





LATEST UPDATES ON THE HIV RESPONSE IN THE SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGIONS

Webinar series

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Financial and political commitments to community-based organizations in Vietnam

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Lighthouse Social Enterprise is one of the first and largest registered community-based organizations (CBO) led by, and working with the YKPs and LGBT community in Vietnam since 2004.

















Lighthouse aims to empower the community with strong capacity and voices to advocate based on evidence, provide direct services to improve their access and utilization of sexual and mental health care, mobilize an inclusive and cohesive community to ensure no one is left behind.



EPIDEMIC HIV UPDATED TO THE END OF MARCH 2018



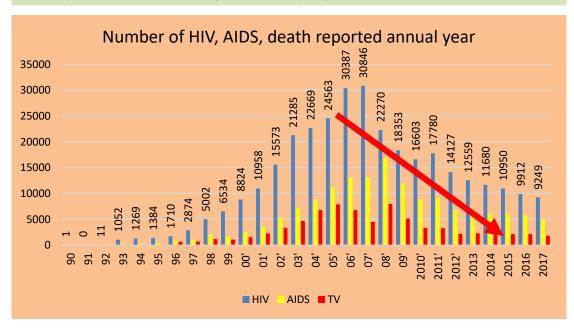
Estimated PLWHA: 248.000

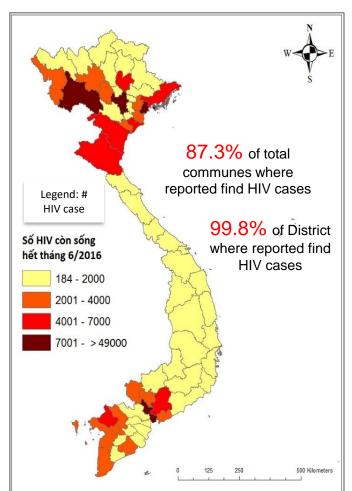
Reported HIV cases: 208.000 (Alive)

(BUT: around 10% may be duplication)

Reported deaths: 95.000

HIV prevalence in general population: 0.27%

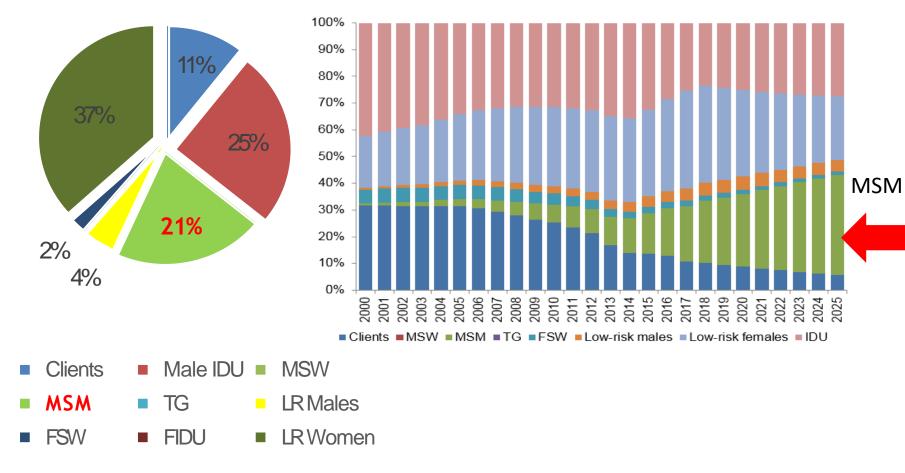






Distribution of new HIV infections



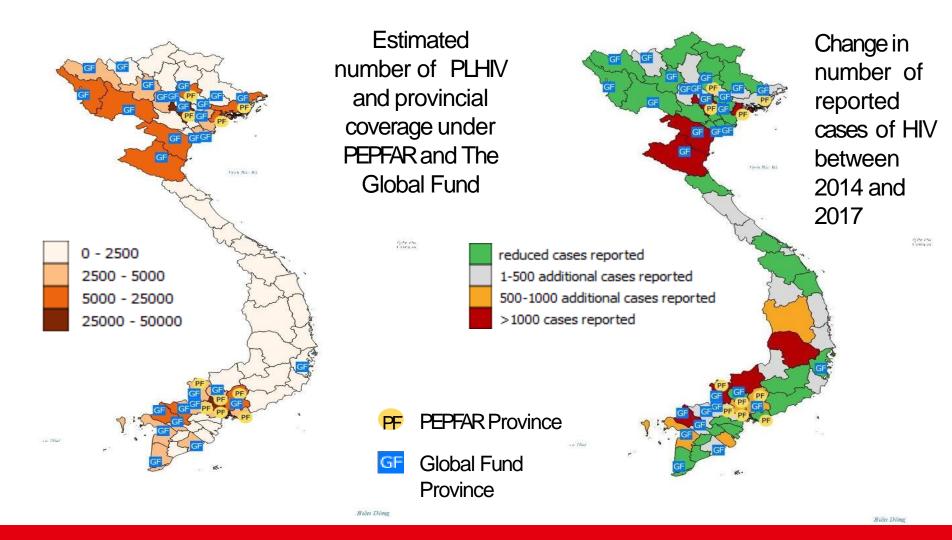


Source: AEM 2018



Global fund and PEPFAR are supporting more than 120 CBOs and 1,500 peers in 24 provinces.









