

Report on Indicators for Implementation of the UNGASS Declaration of Commitment

Lao PDR, 08 April 2003

1. National Commitment and Action

1.1. Core Indicators

No	Indicator	Value	Year	Source
1	Amount of national funds spent by government on HIV/AIDS	0.5 % of total health expenditure	2002-2003	Ministry of Health (MOH)
2	National Composite Policy Index			See separate questionnaire

1.2. Additional Indicators

No	Indicator	Value	Year	Source
1	Total amount of national funds spent by the government on health	1-2 % expenditure on health 3-4 % expenditure on health 7 % expenditure on health	1980s 1992-96 2002-03	MOH
2	Total per capita spending on health	US\$12, including - 9% by Government - 35% by donors - 56% by population	1999-2000	MOH, GFATM CCM

2. National Programme and Behaviour

2.1. Core Indicators

No	Indicator	Value	Year	Source
Prevention				
1	Percentage of schools with teachers who have been trained in the life skills based HIV/AIDS education and who taught it during the last academic year	7.70	2002	Ministry of Education
2	Percentage of large enterprises/factories that have HIV/AIDS workplace programme	97.26	2002	Lao Trade Union
3	Percentage of HIV positive pregnant women receiving a complete course of ARV prophylaxis to reduce the risk of MTCT	Not available (NA)		
Care/Treatment				
1	Percentage of patients with sexually transmitted infections at health care facilities who are appropriately diagnosed, treated and counselled	NA		
2	Percentage of people with advanced HIV infection receiving ARV combination therapy	NA		
Knowledge/Behaviour				
1	Percentage of respondents 15-24 years of age who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission or prevention (Target: 90% by 2005; 95% by 2010) - Service women (Sex workers) - Female factory workers - Female migrant workers - Male migrant workers - Long distance truck drivers - Military - Police	20.0 18.0 19.5 17.6 22.0 31.0 45.7	2000	Lao PDR BSS, 2000

2	Percentage of people aged 15-24 reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular sexual partner - Service women (sex workers) - Female factory workers - Female migrant workers - Male migrant workers - Long distance truck drivers - Military - Police	44.7 9.0 0.0 11.8 11.5 11.1 25.0	2000	Lao PDR BSS, 2000
3	Percentage of injecting drug users who have adopted behaviours that reduce transmission on HIV (<i>where applicable</i>)	NA		
Impact alleviation				
1	Ratio of orphaned to non-orphaned children 10-14 years of age who are currently attending school	NA		

2.2. Additional Indicators

No	Indicator	Value	Year	Source
Prevention				
1	Percentage of school teachers who have been trained in the life skills based HIV/AIDS education and who taught it	0.46 2.13 2.59	1999/2000 2001/2002 1999-2002	Ministry of Education (MOE)
2	Percentage of school administrators and pedagogical advisers who have been trained in the life skills based HIV/AIDS education and who taught it	1.65 2.82 4.47	1999/2000 2001/2002 1999-2002	MOE
3	Percentage of school students who have been trained in the life skills based HIV/AIDS education	0.96 4.03 4.99	1999/2000 2001/2002 1999-2002	MOE
4	Percentage of middle enterprises/factories that have HIV/AIDS workplace programme	65.14	2002	Lao Trade Union

5	Percentage of small enterprises/factories that have HIV/AIDS workplace programme	44.26	2002	Lao Trade Union
Care/Treatment				
Knowledge/Behaviour				
1	Percentage of People aged 15-45 years who - know correctly mode of HIV transmission - has misperception on insect bite - has misconception on personal contact	68.9 % 48.9 % 71.7 %	2000	Lao PDR BSS, 2000
2	Percentage of youth aged 12-29 years who - know correctly mode of HIV transmission - has misconception on insect bite - has misconception on personal contact	72.4 % 70 % 81.5 %	2001	KAB survey on RH among adolescent using youth Center for Health and Development, Vientiane Municipality
3	Percentage of consistently condom used among sex workers with non regular partners Percentage of consistently condom used among sex workers with their client	25.4 % 60.1 %	2001	Lao PDR HSS/SPPS, 2001
4	Percentage of consistently condom used among sex workers with non-regular partners Percentage of consistently condom used among sex workers with their client	43.7 % 72.7 %	2000	Lao PDR BSS, 2000
5	Percentage of consistently condom used among male youth with non-regular partners Percentage of consistently condom used among male youth with sex workers	43 % 71 %	2001	KAB survey on RH among adolescent using youth Center for Health and Development, Vientiane Municipality

