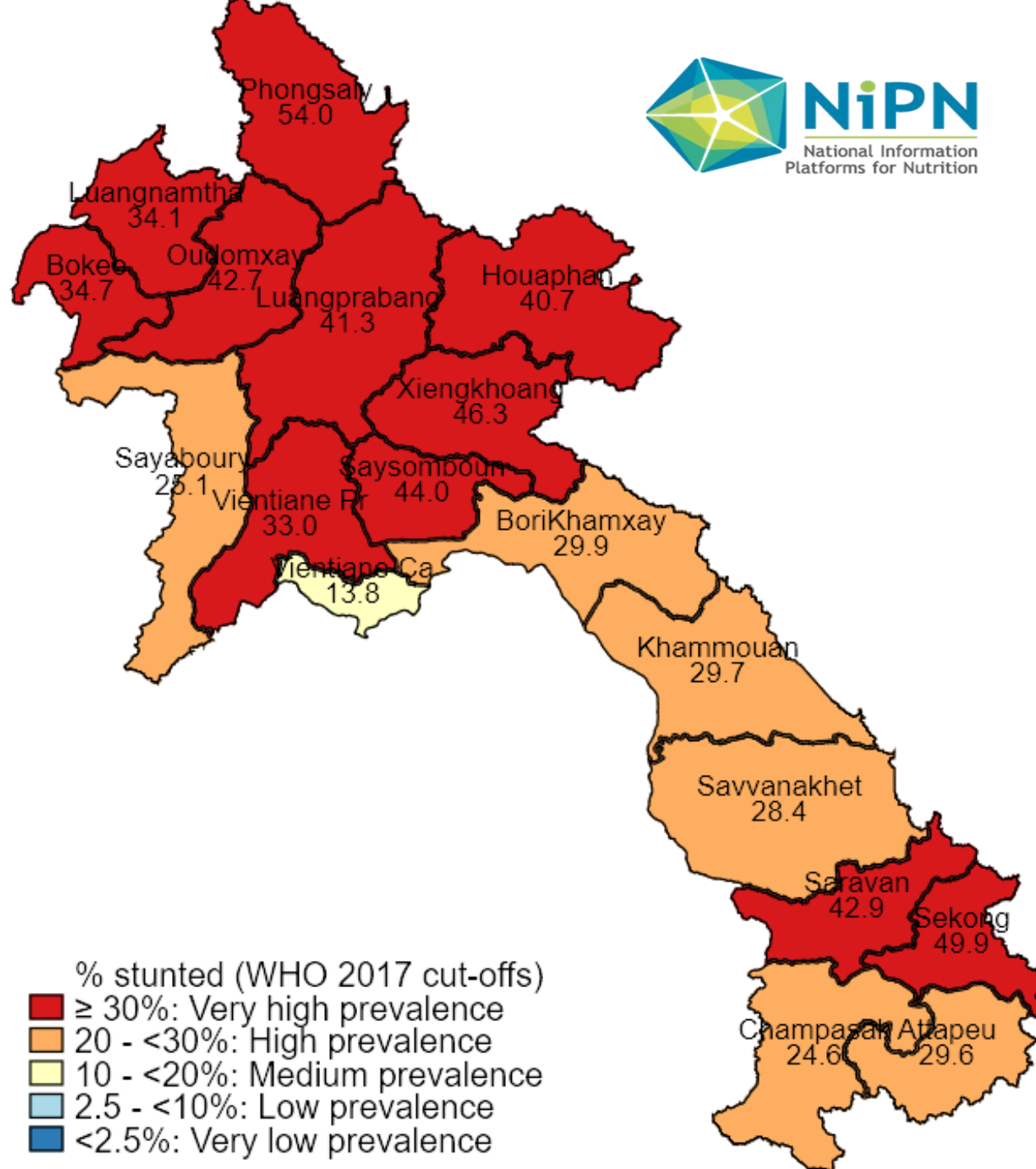
Trend of Stunting Prevalence in Lao PDR



- Lao PDR has witnessed consistent decline in stunting for past 2 decades
 - 47.7% in 2006 to 33% in 2017
- Stunting reduction is prioritized by government as a key indicator in national and sectoral policies and strategic plans

Background 2/3

- Despite impressive reduction at national level.
 - ✓ Significant and wide disparities exists among provinces. Eg. LSIS II
 - Lowest prevalence = 13.8%
 - Highest prevalence = 54.0%



Background 3/3

- Secondary analysis of LSIS II
 - ✓ To unpack some of the key determinants of stunting in Lao PDR
- Used Multiple and Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA) methodology
 - ✓ MODA looks at the different combinations of deprivations that are experienced simultaneously and number of children suffering from these deprivations at the same time.
 - ✓ MODA also looks at the relationship between deprivation on stunting and other dimensions
 - ✓ Selection of key dimensions and indicators through consultative process
 - Health, nutrition, housing, water, sanitation, child protection and development
 - ✓ An analysis uses the Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS II) dataset collected in 2017

