



VIET NAM 2010 COUNTRY PROGRESS REPORT- AT A GLANCE

The Fourth Country Progress Report on Following up on the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) covers the reporting period January 2008 – December 2009 and was prepared with broad participation from Government, development partners and civil society.

STATUS AT A GLANCE

The HIV epidemic in Viet Nam is still in a concentrated stage, with the highest HIV prevalence found in male injecting drugs users (18.4%)¹, female sex workers (3.2%)² and men who have sex with men (16.7%)³. The HIV epidemic may have begun to stabilize, as reflected by stable trends in HIV prevalence among injecting drugs users and female sex workers in many places while in other places, these trends are increasing such as in the northwest of the country.

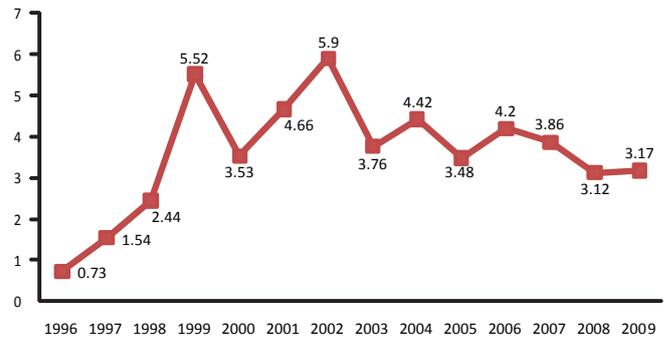
Figure 1: HIV prevalence among IDUs in Viet Nam, 1996-2009



Source: Sentinel Surveillance Survey. VAAC, 2009

HIV prevalence among women attending antenatal clinics and among male military recruits has begun decreasing and continues to be observed at low levels of 0.3% and 0.15%⁴, respectively. People aged 20-39 years account for more than 80% of all reported cases and the proportion of people living with HIV aged 30-39 is showing signs of increasing. Men accounted for 73.2% of all reported cases in 2009.⁵

Figure 4: HIV prevalence among FSWs in Viet Nam, 1996-2009



Source: Sentinel Surveillance Survey. VAAC, 2009

As of 31 December 2009, there were 160,019 reported HIV cases and in 2009 there were 15,713 newly-reported HIV cases. According to the Viet Nam HIV/AIDS Estimates and Projections 2007-2012, adult HIV prevalence (aged 15-49) was 0.44% in 2010.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS 2008-2009

The achievements that reflect Viet Nam's efforts and illustrate its commitments include:

1. Increased political commitment and leadership, which have resulted in positive changes in the response;
2. Improved collaboration between ministries to ensure a stronger multisectoral response and improved service delivery, as shown by the rapid increase in the number of people accessing HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services;

3. An increased focus on prevention, which resulted in the expansion of harm reduction programs, especially the needle and syringe program and national pilot methadone maintenance therapy program for drug users;
 4. Rapid expansion of the antiretroviral therapy program; and
 5. Greater and more meaningful participation of civil society in the national response.
4. Human resources - limitations in the quantity and quality of human resources inhibit the expansion of best practices at both the provincial and district level; and
 5. Sustainable funding - the sustainability of the response and the targeted allocation of domestic and donor funds requires urgent attention

AIDS SPENDING

During the reporting period, national AIDS spending increased significantly. AIDS expenditures doubled from around USD 50 million in 2006 to USD 108.7 million in 2008. Estimated expenditures in 2009 were over USD 103 million. During the period 2007-2008, international sources accounted for 90% and public sources almost 10% of total AIDS spending. The sustainability of the response is a significant issue as Viet Nam approaches middle income country status and donor funding is likely to decrease.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Despite the great efforts the Government of Viet Nam made to address HIV over this reporting period, the following challenges remain:

1. Policy and Legal Framework - policy barriers still exists and inconsistencies remain between public security and public health measures;
 2. Stigma and discrimination - people living with HIV continue to face stigma and discrimination;
 3. Prevention, treatment, care and support services - key populations at higher risk do not have sufficient access to services and HIV services are urgently needed in prisons and 05/06 Centers;
- Continue to strengthen political commitment
 - Scale up efforts to ensure Universal Access
 - Within the framework of the next phase of the national response, develop a minimum package of services for key populations at higher risk as well as for their intimate partners
 - Expand the methadone maintenance therapy program and provide HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services in prisons and 05/06 Centers. Strengthen the linkages between these facilities, healthcare facilities and communities
 - Enhance the participation of civil society organizations and people living with HIV
 - Develop a human resource strategy to retain qualified staff and provide capacity building opportunities for staff at all levels, especially provincial level HIV efforts
 - Increase domestic HIV funding and promote the targeted allocation of funds at both the national and provincial level to address the drivers of the epidemic
 - Strengthen institutional and human resource capacity for the effective monitoring and planning of the national AIDS response.