Impact alleviation				

3. Impact

3.1. Core Indicators

No	Indicator	Value	Year	Source
	Percentage of young aged 15-24 years of age who are HIV infected (Target: 25% in most affected countries by 2005; 25% reduction globally by 2010) - Service women (sex workers) - Female factory workers - Long distance truck drivers	0.4 0.0 0.0	2001	Lao PDR HSS/SPPS, 2001
	Percentage of infants born to HIV infected mothers who are infected (Target: 20% reduction by 2005; 50% reduction by 2010)	NA		

3.2. Additional Indicators

No	Indicator	Value	Year	Source

ANNEX 1

Preparation/consultation process for the National Report on monitoring the follow-up to the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS

Lao PDR, 08 April 2003

1) Which institutions/entities were responsible in filling out the indicators forms?

a) NAC or equivalent	Yes ✓		No
b) NAP	Yes		No
c) Others (please specify)	Yes		No

2) With inputs from:

Ministries:

Education	Yes ✓		No
Health	Yes ✓		No
Labour	Yes		No
Foreign Affairs	Yes		No
Others (please specify): Lao Trade Union, Lao Red Cross	Yes ✓		No

Civil society organizations	Yes		No
People living with HIV/AIDS	Yes		No
Private sector	Yes		No
UN organizations	Yes ✓		No
Bilaterals	Yes ✓		No
International NGOs	Yes ✓		No
Others (please specify)	Yes		No

3) Was the report discussed in a large forum?	Yes ✓	No
4) Are the survey results stored centrally?	Yes ✓	No
5) Is data available for public consultation?	Yes ✓	No

Name/Title: Dr. Chansy Phimpachanh, Director of NCCAB

Date: 08 April 2003

Signature: _____

**ANNEX 2
NATIONAL COMPOSITE POLICY INDEX QUESTIONNAIRE**

Lao PDR, 08 April 2003

Strategic plan

1. Has your country developed multisectoral strategies to combat HIV/AIDS? (Multisectoral strategies should include, but not be limited to, the health, education, labour, and agriculture sectors)

Yes ✓	No	N/A
<p>Comments:</p> <p>The new structure of National Committee for the Control of AIDS (NCCA) has been approved by the Prime Minister consisting of 14 members from different ministries and mass organizations, including Health, Education, Information and Culture, Lao Red-Cross, Transport and Communication, Defense, Labour and Social Welfare, Security, Lao Front for National Construction, Trade Union, Lao Youth Union, Lao Women Union. The NCCA is chaired by the Minister of Health, and National Committee for the Control of AIDS Bureau (NCCAB) acting as a secretary. The NCCA has the roles to develop strategic plan and policy for HIV/AIDS, facilitate all activities related to HIV/AIDS, mobilize and manage funds, coordinate, monitor and evaluate the implementation of national AIDS programme, attend all related meeting and report to the government.</p> <p>In reality, many sectors and mass organizations and provinces had already been active in the response to HIV/AIDS. Example, Ministry of Transport has integrated HIV/AIDS into road construction projects and has trained peer educator among truck drivers. The Ministry of Education has integrated HIV/AIDS into school curriculum and Trade Union has integrated peer education programme in the workplaces (factories). The Lao Red-Cross is looking into community based care for PLWHA. PLWHA have participated in the World AIDS Campaign each year and have been involved in the national strategic planning process.</p>		

2. Has your country integrated HIV/AIDS into its general development plans (such as its National Development Plans, United Nations Development Assistance Framework, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and Common Country Assessments)?

Yes ✓	No	N/A
<p>Comments:</p> <p>HIV/AIDS has been integrated into Country Poverty Reduction Strategy. HIV/AIDS is one of the key components for National Poverty Reduction Plan for Health Sector 2003-2005. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework and Common Country Assessment have also included HIV/AIDS. In Lao PDR, the UN system has made the efforts to develop UN Common Strategy and Integrated Workplan on HIV/AIDS to support the national response.</p>		

3. Does your country have a functional national multisectoral HIV/AIDS management/coordination body? (Such a body must have terms of reference or equivalent, defined membership, action plans and staffing support, and should have met at least once in the last 12 months.)

