

# The Effectiveness of HIV and Aids Prevention Policies in Reducing the Spread Rate in Sukabumi City

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## Abstract

This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of HIV/AIDS control policies in Sukabumi City based on indicators of goal achievement, integration, and adaptation. With a qualitative approach and case study method, data is collected through interviews, observations, and document studies. The informants included health officials and people living with HIV/AIDS. The results of the study show that the policy is quite effective with the provision of free health facilities, socialization programs such as "KPA Goes to School," and pentahelix collaboration involving the government, communities, academics, media, and NGOs. Obstacles are still found, including stigma against ODHA and less optimal information distribution. This research contributes to adding scientific insights related to the effectiveness of public policies, especially in HIV/AIDS control, as a reference for evaluating and improving similar policies in other regions. In addition, the findings of this study provide practical recommendations to strengthen cross-sectoral work, optimize social media as an educational tool, and develop inclusive strategies for vulnerable groups. In conclusion, this policy is able to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS by improving several aspects of the identified implementation.

**Keywords:** Effectiveness, Goal Achievement, Integration, Adaptation, HIV/AIDS.

## Introduction

*Human Immunodeficiency Virus* (HIV) is a type of virus that develops inside cells or other growth environments. *Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome* (AIDS) is a series of disease symptoms that arise due to a decrease in the immune system due to HIV infection (Apenteng et al., 2020). After being infected with this highly contagious and dangerous virus, the human body experiences a decrease in the immune system which makes it susceptible to infection and the risk of death from infectious diseases, cancer, and so on (Lou et al., 2018). Individuals infected with HIV can develop the condition AIDS, especially if they do not get treatment. Until now, there is no effective vaccine to prevent HIV or a drug that can cure AIDS. The available treatments aim to slow the development of the virus in the body (Hill et al., 2018). Typically, the period between HIV infection and the onset of symptoms of the disease in adults ranges from 3-10 years. During this period, although it may appear healthy, infected individuals can still transmit the HIV virus to others, either intentionally or unintentionally (Lembo et al., 2018). People affected by AIDS



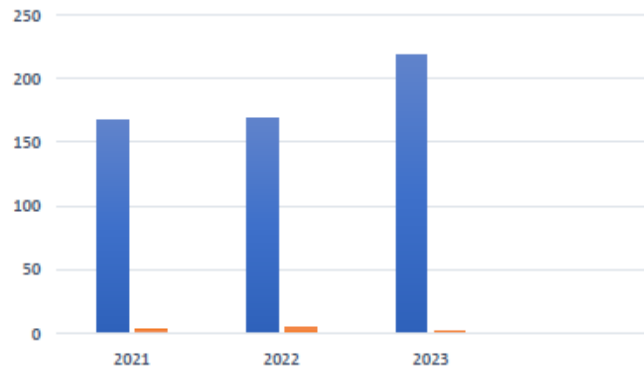
are usually characterized by the appearance of various infections caused by viruses, bacteria, parasites, or fungi (Antony, 2017). This type of infection is known as opportunistic infection (Zein, 2006). HIV is transmitted through the exchange of non-sterile syringes, sexual intercourse with individuals infected with HIV/AIDS, blood transfusions containing the HIV/AIDS virus, transmission from HIV-infected mothers to fetuses and infants, and through blood donations (Ojiegbe, 2018; Salhan, 2007).