Reference

- ¹ Sentinel Surveillance Survey 2009. VAAC, 2009
- ² Sentinel Surveillance Survey 2009. VAAC, 2009
- ³ Preliminary results of the second round Integrated Biological and Behavioral Survey (IBBX) 2009 conducted in 10 provinces for injecting drug users and female sex workers, and four provinces for men who have sex with men.
- ⁴ Sentinel Surveillance Survey 2009. VAAC, 2009
- ⁵ Report on 2009 HIV/AIDS Epidemic report. VAAC, 2010

CORE INDICATORS

Indicator	Main data source	Status: 2008-2009
National Commitment and Action – Expenditure		
1. Domestic and international AIDS spending by categories and financing sources	National AIDS Funding Matrix	2008: USD 108.7 million 2009: USD 103.0 million
National Commitment and Action – Policy Development and Implementation Status		
2. National Composite Policy Index	NCPI results	See Annex 3
National Programs		
3. <i>Percentage of donated blood units screened for HIV in a quality assured manner</i>	<i>No data available</i>	
4. Percentage of adults and children with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy	Treatment Program Report, Viet Nam Administration of AIDS Control (VAAC)	Adults 2008: 45.0% 2009: 53.7% Children 2008: 1,462 2009: 1,987
5. Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women who receive antiretroviral medicines to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission	D28 routine report, VAAC	2008: 32.9% 2009: 32.3%
6. Percentage of estimated HIV-positive incident TB cases that received treatment for TB and HIV	D28 routine report, VAAC	27.5%
7. Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know their results	Viet Nam Population and AIDS Indicator Survey 2005 (VPAIS)	Female: 2.6% Male: 2.1% Total: 2.3%
8. Percentage of most-at-risk populations that have received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know the results	Preliminary results of the second round Integrated Biological and Behavioral Survey (IBBS) 2009 conducted in 10 provinces for FSW and IDU, and four provinces for MSM	FSW: 34.8% Male IDU: 17.9% MSM: 19.1%
9. Percentage of most-at-risk populations reached with HIV prevention programs	Preliminary results of the second round IBBS 2009 conducted in 10 provinces for FSW and IDU, and four provinces for MSM	FSW: 47.3% Male IDU: 15.4% MSM: 24%
10. <i>Percentage of orphans and vulnerable children whose households received free basic external support in caring for the child</i>	<i>This indicator is not included in the National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, thus data is not available.</i>	
11. Percentage of schools that provided life skills-based HIV education within the last academic year	Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) 2009	34.3%
Knowledge and Behavior		
12. <i>Current school attendance among orphans and among non-orphans aged 10–14</i>	<i>This indicator is not included in the National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, thus data is not available.</i>	

Indicators	Main data source	Status: 2008-2009
13. Percentage of young women and men aged 15–24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	National Survey on Adolescents and Youth (SAVY) 2009	Male 15-24: 44.1% Female 15-24: 40.8% Total 15-24: 42.5%
14. Percentage of most-at-risk populations who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	Preliminary results of the second round IBBS 2009 conducted in 10 provinces for FSW and IDU, and four provinces for MSM	FSW: 51.5% Male IDU: 49.2% MSM: 60.3%
15. Percentage of young women and men who have had sexual intercourse before the age of 15	SAVY 2009	Male 15-24: 0.16% Female 15-24: 0.07% Total 15-24: 0.11%
16. Percentage of adults aged 15–49 who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months	SAVY 2009	Male 15-24: 2.44% Female 15-24: 0.11% Total 15-24: 1.28% <i>Group aged 25-49: No data available</i>
17. Percentage of adults aged 15–49 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months who report the use of a condom during their last intercourse	SAVY 2009	Male 15-24: 92.9% Female 15-24: no risk reported Total 15-24: 92.9% <i>Group aged 25-49: No data available</i>
18. Percentage of female and male sex workers reporting the use of a condom with their most recent client	Preliminary results of the second round IBBS 2009 conducted in 10 provinces for FSW and IDU, and four provinces for MSM	FSW: 77.7%
19. Percentage of men reporting the use of a condom the last time they had anal sex with a male partner	Preliminary results of the second round IBBS 2009 conducted in 10 provinces for FSW and IDU, and four provinces for MSM	66.5%
20. Percentage of injecting drug users who reported using sterile injecting equipment the last time they injected	Preliminary results of the second round IBBS 2009 conducted in 10 provinces for FSW and IDU, and four provinces for MSM	Male IDU: 94.6%
21. Percentage of injecting drug users who report the use of a condom at last sexual intercourse	Preliminary results of the second round IBBS 2009 conducted in 10 provinces for FSW and IDU, and four provinces for MSM	Male IDU: 51.9%
Impact		
22. Percentage of young women and men aged 15–24 who are HIV infected	VPAIS 2005	Male: 0.9% Female: 0.2% Total: 0.3%
23. Percentage of most-at-risk populations who are HIV infected	Sentinel surveillance Preliminary results of the second round IBBS 2009 conducted in 10 provinces for FSW and IDU, and four provinces for MSM	FSW: 3.2% Male IDU: 18.4% MSM: 16.7%
24. Percentage of adults and children with HIV known to be on treatment 12 months after initiation of antiretroviral therapy	Treatment Program Report, VAAC	2009: Adults: 84.4% Children: 80.6% All: 84.2%
25. Percentage of infants born to HIV-infected mothers who are infected	<i>The country is in process of updating the national estimations and projections, thus data for this indicator is currently not available</i>	