Yes ✓	No	N/A

Comments:

As mentioned above, the new structure of NCCA has been approved at the end of January 2003. The first meeting of the NCCA members is planned for the end of March ????. By early April, the National Advocacy Workshop will be organized to disseminate the key documents including National Policy, National Strategic and Action Plan in order to advocate policy maker as well as donors support. The NCCA should meet at least twice a year. The government has assigned certain number of staff to ensure the NCCA function and so far it has reached certain achievements. However, more qualified personnel are needed to ensure the smooth functions of the NCCA.

4. Does your country have a functional national HIV/AIDS body that promotes interaction among government, the private sector and civil society? (Such a body must have terms of reference or equivalent, defined membership, action plans and staffing support, and should have met at least once in the last 12 months.)

Yes ✓	No	N/A
<p>Comments:</p> <p>The NCCAB has been a coordinating body to promote interaction among the government, the private sectors and civil society. In the past, the NCCA did not function and the NCCAB was established in late 1998 as a term of reference as coordinating board. All staff of the NCCAB are under the Ministry of Health. The Director of NCCAB is a chair of the Working Group on HIV/AIDS and a member of UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS, which convene every 3 months.</p> <p>The private sectors and civil society are actively involved in many interventions such as World AIDS Day, peer education programme, national planning process and various research studies.</p>		

5. Does your country have a functional HIV/AIDS body that assists in the coordination of civil society organizations? (Such a body must have terms of reference or equivalent, defined membership, action plans and staffing support, and should have met at least once in the last 12 months.)

Yes ✓	No	N/A
<p>Comments:</p> <p>As NCCAB is a coordinating body for HIV/AIDS national response, this includes assistance and facilitation of coordination of civil society organizations. All activities related to HIV/AIDS must be coordinated by the NCCAB. Since the NCCA have been revitalized, the NCCAB has the role to report all aspects concerning HIV/AIDS interventions to the NCCA.</p>		

6. Has your country evaluated the impact of HIV/AIDS on its socioeconomic status for planning purposes?

Yes	No ✓	N/A
Comments: The evaluation of HIV impact on socioeconomic status has not been done directly, nevertheless the issues has been raised and discussed widely among national and provincial partners during the last national planning process.		

7. Does your country have a strategy that addresses HIV/AIDS issues among its national uniformed services, including armed forces and civil defence forces?

Yes ✓	No	N/A
Comments: The Ministries of National Defense and Security are members of the new NCCA structure. Both police and army were included in the first round of national Second Generation Surveillance (in Behaviour Surveillance Survey – BSS). Police and Army are direct partners with Burnet Institute (BI) to train TOT on strategic planning and peer educators in the next phase. It is expected that the new project – Lao Military and Police Youth HIV/AIDS Response to be financially supported by the Humanitarian Unit (UNAIDS) through Burnet Institute and it will be launched in mid 2003.		

Prevention

1. Does your country have a general policy or strategy to promote information, education and communication (IEC) on HIV/AIDS?

Yes ✓	No	N/A
<p>Comments:</p> <p>In the policy on HIV/AIDS it stated that IEC is the main measure to promote safer sexual behaviour in all target groups because main mode of HIV infection in Lao PDR is through sexually transmitted. The promotion of safer sexual behavior includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encouragement of sexual abstinence until marriage. 2. Encouragement of fidelity within marriage. 3. Encouragement of the use of condoms in situations where abstinence or faithfulness are not certain including making condoms widely available. <p>Effective HIV/AIDS prevention requires clear and frank messages about sexuality that take into account the cultural and societal values of the Lao PDR without compromising clarity. All forms of media are appropriate for the dissemination of HIV/AIDS/STD messages.</p> <p>The entire population will receive information so that 85% and 100% awareness of HIV/AIDS will be achieved by 2005 and 2010 respectively. This is a challenge because the Lao PDR has 47 different ethnic groups with multiple languages and varied cultural practices.</p>		