Children under age 5 years

Nutrition

Health

Early Childhood Development (ECD)

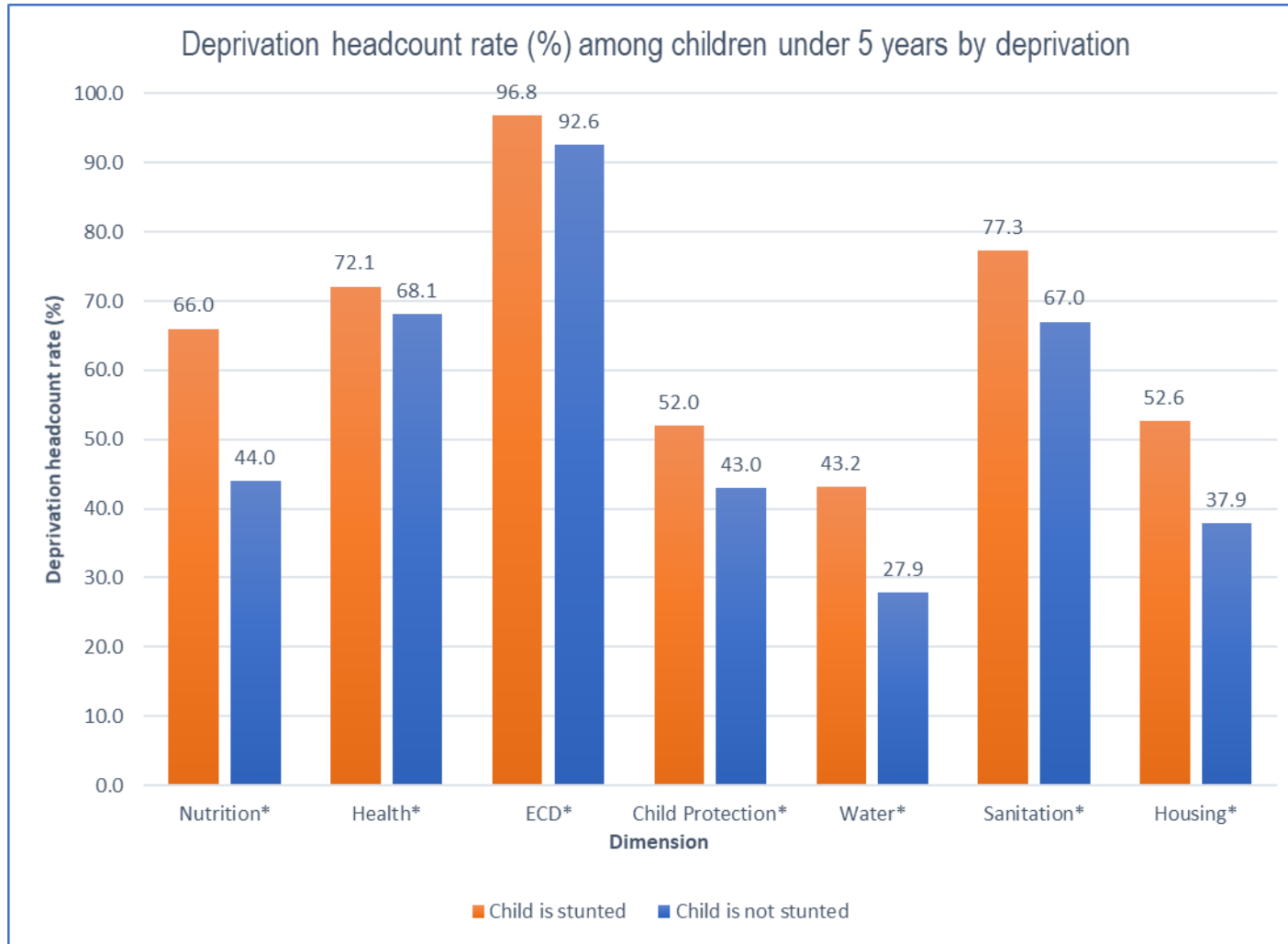
Child Protection

Water

Sanitation

Housing

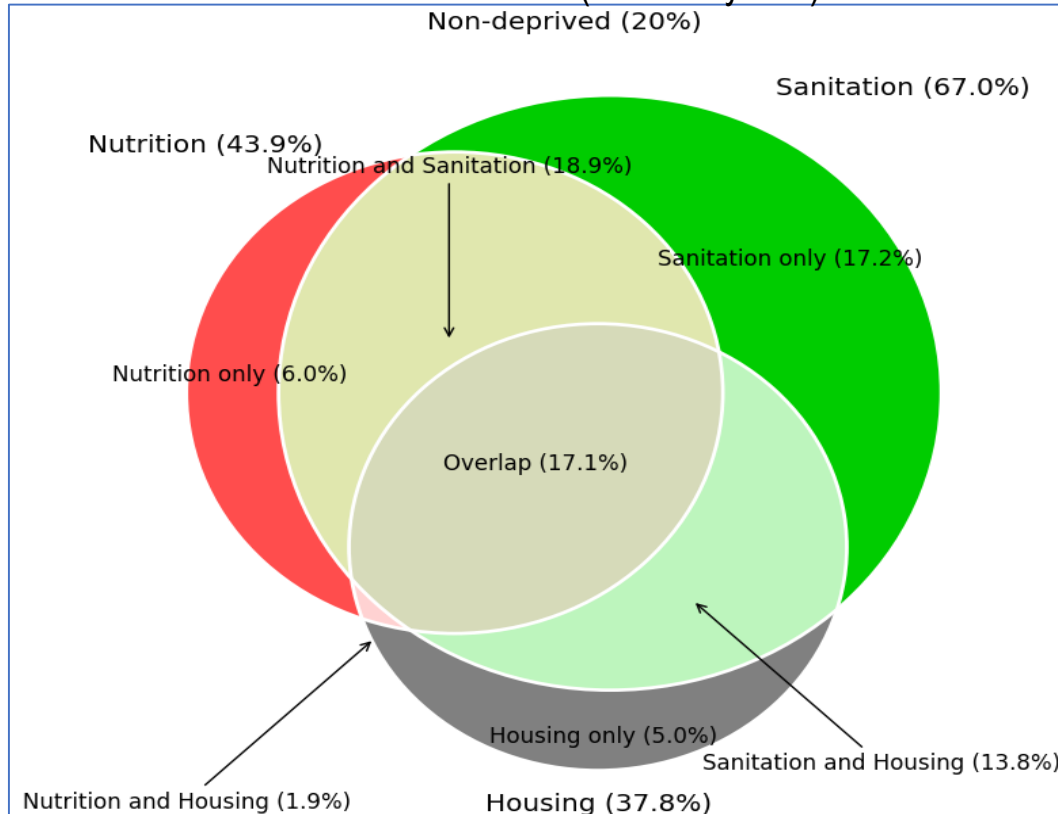