The higher the mobility of the population between regions, the increasing unsafe sexual behavior and the increase in drug abuse through injections have increased the risk level of HIV/AIDS spread (Gant, 2014). HIV/AIDS transmission through risky behaviors must be avoided. Positive prevention and self-awareness are the simplest and most appropriate ways to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS, because it is undeniable that this disease is an epidemic that has a bad impact (Sinulingga & Waluyo, 2021). WHO states that HIV/AIDS is a global problem that has so far become a pandemic (stage 5 epidemic, meaning an epidemic that has spread in society), affecting millions of people in the world, both men, women and children. And there are 34 million people infected with HIV (UNAIDS 2012 Global Report). As many as 2.5 million people are infected each year and as many as 1.7 million people have died from AIDS. HIV/AIDS cases are decreasing in most countries in the world, but Indonesia is one of 9 countries that has an increase in HIV infection cases in the age of 15-49 years by more than 25%. Meanwhile, for new cases of HIV/AIDS, the number of infected adolescents (15-24) years old continues to increase. Every day, it is estimated that as many as 6000 adolescents are infected with the HIV virus. Another worrying estimate is that of all new HIV infections, 90% will occur in countries that have been severely affected, including Thailand, India, Myanmar and southern China. Meanwhile, Indonesia in the annual report of WHO and UNAIDS in 2003 was mentioned as one of the countries with the fastest acceleration of HIV/AIDS infection in the world.

The first AIDS case was found in Indonesia on July 1, 1987 in Denpasar, Bali (Wirawan et al., 1993). The number of cases continues to grow and spread almost throughout all provinces of Indonesia. The pattern of its spread to homosexuals, then began to spread to high-risk behavioral groups, such as injecting drug users, commercial sex peddlers and their customers (Boles & Elifson, 1994). At this time, HIV/AIDS cases have also been proven to attack them with low-risk behaviors such as in housewives and babies. HIV/AIDS cases in Indonesia must be taken seriously, because the number of sufferers continues to increase from year to year. Based on the HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infectious Diseases (PMIS) Development Report for the first quarter of 2022, it is known that until March 2022, the number of new cases of people infected with HIV reached 10,525 people. with the highest percentage of HIV infections reported in the age group of 25-49 years (67.9%), followed by the age group of 20-24 years (17.7%) and the age group of  $\geq 50$  years (9.5%) (Directorate General of P2P of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2022). This number increased when compared to the previous year where the number of new cases of people infected with HIV only reached 6,762 people (Directorate General of P2P of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021).



Sukabumi City is one of the areas in West Java that has a fairly high number of HIV/AIDS cases. Based on data from the Sukabumi City Health Office, from 2021 to 2023 HIV/AIDS in Sukabumi City has increased, with the following numbers:



**Diagram 1. Number of HIV/AIDS cases in Sukabumi City in 2021-2023**

Source: *Data from the Sukabumi City Health Office*

Based on diagram 1.1 above, it is explained that the number of HIV/AIDS cases in Sukabumi City in 2021 was 167 cases, then in 2022 HIV/AIDS cases were recorded as many as 169 cases, then throughout 2023 HIV/AIDS cases in Sukabumi City experienced a significant increase of 218 cases. The problem of HIV/AIDS is very worrying because every year it is increasing and has spread to various groups of people. To overcome and overcome HIV and AIDS cases in Sukabumi City, a policy is needed and outlined in Regional Regulation (Perda) Number 4 of 2015. This regulation covers various aspects of HIV/AIDS prevention, including health awareness, protection, medical examination, treatment, and recovery for individuals, families, and the community. Based on Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2015 concerning the Implementation of HIV/AIDS Control Efforts, the Health Office collaborates with Health Centers and Hospitals to overcome the spread of HIV/AIDS infection in Sukabumi City. From the description of the background and phenomenon above, this study aims to determine the effectiveness of HIV and AIDS control policies in reducing the rate of spread in Sukabumi City. The contribution of this research is to add concepts and theories that are used as a reference in a policy and improvements in terms of policy effectiveness. And another contribution of this research is as input to government agencies regarding policy effectiveness.

## Literature Review

### Public Administration

Public Administration is to serve the community through a powerful state or as it is today, a ruling government (Kettl, 2015). All government activities need to be carried out in a planned manner so that millions of people who are not allowed to live in an anarchic state. A ruling government is a subject of government that refers to how it is elected, but what and how it gets done after it comes to power. Public Administration involves the implementation of public policies by the executive branch of a government that serves the needs of citizens. According to



Karl Max (2019) Administration cannot happen by itself. It is a deliberate attempt with a specific purpose. Second, this effort should not be carried out unplanned and must be carried out systematically, planned, and sequentially with the wise use of available resources. According to W.F. Willoughby (2019:4) there are 5 principles of administration, namely: 1) General administration, planning, coordination, and command. 2) Organizational structure: the study of organizational design, such as hierarchy, *scalar* chain. 3) Personnel administration: recruitment, training, promotion. 4) Financial administration: the use of financial resources economically. And 5) Materials and supplies, i.e. material management. In contrast to J.M. Pfinner (2023) explained that administration is the organization and direction of human and material resources to achieve desired goals.