2. Does your country have a policy or strategy promoting reproductive and sexual health education for young people?

Yes ✓	No	N/A
<p>Comments:</p> <p>In collaboration with UNPFA, the Government has adopted a National Population and Development Policy, which promotes healthy lifestyle of adolescent and young people, including HIV/AIDS awareness. The Ministry of Education, supported by UNICEF, CHASPPAR and UNFPA has integrated sexual health education into school curriculum as life skills education in the grade 5 of primary school, and throughout grade 3 and 6 of secondary education.</p> <p>In the national policy on HIV/AIDS, it has mentioned that Children will be equipped with skills, knowledge, and attitudes to avoid HIV/AIDS/STDs through life skills education in school and out-of-school. The National Population and Development Policy of the Lao PDR states that Laos will "incorporate primary health care, reproductive health and sexuality education into the curricula of formal and non-formal education".¹ HIV/AIDS/STD control will be part of this education.</p> <p>The materials used and subjects taught will be appropriate for the ages and grade level being taught. Out-of-school youth will be included for educational messages about HIV/AIDS/STDs.</p> <p>The Lao Youth Union with supported by MBC has developed the strategic plan on HIV/AIDS programme for the young people.</p>		

¹ State Planning Committee, Lao PDR. National Population and Development Policy. 1999.

Cross border programme supported by ADB, UNESCO and SEMEO to promote the use of information and communication technology (ICT) in tackling HIV/AIDS in five counties of GMS including Lao PDR has targeted high risk behaviour groups, especially young people.

3. Does your country have a policy or strategy that promotes IEC and other health interventions for groups with high or increasing rates of HIV infection? (Such groups include, but are not limited to, IDUs, MSM, sex workers, youth, mobile populations and prison inmates.)

Yes ✓	No	N/A
Comments:		
<p>As stated in the policy document that some community groups are particularly vulnerable to HIV infection by reason of their sexual behaviour, including frequent partner change. HIV infection usually appears in such vulnerable groups before it appears in the general population. Focusing HIV prevention efforts on vulnerable groups has been shown to be effective in reducing transmission of HIV to the general population. Discrimination against vulnerable groups is counterproductive to HIV/AIDS/STD control. Community groups in the Lao PDR that are believed to be at increased risk of infection include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • service workers in entertainment sites, • internal and external migrants who are away from their families, • long distance truck drivers and other transport workers, • businessmen, traders, and government employees who travel frequently within the Lao PDR and internationally, • youth who tend to experiment, and • anyone with more than one sexual partner who does not use a condom. <p>The Lao PDR will focus intensive educational and behavioural change efforts on vulnerable groups as a priority, without encouraging discrimination or stigmatisation. Reassessment of which are the vulnerable groups will need to be done periodically.</p>		

4. Does your country have a policy or strategy that promotes IEC and other health interventions for cross-border migrants?

Yes ✓	No	N/A
Comments:		
<p>Cross border migrants are defined in the policy as internal and external migrants who are away from their families. The same policy will be applied as in three. For the first round of BSS, cross-border migrants have been included in the target groups. There are various interventions supported by different organisations for cross-border migrants such as CARE International, Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) and UNDP SEAHIV and Development Programme. Tool kits were developed supported by ADB through World Vision for GMS countries to be used as guideline for HIV prevention among mobile population including cross-border migrants. The project for cross-border school supported by ADB to be implemented by GMS countries, except Myanmar.</p>		

5. Does your country have a policy or strategy to expand access, including among vulnerable groups, to essential preventative commodities? (These commodities include, but are not limited to, condoms, sterile needles and HIV tests.)

Yes ✓	No	N/A
If yes, please list		
Groups:		Commodities:

All Groups	Condoms, HIV test (Pre and Post counselling), IEC materials, revolving funds (for the youth)
Medical Personnel	Guideline for universal precaution, Sterile gloves, needle, disposable containers for some provinces
PLWHA	Traditional medicines, OI treatment medicines in target provinces, revolving funds for income generation
Service women	STI presumptive treatment drugs in some provinces
Drug users (ATS)	Drug withdrawal
<p>Comments:</p> <p>By 2005, HIV testing facilities will be covered in all provinces. 100 percent condom promotion will be piloting in collaboration with WHO and ADB in one province. Lao PDR will host the regional (WHO/SEARO/WPRO) workshop on 100 percent condom uses in August 2003. Condom social marketing implemented in collaboration with Population Service International (PSI) and national and provincial partners has covered throughout the country.</p>	