Summary of Results 1/2



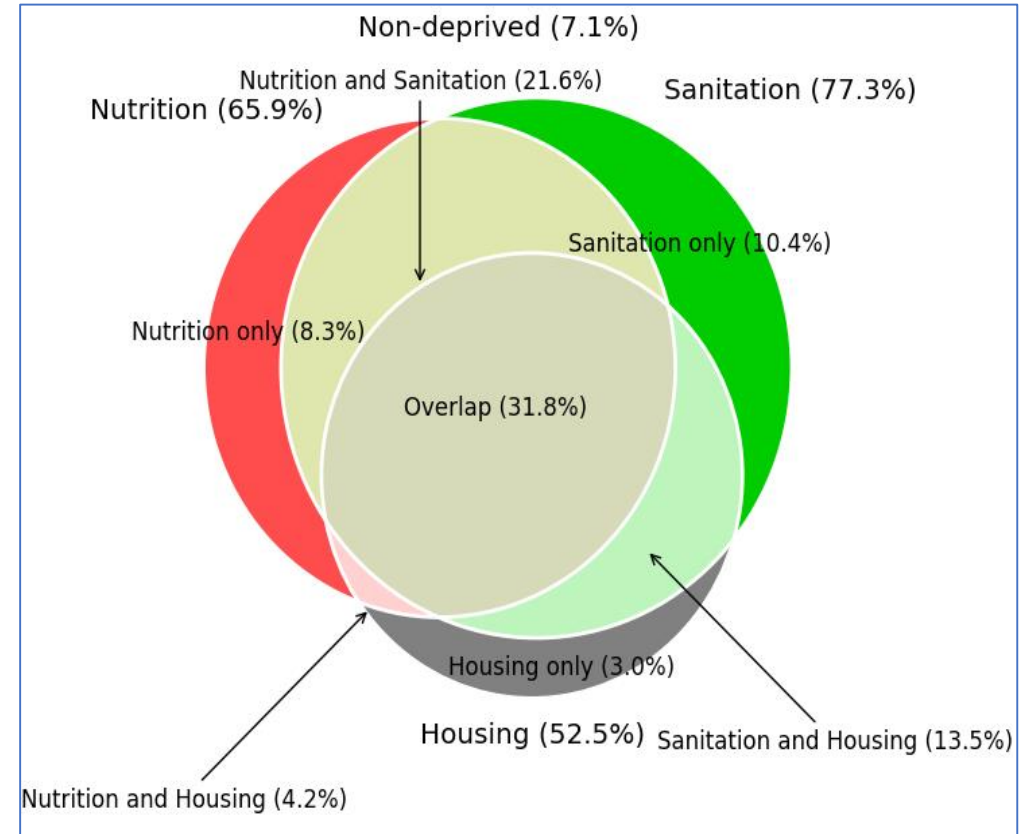
- Children in the Lao PDR suffer from multiple and overlapping deprivations.
- However, the rate of deprivation is significantly higher among stunted children

