

Abstract

Population aging is a dominant trend of the 21st century. Vietnam has entered an era of population aging. Caring for older people is facing many obstacles, particularly in the rural areas and remote areas, where the majority of population is ethnic minorities. These areas have limited financial capacity, high poverty rate, and low percentage of older people with pension.

This research used qualitative research methodology. After a comprehensive literature review, the primary data consisted of twelve in-depth interviews with club members and four focus group discussions with stakeholders and services providers. Also data collected during the fieldwork in four clubs in community (in two provinces) added to the comprehensive picture of community-based care for the Vietnamese older people.

The study was conducted to assess the results of the Intergenerational Self-Help Club model – the community-based model on care for and promotion of the roles of older persons after two years deployed in Hoa Binh and Hung Yen Provinces, Vietnam. The older people received more attention via the community-based intergeneration self-help, which creates opportunities for the older persons to improve the lives of themselves and their families to promote their roles and contribution to health care, income improvement and development in all aspects.

Keywords: Intergenerational Self-Help Club (ISHC), Community-based model, Older people, Self-help, Community support