6. Does your country have a policy or strategy to reduce mother-to-child HIV transmission?

Yes ✓	No	N/A
<p>Comments:</p> <p>Even though Lao PDR is a low prevalence country and HIV prevalence among high risk groups is 0.9 percent, the government considers PMCT issue as one of the priorities to fight HIV/AIDS. The policy has stated that HIV testing and counselling of women of child bearing age or women who are pregnant will be done on a voluntary basis using the same criteria established for voluntary testing and counselling in general. Universal testing and counselling of pregnant women for HIV is not feasible and would not be cost effective at this time. This will be periodically reassessed.</p> <p>A HIV positive woman of childbearing age or one who is pregnant should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • counselled about the full range of reproductive health options, • counselled about contraception and child bearing, and • given adequate information and referred for the use of anti-retroviral drugs during the pregnancy to reduce the risk of maternal transfer of HIV to her child, if she chooses to have a child. <p>Counselling and testing for her partner should be encouraged.</p> <p>Recently, Mother and Child hospital has just completed a rapid assessment on capacity of PMCT services funded by UNAIDS through HIV/AIDS Trust Fund</p>		

Human rights

1. Does your country have laws and regulations that protect against discrimination of people living with HIV/AIDS (such as general non-discrimination provisions and those that focus on schooling, housing, employment, etc.)?

Yes	No ✓	N/A
<p>Comments:</p> <p>Even though Lao PDR doesn't have law and regulation on HIV/AIDS but National policy on HIV/AIDS stated that AIDS patients should receive the same care in their illness as patients with any other medical condition. People living with HIV or AIDS should not be stigmatized. If universal precautions are practiced, people with AIDS can be safely cared for in all medical institutions and in the home. Home based care for people living with HIV/AIDS will be encouraged for both humanitarian and cost reasons.</p> <p>Stigma and discrimination in Lao PDR is not a severe problem. It tends to be an ignorance on the part of community on knowledge on mode of HIV transmission. On the other hand, PLWHA are not willing to open themselves to the society because there is still a weakness on counselling services and the PLWHA do not see any benefits for their openness (at least they are not discriminated by the community after disclosing themselves). Also, there is limited intervention to encourage the involvement of PLWHA.</p>		

2. Does your country have laws and regulations that protect against discrimination of groups of people identified as being especially vulnerable to HIV/AIDS discrimination (i.e., groups such as IDUs, MSM, sex workers, youth, mobile populations, and prison inmates)?

Yes	No ✓	N/A
<p>If yes, please list groups:</p>		
<p>Comments:</p> <p>There is no law and regulation but the national policy stated that discrimination against vulnerable groups is counterproductive to HIV/AIDS/STD control. Community groups in the Lao PDR that are believed to be at increased risk of infection include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • service workers in entertainment sites, • internal and external migrants who are away from their families, • long distance truck drivers and other transport workers, • businessmen, traders, and government employees who travel frequently within the Lao PDR and internationally, • youth who tend to experiment, and • any one with more than one sexual partner who does not use a condom.^{2 3} <p>The Lao PDR will focus intensive educational and behavioral change efforts on vulnerable groups as a priority, without encouraging discrimination or stigmatization.</p>		

3. Does your country have a policy to ensure equal access, for men and women, to prevention and care, with emphasis on vulnerable populations?

Yes ✓	No	N/A
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² Population Services International. Research reports from selected studies. 1999-2000.

³ NCCA. Behavioral sentinel surveillance - draft. 2001.

Comments:

The Lao constitution of 1991 has promulgated gender equality of Lao society. The establishment of the National Commission on Mother and Child by the Prime Ministerial Decree is an example of the government policy for protecting children and women.

The latest party congress has emphasized on the expansion network of health services to rural areas where there exists vulnerable people.

The Lao PDR constructs its HIV/AIDS/STD policy and control activities based on universal principles, including gender equity.

The current National Strategic Plan has addressed issues including women's employment conditions, men's attitude towards women and their roles, men's reluctance to use condom, knowledge of family law, capacity of women, and equality between women and men.

4. Does your country have a policy to ensure that HIV/AIDS research protocols involving human subjects are reviewed and approved by an ethics committee?