### Public Policy

By definition, public policy according to Harold Laswel and Abraham Kaplan (in Sufa & Sumertha, 2019) defines it as a program that is projected with certain goals, certain values, and certain practices (*aprojected program of goals, values, and practices*). Meanwhile, David Easton defines it as a series of actions proposed by a person, group, or government in a certain environment, with threats and opportunities that exist. The proposed policy is shown to take advantage of the potential as well as overcome existing obstacles in order to achieve certain goals. Meanwhile, conceptually public policy can be seen from the Dictionary of Public Administration Chandler and Plano (1988:107), which says that public policy is the strategic use of existing resources to solve public or government problems. In fact, Chandler and Plano think that public policy is a form of *investment that continues* by the government for the benefit of powerless people in society so that they can live and participate in government. The definition of public policy can be said that: (1) public policy is made by the government in the form of government actions, (2) public policy must be oriented to the public interest, and (3) public policy is an alternative election action to be implemented or not implemented by the government for the public interest.

### Policy Implementation

George C. Edwards (2021:177) stated that "Policy implementation is one of the policy stages and the consequences of policies for the communities it influences. Grindle et al. (2021) stated that implementation is a general process of administrative actions that can be researched at a specific program level. The implementation process will only begin when the goals and objectives have been set, the activity program has been prepared and the funds have been prepared and distributed to achieve the target. Van Meter and Van Horn (in Hartawan & Kosasih, 2023) view that policy implementation is an action carried out by government and private organizations, both individually and in groups, that is intended to achieve goals. Policy implementation connects policy objectives and their realization with the results of government activities. This view is in accordance with the opinion of Van Meter and Van Horn (Grindle, 1980) that the task of implementation is to build a network that allows public policy objectives to be realized through the activities of government agencies involving various interested parties.



Tachjan (2006) explained about the elements of policy implementation that must be present, namely the implementing elements, the existence of programs implemented, and the target *group* or target group.

### Effectiveness

Effectiveness in the Great Dictionary of Indonesian comes from the word effective which means, there is an effect (the effect, the result, the impression), it is effective, it can bring results (Business action) (Great Dictionary of Indonesian, 2008). According to Pasolong (2019:4) effectiveness means that the goal that was previously planned can be achieved or in the word the goal is achieved due to the existence of an activity process" in line with what Dunn (2003:49) stated "effectiveness is related to whether an alternative achieves the expected results or achieves a goal from the implementation of the action. Effectiveness is basically derived from the word "effect" and is used in this term as a cause-and-effect relationship. Effectiveness can be seen as a cause of other variables. Effectiveness in organizational activities can be formulated as the level of goal realization that shows the extent to which the goal has been achieved. An organization can be said to be effective if the organization can fully achieve the goals that have been set. Effectiveness is generally seen as the level of achievement of operational and operational objectives. Thus, basically effectiveness is the level of achievement of organizational goals or objectives as set. Effectiveness is how well the work is done, the extent to which a person produces the expected output. This can be interpreted, if a work can be done well according to plan, it can be said to be effective without paying attention to time, energy and others.

