

# Information Systems for Nutrition in SUN Countries

## Lao PDR Report Scoring Details

Component & Indicators	Scoring	Comments	Source
<b>1. Government Commitment &amp; Enabling Environment</b>			
<b>1.1 Policy &amp; Planning Documents</b>			
1.1.1 Existence of CRF (including draft documents)	1		
1.1.2 Existence of an agreed M&E framework	1	Some M&E Indicators are included with the National nutrition Strategy to 2025 and Plan of Action 2016-2020	NNSPA_2016.pdf
1.1.3 Budgeting for nutrition			
1.1.3.1 Performed the budget exercise once	1		
1.1.3.2 Repeated the budget exercise for a second time	0		
1.1.3.3 Shows trends (more than one data point)	1		
1.1.3.4 Shows funding sources	1		
1.1.3.5 Shows actual expenditures	0		
1.1.3.6 identified nutrition specific allocations	1		
1.1.3.7 Includes $\geq 3$ sectors	1		
<b>1.2 Tracking Global Nutrition Targets</b>			
1.2.1 WHA targets			
Stunting in children under five	1	% of children under 5 suffering from stunting	NNSPA_2016.pdf
Acute Malnutrition in children under 5	1	% of children under 5 suffering from moderate acute malnutrition % of children under 5 suffering from severe acute malnutrition	NNSPA_2016.pdf
Overweight in Children	1	% of children under 5 who are overweight	NNSPA_2016.pdf
Birth weight in newborns	1	% of children with low birthweight	NNSPA_2016.pdf
Breastfeeding in children under six months	1	% of children exclusively breastfed for the first six months of life % of children who breastfed within the first hour after birth	NNSPA_2016.pdf
Maternal Anemia	1	% of women aged 15-49 years sufferign from iron deficiency (serum ferritin <15ug/L) % of WRA suffering from anemia % of pregnant women suffering from anemia	NNSPA_2016.pdf
1.2.2 NCD nutriton-related targets			
Overweight/Obesity in adults	0	No indicator	NNSPA_2016.pdf
Diabetes	0	No indicator	NNSPA_2016.pdf
Salt Intake	0	% of households consuming iodized salt	NNSPA_2016.pdf
<b>1.3 Institutionalization &amp; coordination</b>			
1.3.1 Government ministry/department designated for coordination	1	Government appears to have well developed platform for the nutrition system	
1.3.2 Central repository for information and reports	1	Information consolidated online through Lao Info however data is only from the Lao Social Indicator Survey 2011-2012 (combination of MICS & DHS)	<a href="http://laoinfo.gov.la/laoinfo/">http://laoinfo.gov.la/laoinfo/</a>
1.3.3 Publicly accessible information	1	Laoinfo openly available online	

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1.3.4 Stakeholder Mapping	1	<p><b>1. Stakeholder and Nutrition Action Mapping (SUN PMT, Oct'15-Jan'16):</b> multi-stakeholder (government, civil society, UN, donors) mapping of Core Nutrition Actions, including analysis of geographic and beneficiary coverage and delivery mechanism at the national level.</p> <p><b>2. Stakeholder and Nutrition Action Mapping (SUN PMT):</b> second round expected to start late 2016.</p> <p><b>3. SUN Business Network</b> has also secured funding to conduct mapping</p> <p><b>4. SUN Civil Society Network</b> (year?)</p>	UN Network
1.3.4.1. Done by SUN Civil Society Network	1		
1.3.4.2. Done by SUN Business Network	0	in progress?	
1.3.4.3. Done by UNNetwork	1		
1.3.4.3.1 REACH Mapping	0		
1.3.4.3.2 UN Inventory	0		
1.3.4.3.3 Stakeholder and Action Mapping	1		
<b>2. National Assessment Data</b>			
2.1 National health & demographic surveys			
2.1.1 Demographic Health Survey (USAID)	1	Lao Social Indicator Survey (combined DHS/MICS) completed 2011-2012	DHS Program
2.1.2 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (UNICEF)	1	Completing in 2017	UNICEF
2.1.3 National SMART Surveys	0		
2.2 Micronutrient/Fortification Survey	0		
2.3 Household Consumption & Expenditure Surveys	1	Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey (HECS) 2012-13	World Bank
2.4 Food security and vulnerability assessment (eg. WFP mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping, CFSVA, CFSS, FSVA)	0	Last national data collected in 2007	WFP
<b>3. National Performance Monitoring Data</b>			
3.1 Nutrition specific program performance monitoring			
3.1.1 Micronutrient supplementation during pregnancy	0	% of pregnant women (or postpartum women) receiving at least 90 iron-folic acid tablets (measured through DHS)	NNSPA_2016.pdf
3.1.2 Food supplementation during pregnancy	1	% of pregnant and breastfeeding women receiving food supplements (monitored by WFP/MOH)	NNSPA_2016.pdf
3.1.3 Breastfeeding promotion			
3.1.3.1 Facility-based (HMIS)	0	No indicators Not monitored by HMIS (Nutridash 2015)	NNSPA_2016.pdf Unicef
3.1.3.2 Community level	0	Not monitored at community level	Nutridash 2015 (Unicef)
3.1.4 IYCF counselling			
3.1.4.1 Facility-based (HMIS)	0	No indicators Not monitored by HMIS (Nutridash 2015)	NNSPA_2016.pdf Unicef
3.1.4.2 Community level	0	Not monitored at community level	Nutridash 2015 (Unicef)
3.1.5 Vit A supplement children under 5			
3.1.5.1 Facility-based (HMIS)	0	Vitamin A distribution coverage among children aged 6-59 months % of under-5 children with low blood retinol levels (measured through DHS)	NNSPA_2016.pdf