Yes ✓	No	N/A
Comments:		
<p>The national policy on HIV/AIDS stated that all research dealing with HIV/AIDS will be coordinated by the Ministry of Health through the NCCA. Research protocols will adhere to high levels of ethical standards including the informed consent of all participants.⁴ All research conducted will have the potential of benefiting the people of the Lao PDR.</p>		
<p>Strengthening surveillance and research is one among top priorities of the current national strategic plan. The research will be conducted in different fields e.g. HIV/STI prevalence, behaviour and socio-economic factors influencing HIV transmission, etc. The strategy will be developed to ensure the policy makers and program designers in different sectors make good use of the results of research that informs their areas of responsibility. National Ethical Committee for Health Sciences Research has been created in the Ministry of Health to ensure the human right and ethical issues are taken into the consideration when conducting research.</p>		

⁴ World Medical Association. Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects, 2000.

Care and support

1. Does your country have a policy or strategy to promote comprehensive HIV/AIDS care and support, with emphasis on vulnerable groups? (Comprehensive care includes, but is not limited to, VCT, psychosocial care, access to medicines, and home and community-based care.)

Yes	No ✓	N/A
If yes, please list		
Groups:		Commodities:
<p>Comments:</p> <p>As Lao PDR is a low prevalence country and a few number of PLWHA disclosed themselves to the society, both national policy and strategy addressed the need for care and support for the whole group of PLWHA and those affected by HIV/AIDS. Symptomatic treatment for conditions associated with AIDS will be made available. Medications for itching, diarrhea, pain, and fever and for opportunistic infections will be included on the essential drug list. The use of traditional medicines and traditional practitioners to relieve the symptoms of AIDS will be explored and encouraged where appropriate. Care and support should be with a holistic approach.</p> <p>Anti-retroviral treatment for AIDS is not feasible at this time due to cost and inadequate capacity in the health care system, but if there is a need or any external assistance there may be a trial in some pilot areas. If there is access to anti-retroviral treatment, it should be monitored according to the CD4 count.</p> <p>ARV project is going to be piloted in one province in the year 2003 where there is a network of PLWHA with the assistance of MSF.</p>		

2. Does your country have a policy or strategy to ensure or improve access to HIV/AIDS-related medicines, with emphasis on vulnerable groups? (HIV/AIDS-related medicines include antiretrovirals and drugs for the prevention and treatment of opportunistic infections and palliative care.)

Yes	No ✓	N/A
If yes, please list		
Groups:		Commodities:
<p>Comments:</p> <p>See above answers.</p>		

3. Does your country have a policy or strategy to address the additional needs of orphans and other vulnerable children?

Yes ✓	No	N/A
<p>Comments:</p> <p>Children orphaned by the death of their parents from AIDS are not a</p>		

significant problem in the Lao PDR currently. The care of any such orphans should be with extended families rather than institutions if at all possible.

However, the national strategy stresses a need to ensure non-discrimination against children whose parents have died from AIDS. This will include supportive environments, counselling needs, psychological support, enrolment in school, access to shelter; nutrition; health and social services, and protection from violence; abuse; trafficking and loss of inheritance.

Care and support project piloting in one province supported by UNICEF, NCA and Lao Red Cross, has taken into account orphans schooling and employment.

ANNEX 4
COUNTRY M&E SHEET

COUNTRY: Lao PDR **AS OF:** 08 April 2003

1. Existence of national M&E plan

Yes: Years covered:	In progress: ✓ Years covered: 2003	No:
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2. Existence of a national M&E budget

Yes: Amount: Years covered:	In progress: ✓ Years covered: 2003	No:
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3. Amount secured as of today: US\$ 50,000⁵

4. Existence of an M&E unit for HIV/AIDS within _____

National AIDS Council	Ministry of Health	Elsewhere: _____
Yes: ✓ No:	Yes: No:	

5. M&E focal point on HIV/AIDS within the government

Name: National Committee for the Control of AIDS Bureau (NCCAB)
Telephone: 856 21 315500
Email: ncca@laotel.com

6. Existence of information systems: _____

Health Information System

Yes: ✓ National level: Yes Sub-national*: Yes, at provincial and district levels	No:
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** If yes, please specify the level, i.e., district*

Education Information System

Yes: ✓ National level: Yes Sub-national*: Yes, at provincial and district levels	No:
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** If yes, please specify the level, i.e., district*

⁵ Supported by UNAIDS PAF