### Definition of HIV and AIDS

*Human Immunodeficiency Virus* (HIV) is one of the viruses that is exposed to white blood cells which results in a weak decrease in human body temperature (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2014). HIV attacks the immune system by invading and destroying certain types of white blood cells, which are often referred to by various names such as *hepper T cells*, T4 cells or CD4 cells (Gupta, 2013). These CD4 cells are also nicknamed the commander of the immune system. CD4 recognizes the invading pathogen and signals other white blood cells to immediately form antibodies that can bind to the pathogen, the pathogen is disabled and characterized for further destruction (Fauci et al., 2015). The CD4 then summons another type of white blood cell – the *killer T cell*, to destroy the tagged cells. The normal number of CD4 cells in our blood circulation is about 800 to 1,200 per cubic millimeter of blood. During the first years of HIV infection, this number is still maintainable. People who are infected with HIV do not feel and do not feel sick at first as long as their CD4 cells are still in sufficient numbers, and after about 5 years the number of CD4 cells begins to decline to about half. Even at this stage, many patients have not shown symptoms of the disease after the number of CD4 cells is less than 200 per cubic millimeter of blood, the patient begins to show various symptoms of the disease. Meanwhile, *Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome* (AIDS) is a collection of clinical symptoms of a decrease in the immune system due to HIV infection, which means that people with AIDS are very susceptible to contracting various diseases when the immune system is very weak, the



body cannot fight germs that under normal conditions do not cause disease (Douek et al., 2009). *Opportunistic* infections can be caused by a variety of fungal viruses, and bacteria can attack various organs of the body. People with AIDS are also at greater risk of developing cancers such as kaposi's sarcoma, cervical cancer and an immune system cancer called lymphoma. Usually people with AIDS have symptoms of systematic infection: such as fever, sweating (especially at night), swollen glands, chills, feeling weak and weight loss. Certain *opportunistic* infections suffered by AIDS patients also depend on the frequency of the infection in the geographical area where the patient lives (WHO, 2020).

## Method

This study uses a qualitative approach with a case study method to explore the effectiveness of HIV and AIDS control policies in Sukabumi City. A qualitative approach was chosen to deeply understand the implementation of the policy, the factors that affect its effectiveness, as well as the perception of the public and ODHA towards the policy. This approach allows for a contextual and comprehensive exploration of the phenomenon. The research was conducted in Sukabumi City, West Java. The selection of this location is based on the significant level of HIV/AIDS spread in the region, as well as the existence of various HIV/AIDS control policies and programs implemented by the local government.

## Research Indicators

In this study, the limitations of the study to be carried out focus on the importance of the phenomenon of the problem to be studied. The research conducted is about the effectiveness of HIV and AIDS control policies in reducing the rate of spread in Sukabumi City. Then the measurements made in this study use indicators of goal achievement, integration and adaptation.

## Informant Analysis and Setting Unit

The Analysis Unit that will be the object of the research's research is at the Sukabumi City Health Office. In determining the informants in this study, a *non-probability sampling technique* is used, which is a sampling technique that does not provide the same opportunity for each element or member of the population to be selected as a sample (Sugiyono, 2020:131). The type of *non-probability sampling* technique chosen in this study, namely *snowball sampling*, is a technique for determining samples that start with a small number and then enlarge (Sugiyono, 2020:134). There were 4 informants for this study, namely the Head of the Infectious Disease Prevention and Control Section (P2M), the Staff of the HIV/AIDS Control Commission, HIV/AIDS Patients who received treatment services, and the HIV/AIDS Ambassador of Sukabumi City.

## Data Collection Techniques

In this study, the data collection technique chosen is observation, namely the researcher goes directly to the field to observe the behavior and activities of individuals at the research site



(Creswell, 2016:254). Next is a semi-structured interview, conducted through *face-to-face (face to face)* to informants to get information about the Effectiveness of HIV and AIDS Control Policies in Sukabumi City. The researcher provides several questions that the informant can answer openly, which means that the informant can answer questions freely about the informant's views or opinions. The next technique is the study of document literature in the form of writing, sound and images such as diary, policy regulations, photographs and others.

### Data Validity

The validity of the data used in this study is the triangulation of sources which aims to test the credibility of data regarding the effectiveness of HIV/AIDS policies in Sukabumi City, then the data collection that has been obtained by the researcher will be checked to fellow HIV/AIDS program implementers consisting of HIV/AIDS Control Commission Staff, Sukabumi City HIV/AIDS Ambassadors, then after checking the information, then the data or information is checked back to the superior, namely the Head of the Infectious Disease Prevention and Control Section of the Sukabumi City Health Office. Furthermore, data from various other sources obtained by researchers will be described and categorized which views are the same and which are different and which information is more specific. So that the data can produce a conclusion (Sugiyono: 2015:274). Triangulation techniques used to test the credibility of data are carried out by checking data against the same source with different techniques.