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3.1.5.2 Campaign/Health Weeks	1		
3.1.6 Detection & management of acute malnutrition children under 5			
3.1.6.1 Detection/surveillance of acute malnutrition	0	No information found on routine surveillance; data on acute malnutrition gathered through the LSIS (Laos Social Indicator Survey)	
3.1.6.2 Facility-based management of acute malnutrition (coverage)	0	Not included in HMIS	Nutridash 2015 (Unicef)
3.1.6.3 CMAM coverage (Coverage Monitoring Network)	0		
3.1.7 Fortification of staple foods	0	% of households consuming iodized salt (MICS survey)	NNSPA_2016.pdf
3.1.7.1 Monitoring system to track USI program activities	1	At national level only	Nutridash 2015 (Unicef)
<b>3.2 Sectoral platforms relevant to nutrition</b>			
3.2.1 Health, HMIS	1		
3.2.2 Agriculture & Food system sector	1		
3.2.2.1 Early Warning system	?		
3.2.2.2 Food markets	1	Ministry of Industry and Commerce The Lao Statistics Bureau (LSB)	<a href="http://114.129.27.56/">http://114.129.27.56/</a> <a href="http://lsb.gov.la/">http://lsb.gov.la/</a>
3.2.3 Education sector	1	% of schools (kindergartens, primary, secondary) in poor districts where food is provided in schools % of girls and boy students with access to nutritious food at school on at least 80% of the days on which they attend % of schools distributing deworming and iron supplements on a weekly basis % of schools receiving deworming tablets and iron supplements on a weekly basis in time % of students receiving deworming tablets % of secondary school girls receiving iron supplements % of target schools teaching about vegetable gardens; % of target schools with vegetable gardens <b>(Ministry of Education-doesn't indicate frequency of reporting)</b>	NNSPA_2016.pdf
3.2.4 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector	1	% of households using household water treatment for clean and safe drinking water % of households using clean water sources % of households using toilets % of the population practicing open defecation % of the primary schools using clean water and toilets % of health service facilities using clean water and toilets <b>(Measure through DHS &amp; WASH Technical Working Group-doesn't indicate frequency or reporting)</b>	NNSPA_2016.pdf
3.2.4.1 Data for public health priority setting to reduce WASH related disease	0.7		WHO (2014) UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) 2014 report. <a href="http://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/139735">http://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/139735</a>
3.2.4.2 Data for health sector response to WASH-related disease outbreaks	1		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.4.3 Sanitation data for policy & strategy decision-making	0.7		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.4.4 Sanitation data for resource allocation decision-making	0.2		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.4.5 Drinking water data for policy & strategy decision-making	0.7		GLAAS 2014 country survey data

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3.2.4.6 Drinking water data for national standards decision-making	0.2		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.4.7 Drinking water data availability for resource allocation decision-making	0.2		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.5 Social Protection, including Safety Net Programs	1	The lack of a formal definition for social protection in Lao PDR and inadequate social protection data management infrastructure ...main problem with the data is the number of beneficiaries was not disaggregated by sex and or by poverty incidence. (p 7-8)	ADB. 2012. Laos: Updating and Improving the Social Protection Index
3.2.6 Early Childhood Development	1	World Bank ECD EMIS project: "The project will pilot the inclusion of child development indicators in the EMIS. This pilot will include: (i) the development of a child development monitoring tool to be used by teachers and caregivers to monitor children, which is based on existing materials already developed for kindergartens and pre-primary classes; (ii) capacity building for teachers, principals and district officials on child development data; and (iii) the inclusion of child development indicators in the EMIS in the 100 pilot locations."	EMIS Activity List (World Bank)