HIV Community based organization in Vietnam

- More than 500 HIV CBOs in Vietnam, in which 70 are MSM organizations and 30 are TG organizations, including 7 community-led social enterprises.
- Most of CBOs are based at urban cities such as Hanoi, HCM, Hai Phong,
 Nha Trang, etc.
- CBOs have been contributing significantly to the HIV response in Vietnam.
- The activities are mostly limited in performing outreach, HIV counseling and testing services delivery and referral.
- There is no mechanisms to receive support from the government
- Civil societies, CBOs and NGOs are not recognized yet by the government, law makers.
- CBOs still have a weak voice in decision making and politics.





CBO's roles in the national HIV Response

- Perform outreach and education on HIV/AIDS
- Provide direct HIV and other related services and refer clients to appropriate services
- Reduce self-stigma, stigma and discrimination against KPs and HIV.
- Advocate for services improvement, human rights, and community development.
- Strengthen the health system
- Capacity building to peers and healthcare providers
- Contribute to the national plans and strategies, guidelines.
- Implement/support the national and other related studies

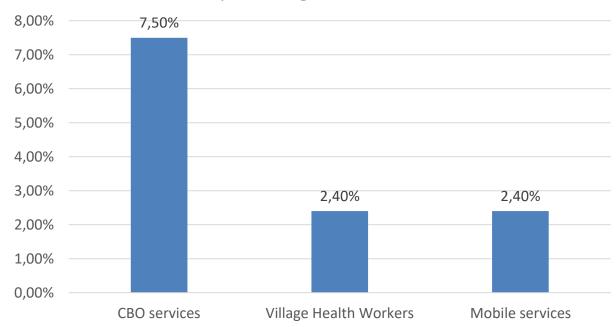


CBO's contribution to national HIV testing and treatment target



- Outreach: more than 300,000 cases anually
- Total tested cases: 106.712 (21,8% of total national tested cases)
- Number reactive HIV: 3.703 (18,5% of total national number)
- Reactive percentage (+): 3,4%;
- Refer to OPC: 89%

Compare to figures in 3 models



USAID -Healthy Market





The challenges are

- Most of CBOs depend on foreign funding, but foreign aid has been decreasing rapidly.
- LMIC trap
- CBOs are still lacking capacity in many fields.
- There is no sustainability plan for the CBO system in the national strategic plan or transition plan.
- HIV epidemic is continuing increased among the KPs, especially YKPs.
 Without community involvement, HIV new infection may increase to uncontrol.
- There are still many not yet addressed barriers faced by the communities
- There are no political or financial commitments to CBOs.
- CBOs have a limited engagement in the decision-making mechanism.
- Legal barriers for registration
- Stigma, discrimination, and criminalization
- Social Enterprises are most appropriate model for legal registration but they are not yet recognized by most of the international funders





The opportunities are

- Some CBOs have registered as social enterprises and have their own sustainability plans.
- CBOs are more proactive in self-capacitating, seeking a new opportunities, and starting up.
- Vietnam still has some existing resources from international funders which can be used to prepare for a sustainable future for CBOs.
- Social contracting is being discussed.
- Private sector's engagement and responsibility.
- CBOs are expanding their works in other spectrums of HIV such as research, stigma reduction, social change, public awareness, and delivery of other services, including STIs, mental health and harm reduction.
- Human rights and health collaboration.
- Some strong leaders/activists and advocates.





Needs of the community

- 1. The community-based organizations and our roles, contributions, and innovations are recognized.
- 2. CBOs are empowered and engaged in all level of conversation about the strategic plans, transition plans, implementation, and M&E.
- 3. Have a favorable political environment for the development of CBOs including registration, start-up investment, social contracting, anti-stigma, and anti-discrimination, etc.)
- 4. Have political and financial commitment to maintaining and developing the CBO system including national budget allocation, capacity building, and social contracting.
- 5. Be updated about transition and sustainability plan and have enough time to prepare for it.





Needs of the community

- 6. For existing funders:
- Build capacity of organizational development, management, resources mobilization, and advocacy for CBOs.
- Strengthen the relationship between CBOs, the government and private sectors.
- Support CBOs in registration
- Invest in CBO's innovation and livelihood
- Defend KPs's rights and reduce stigma, discrimination, and criminalization against KPs in all levels
- Advocate to achieve a firm political and financial commitment to CBOs
- Engage CBOs in all levels of decision-making process.
- Foster the collaboration between CBOs and other sectors by exchanging best practices and lessons learned





STOP AIDS TOGETHER