### Data Analysis

The data analysis used in this study is using the Miles and Huberman model with the steps of reducing data at the beginning of data collection by making a summary, marking important things, writing notes and so on with the aim of setting aside irrelevant data/information. Next is the presentation of data where a set of information is compiled that provides the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking actions. The presentation of the data set can be descriptive or can be in the form of charts, tables, and diagrams. And the last stage is to draw conclusions and verify from valid and consistent evidence so that the conclusions made become a credible conclusion.

### Organizational Structure of the HIV/AIDS Control Commission

The organizational structure of the Sukabumi City HIV/AIDS Control Commission consists of the Chairman of the HIV/AIDS Control Commission, the deputy chairman of the commission, the chief executive, the deputy chief executive, the secretary, the members, the secretariat, and the HIV and AIDS transmission prevention (*Harm Reduction*) working group.

### The Effectiveness of HIV and AIDS Control Policies in Reducing the Spread Rate in Sukabumi City

The concept of organizational effectiveness according to Torang & Alemzadeh (2016) depends on the methods or ways of the organization in utilizing the environment in achieving



organizational goals. From this description, the researcher can interpret the effectiveness of the organization as the level of success of an organization by taking steps to determine activities according to the goals or objectives that have been set, by utilizing the organizational environment. In this study, the researcher discusses the Effectiveness of HIV and AIDS Control Policies in reducing the rate of spread in Sukabumi City. The data and information obtained were based on the results of interviews with 4 informants, including (informant 1) Head of the Infectious Disease Prevention and Control Section (P2M), (informant 2) Staff of the HIV/AIDS Control Commission, (informant 3) HIV/AIDS patients who receive HIV/AIDS treatment services, (informant 4) HIV/AIDS Ambassador of Sukabumi City.

The success rate of organizational activities can be said to be effective, namely comparing goals and results that have been achieved. According to Duncan, effectiveness can be measured by three indicators, namely goal achievement, integration and adaptation. The three indicators in the effectiveness theory that are the result of this study, will be explained in depth as follows:

### Goal Achievement

The government has a responsibility to ensure that every citizen gets quality services in HIV/IDS control in Sukabumi City. So that it can reduce the number of people affected by HIV/AIDS and achieve the goals and objectives organized by the government in accordance with Sukabumi City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2015 concerning the Implementation of HIV/AIDS Control Efforts. The government and the Sukabumi City HIV/AIDS Control Commission in a meeting of AIDS care residents said that the target for 2030, Sukabumi City has a tri zero target, including no new deaths due to HIV/AIDS, no new case infections, no discrimination against people with HIV/AIDS. This is a national target that must be really successful. As conveyed by the Staff of the Sukabumi City HIV/AIDS Control Commission as informant 2, it is as follows:

*"KPA Sukabumi City has a target for 2030, namely tri zero, where this target must be successful and effective in overcoming HIV/AIDS. In addition, there needs to be collaboration from all circles under the name of pentahelix collaboration, I am confident and believe that when all of them have collaboration, they can definitely succeed according to the target."*

Service facilities in an effort to overcome HIV/AIDS require special attention from all circles so that there is a need for collaboration in achieving the goals and objectives that have been set. Through cooperation, it is hoped that it can realize an innovation supported by various interacting resources. It is in the component of *pentahelix* collaboration as an academic, as conveyed by the HIV/AIDS Ambassador of Sukabumi City as informant 4, namely:

*"This pentahelix collaboration is very important for the sustainability of the program from the HIV/AIDS Control Commission as the main role, I am one of the five components of the collaboration as an academician has an important role in providing education and counseling to students, as I did with KPA to create the "KPA Goes To School" program, which is an activity to visit schools and*





