



USAID AND HIV

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) began supporting HIV/AIDS programs in Vietnam in the mid-1990s. In June 2004, HIV/AIDS funding to Vietnam was increased under the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). USAID works in collaboration with and through the Government of Vietnam at the national, provincial and district levels in support of goals identified in the National HIV/AIDS Strategy. Together with civil society and non-governmental organizations, USAID helps to achieve epidemic control by delivering prevention, care and treatment services, and advocating for policies that will improve sustainability, improve access to quality of HIV/AIDS services, and strengthen the overall health system. USAID also works with the private sector interest in providing HIV goods and services to contribute to the national HIV response. Under PEPFAR, USAID works closely with other U.S. Government agencies including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the Department of State, and the Department of Defense.

TARGETING AT-RISK POPULATIONS

USAID supports efficient and effective HIV interventions to reach and test key populations, including people who inject drugs and their partners, commercial sex workers, potential male clients of sex workers, and men who have sex with men, and to treat and retain those with HIV in antiretroviral (ARV) treatment. Community and facility-based initiatives help to extend lives, improve health and increase quality of life for those infected and affected by HIV, while strengthening the broader health system in Vietnam. In collaboration with the local government, USAID's HIV efforts support Vietnam's "90-90-90" goals (90% of all people living with HIV will know their HIV status; 90% of all people with diagnosed HIV infection will receive sustained antiretroviral therapy; and 90% of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral suppression) and are targeted in provinces within two geographic regions comprising over half of the epidemic – Hanoi and Quang Ninh in the Northern Economic Zone; and Ho Chi Minh City, Dong Nai, Tay Ninh and Tien Giang in the Ho Chi Minh City Metro area.

SUSTAINABILITY AND KEY PEPFAR RESULTS

USAID has been working closely with the Government of Vietnam to transition the responsibility for financing the country's HIV response from donors to the national Social Health Insurance (SHI) system. This work has included developing policies to allow expansion of SHI to cover HIV treatment and ARVs, and development of procedures to forecast and procure ARVs through SHI. As a result, 90 percent of all HIV patients are now enrolled in the SHI scheme; more than 80 percent of all HIV clinics are reimbursed by SHI for HIV services; and SHI has procured its first batch of ARVs worth \$5.9 million, enough for 48,000 HIV/AIDS patients for one year.

In 2018, USAID procured ARV drugs for 51,000 HIV patients, tested more than 82,000 people, and enrolled more than 3,400 new patients on ARV treatment. USAID also provided pre-exposure prophylactic treatment for 1,450 people who were at high risk of getting HIV infection.