Summary of Results 2/2

Three-way overlap deprivation analysis among non-stunted children (Under 5 years)



Three-way overlap deprivation analysis among stunted children (Under 5 years)



Stunted children are twice likely to be deprived in all three dimensions (31.8%) compared to non stunted children (17.1%)

Recommendations from analysis

Increased public-sector financing for multi-sectoral NNSPA (2016-2020)

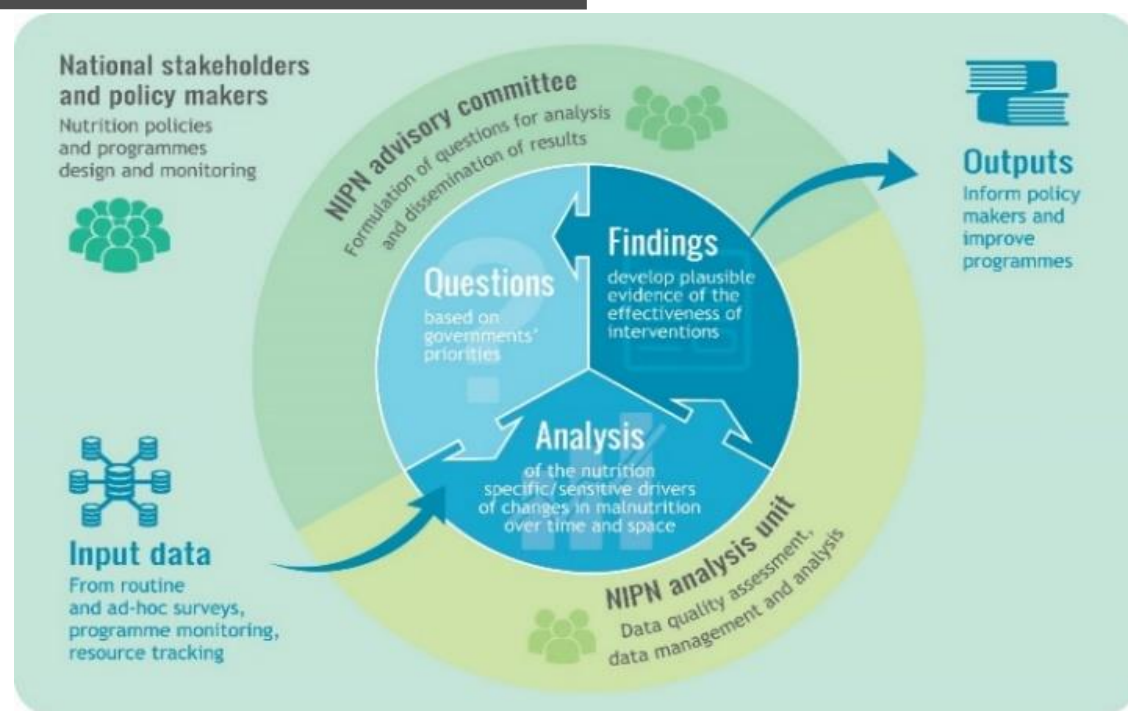
Integrated programming to address the structural issues that contribute to stunting such as inadequate/lack of sanitation facilities, housing etc

Improve capacity for evidence based sub national planning, budgeting, coordination and monitoring results for children

Prioritize the most affected and multidimensionally poor provinces

Additional analyses on the determinants of stunting and nutrition-related deprivations

Next Steps



- To disseminate findings at national and sub national levels
- Use report as an entry point for generating/formulating research questions
- To develop policy briefs on Stunting and Multiple Overlapping Deprivations in Lao PDR

Identifying questions based on national nutrition strategy and plan of action as entry point

Priority	Sector	# of interventions
Priority 1 (22 Interventions)	Multi-Sectoral	4
	Health	10
	Education	4
	Agriculture	4
Priority 2 (4 interventions)	Cross sectoral (Health , WASH	4

Tools for identifying questions

- Desk review
- Monthly technical meeting
- Consultation workshop on policy need

Take Home Messages

- Make use of relevant opportunities:
 - ✓ Stunting reduction is a national priority in Lao PDR: High interest on context specific evidence and actions
 - ✓ MODA on stunting and national nutrition targets presents a good entry point for generating questions and unpacking the multiple determinants of malnutrition

END

NIPN Team, Lao PDR