*campuses in Sukabumi City. In my opinion, this program is effective because it can have a good impact on students. You can find out how the HIV/AIDS prevention process is and so on. Apart from the education provided, I also provide educational games about HIV/AIDS so that students and students can understand easily without being too monotonous or serious.*

*Apart from academics, there is also media where I as an HIV/AIDS ambassador for Sukabumi City uses digital media as a tool to provide education to all groups, especially the younger generation as the target of this."*

Based on the information conveyed by the Sukabumi City HIV Ambassador as informant 4, the AIDS Control Commission has made efforts to prevent HIV/AIDS by conducting socialization such as counseling, seminars on HIV/AIDS which are carried out to people from various backgrounds to provide understanding. It is hoped that the socialization activities carried out by the AIDS Control Commission (KPA) will be able to provide knowledge and understanding about HIV/AIDS so that the community is aware of themselves to have a healthy lifestyle and the spread of HIV/AIDS can be prevented.

The next component of pentahelix collaboration is the community in the hope of providing outreach and assistance to people with HIV/AIDS. One of them is Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) which are organizations formed by members of the community voluntarily and do not aim to make profits. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) usually work with volunteers and funds from donors. It is evident that pentahelix collaboration is essential for the achievement of the goals expected by all parties. As conveyed by Informant 3, namely:

*"In my opinion, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) cannot work alone, they need cooperation from the government as a policy maker, from the AIDS Control Commission (KPA) as the Coordinator and the Health Office as a service and health. Therefore, there are three pillars that will definitely have an impact on future programs".*

Based on the statements of informants 2, 3 and 4 in Efforts to achieve the goals of HIV/AIDS control in Sukabumi City, it can be said to be effective if all parties are responsible and carry out their respective duties with the *pentahelix* collaboration.

### **Integrity**

Duncan in Steers (2020:85) mentions that it can be measured by integration. Integration is a measurement based on the level of an organization's ability to carry out and communicate in cooperation with other organizations. Integration consists of factors such as, procedures and socialization processes.

Basic services in the field of Health are public services to meet the basic health needs of every community. The type of service is a type of service in the context of providing goods or services as a minimum basic need in the health sector.



The form of health services in handling HIV/AIDS that has been carried out by the Sukabumi City AIDS Control Commission based on a statement from the Head of the Infectious Disease Prevention and Control Section (P2M) as informant 1, is as follows:

*"HIV is one of the government's priority diseases to be tackled. There is such a thing as the Minimum Service Standard (SPM) where what enters the SPM are important activities which means that it is the most important health problem that must be overcome. By providing free treatment and examination facilities, the government hopes that this disease will not increase but decrease because, if it increases, this problem will become an uncontrollable national health problem".*

From the statement of informant 1, HIV/AIDS is the main priority scale for the government that must be immediately prevented from spreading. The form of services carried out related to HIV/AIDS health services has been carried out in accordance with those contained in regional regulation number 4 of 2015. The Sukabumi City HIV/AIDS Control Commission in this case always improves services to the tasks and tasks carried out so that it can provide satisfaction by maximizing the program to be implemented. The forms of services provided are HIV test examinations, treatment, treatment, education, support and rehabilitation. There are several regions and communities in Sukabumi City that have been outreached, mentored, and educated for AIDS care residents (WPA) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

Various efforts have been made by the Sukabumi City AIDS Control Commission in maximizing the program to help the community to be more open and understand about HIV/AIDS, one of which is by making the Aku Bangga Aku Tahu (ABAT) program that provides HIV/AIDS understanding to adolescents. The I am Proud I Know program provides a basic understanding of HIV/AIDS information comprehensively and invites adolescents to be involved in HIV/AIDS prevention in their environment.

### **Adaptation**

Adaptation, according to Duncan in Steers (2020:53), is the ability of an organization to adapt to its environment. For this reason, the benchmark for the procurement and filling process of manpower as well as the scope of organizational activities is used, how far the organization's benefits are to its environment. Adaptation in this case is the ability of the AIDS Control Commission to adapt to the environment, the suitability of the implementation of service standards in tackling HIV/AIDS with the situation that occurs in the field. In helping the implementation of maximum health services, adequate facilities and infrastructure, consistent health services and competent human resources are needed. Facilities as a place used to carry out services and programs that have been planned. Meanwhile, health infrastructure is a support for the implementation of these service activities and programs. Based on the statement of informant 1 regarding facilities and infrastructure, namely:

*"In my opinion, these facilities and infrastructure are good, in the sense that the government gives very proper attention because HIV/AIDS becomes a big problem if the spread is increasing. This is evidenced by the availability of*



*pharmaceuticals, medical devices, and food and the government providing health financing for free examinations and treatment. This is stated in regional regulation number 4 of 2015".*

Based on the statement of informant 1, the facilities and infrastructure that support the implementation of health services to overcome HIV/AIDS are in accordance with the standards. Furthermore, it was explained in an interview with informant 1, related to the flow of HIV/AIDS test services, namely:

*"For now, in health centers and hospitals in Sukabumi city, there are already HIV/AIDS test services, so there are many health facilities so that it is easier, for the first HIV/AIDS test service flow, register at the health center/hospital counter and then fill out the registration form and submit relevant documents, meet with counselors for counseling sessions, sign consent for HIV testing, take a blood or saliva sample, wait for the test results and finally meet with the counselor again for a post-test counseling session".*

The convenience of the HIV test as conveyed by informant 1, this is good news because of the ease with which the community will carry out the HIV test. However, people with HIV/AIDS (ODHA) are ashamed if others find out about themselves who have HIV/AIDS due to stigma and discrimination in society. So that these facilities and infrastructure are not used properly for people with HIV/AIDS. One of the obstacles in controlling HIV/AIDS is stigma and discrimination against people with HIV/AIDS (ODHA) It should be noted that stigma and discrimination still often occur because some people think negatively about people affected by HIV/AIDS. This requires serious action to provide understanding because stigma and discrimination have a great impact on social individuals and a person's survival. As conveyed by informant 4, namely:

*"Stigma and discrimination still often occur among the community, even though we don't have to be afraid and discriminate because people with HIV/AIDS (ODHA) must get justice in carrying out the same social activities as humans in general, so there needs to be adaptation and counseling about the myths that occur. I think this is difficult but I am confident and believe that we can get through this with the cooperation of all circles".*

Based on the information submitted by informant 4, it is necessary to provide complete HIV/AIDS information to the community to provide an understanding that can change the perception of individuals and the community, including families, neighbors and community leaders about people with HIV/AIDS (ODHA). In addition, efforts are needed to reduce the stigma against ODHA through counseling by dissertation health workers to straighten out the myths and transmission of HIV/AIDS so that there is no public concern and fear of ODHA.



## Supporting and Inhibiting Factors for the Effectiveness of HIV and AIDS Control Policies in Reducing the Spread Rate in Sukabumi City

On the effectiveness of the HIV and AIDS Control Policy in reducing the rate of spread in Sukabumi City which was researched based on the theory of Duncan, there are supporting and inhibiting factors including the following:

### Supporting Factors

The supporting factors related to the effectiveness of HIV and AIDS control policies in reducing the rate of crossing in Sukabumi City are: 1) In combating the spread of HIV/AIDS in Sukabumi City as a priority program, the government strongly supports what is needed for the treatment of HIV/AIDS, as evidenced by having quality facilities and infrastructure that are in accordance with existing regulations. 2) There is strong partner cooperation between the government, academics, the community and the media so that they can maximize existing programs and achieve their goals to the regions with this collaboration. 3) Having non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and AIDS care citizens (WPA) in each sub-district in order to reach the key population in all sub-districts in Sukabumi City. 4) Conducting regular socialization activities to each school and campus, in order to provide basic knowledge to adolescents so that they can provide education about HIV/AIDS.

### Inhibiting Factors

The inhibiting factors related to the effectiveness of HIV and AIDS control policies in reducing the spread rate in Sukabumi City are: 1) Lack of awareness of people in HIV/AIDS (ODHA) to carry out treatment and underestimate the disease so that the spread of HIV/AIDS is very fast. 2) The mindset and attitude of society that provides discriminatory treatment to People with HIV and AIDS which then causes stigma in some communities that seeing People With HIV and AIDS (ODHA) are people with immoral and irresponsible behavior, so that People With HIV and AIDS (ODHA) will be seen as sinners, who are cursed and deserve punishment. 3) Treatment and treatment services that take a long time so that it results in dissatisfaction of People with HIV/AIDS (ODHA) while undergoing treatment. 4) The dissemination of information through social media is still not optimal because information has not been disseminated evenly and sustainably.

## Conclusion

The results of studies on the effectiveness of HIV and AIDS control policies in reducing the spread rate in Sukabumi City, with the measurement of three indicators based on Duncan Steers' theory, so that it can be concluded, namely 1) Achievement of goals: HIV/AIDS control in reducing the rate of spread in Sukabumi City already has services in accordance with standards accompanied by efforts made by the HIV/AIDS control commission. The main target of HIV/AIDS services is the productive age community, in controlling and routine treatment and treatment, at least once every three months at any hospital and health center in Sukabumi City. 2) Integration: The socialization carried out by the AIDS Control Commission is integrated with



the *Goes to School* program. However, the target in this socialization is productive age teenagers in the school and campus environment. Field activities are carried out in each region directly assisted by the community of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and AIDS Care Citizens (WPA) to provide education. Cooperation with cross-sectors has been going well, but cooperation with cross-programs in practice has not gone well, especially in maximizing their respective programs. The Sukabumi City Health Office has provided the facilities needed in HIV/AIDS services. The form of health services that are provided with the availability of free pharmaceuticals, tools, food, treatment and treatment is in accordance with Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2015 concerning HIV/AIDS Control Efforts. 3) Adaptation: The facilities needed to provide HIV/AIDS services are in accordance with the Minimum Service Standards (SPM). Infrastructure such as health centers and hospitals can also be reached in every region. However, these facilities and infrastructure are not used optimally for people with HIV/AIDS. The dissemination of information through social media is still not optimal because information has not been spread evenly. Suggestions for further research can explore more deeply the effectiveness of the use of social media in disseminating information related to HIV/AIDS. Further research can evaluate how cross-programme cooperation (between health, educational, and social programmes) can be improved to support the effectiveness of HIV/AIDS control policies. Furthermore, future research may focus on specific vulnerable groups, such as migrant workers, the LGBTQ+ community, and injecting drug users, to understand their specific needs in HIV/AIDS control programs. And further studies can assess the economic impact of HIV/AIDS control policies, both in terms of government expenditure and the economic burden borne by ODHA.

#### Managerial Implications:

1. Improving the Achievement of the Goal The HIV/AIDS Control Commission needs to ensure that available health services are more easily accessible to people of productive age, especially those in remote areas. Likewise, health service promotion strategies must be improved, including optimizing the use of social media to reach more individuals, especially the younger generation who are active on digital platforms. Furthermore, regular evaluations of the effectiveness of services and treatment must be carried out to ensure that the goal of reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS can be achieved to the maximum.
2. Strengthening Integration by expanding the target of socialization not only to adolescents of productive age in schools and campuses, but also to the general public, especially groups that are vulnerable to the spread of HIV/AIDS such as migrant workers, the LGBTQ+ community, and injecting drug users. Cross-program cooperation needs to be strengthened by establishing a coordination forum involving all related sectors, including the educational, social, and health sectors. As well as strengthening collaboration with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and AIDS Concerned Citizens (WPA) through additional training and funding to support more structured field activities.
3. Improving Adaptation by optimizing existing facilities and infrastructure through training for health workers to provide more friendly services to ODHA (People with HIV/AIDS). Likewise, the use of information technology to disseminate information more widely, for



example through health applications that provide information and services related to HIV/AIDS. And the addition of supporting facilities at health centers and hospitals to facilitate access to services for people with HIV/AIDS, such as special clinics or integrated service centers.

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