

Implementation of HIV/AIDS prevention policies-The study in Bali Province, Indonesia

by prof.samudra@yopmail.com 1

Submission date: 29-Mey-2023 09:39AM (UTC-0700)

Submission ID: 2171722634

File name: 00_Sumada-Implementation_of_HIV-AIDS_prevention_policies.docx (72.34K)

Word count: 4811

Character count: 26964

Implementation of HIV/AIDS prevention policies: The study in Bali Province, Indonesia

I Made Sumada^{1*}; Azhari Aziz Samudra²

¹Department of Magister Administration Science, Faculty of Postgraduate,
Universitas Ngurah Rai, Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia, 80238
E-mail: made.sumada@unr.ac.id

²Department of Doctoral Administration Science, Faculty of Politic and Social Sciences,
Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, Jakarta city, Indonesia, 15419
E-mail: azhari.aziz.samudra@umj.ac.id

*Corresponding Author:

I Made Sumada, E-mail: made.sumada@unr.ac.id

Abstract

This paper presents government policy innovations in the Province of Bali, Indonesia, to tackle the development of HIV/AIDS. This study considers the sociocultural context and analyzes the factors that are most likely to influence its spread, community response, and the local government's efforts to form a Provincial AIDS commission whose movement is supported by the village government, students, and the community to suppress the spread of HIV/AIDS. Observed the author of the micro factors that most determine this program, such as attitudes, behaviors, and desires of policy-making actors, stakeholders, implementing organizations, adequacy of human resources, financial funds, information, education, communication, advocacy, regional languages, student roles, and field workers, and local culture in preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS. This research was not detected in just one dimension in dealing with this outbreak. Following the application of public policy theory, all potential contributing elements must be addressed simultaneously. All of this requires a truly interdisciplinary and multisectoral approach that needs to be understood by policymakers in provinces where the prevalence of HIV/AIDS is quite high. This effort also requires strong will and political will from the government.

Keywords: local government policies, HIV/AIDS prevention, advocacy, communication, regional languages, the role of students, field workers, local culture.

Author contribution statement

MS and AAS are Senior joint authors, developing and designing research concepts: MS Conducting research, compiling and designing research; contributing data, materials, and AAS analytical data; and writing the paper.

Funding statement

UNR Fund University, No. 45- PPs-1/9-2022, May 23, 2022.

Data availability statement

Data will be made available on request.

Ethical Issues

This study was approved by the Universitas Ngurah Rai, Denpasar, Bali Research Ethics Review Board (017-UNR-RERB-08-2022).

Declaration of Interest Statement

The authors declare no competing interests.

Orcid

I Made Sumada : <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9951-5749> (made.sumada@unr.ac.id)

Azhar Aziz Samudra : <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1867-4145> (azhariazis.samudra@umj.ac.id)

Acknowledgements

The authors gratefully acknowledge the University Research and Development Fund, and special appreciation is given to the Chancellor of the Universitas Ngurah Rai, Denpasar, Bali.

1. Introduction

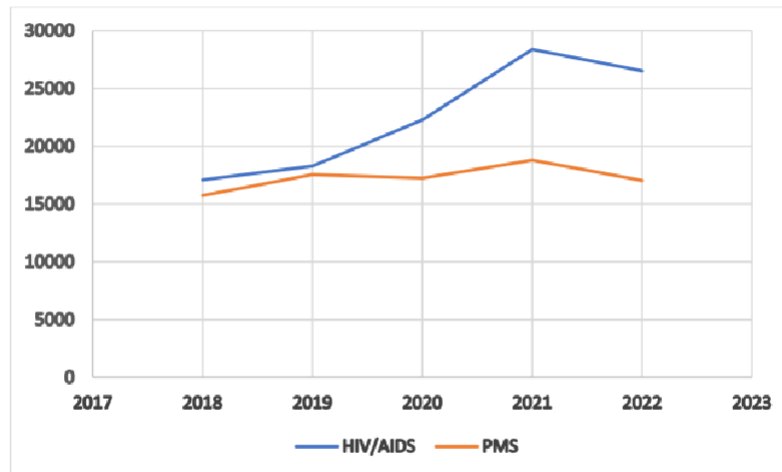
Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) continue to pose a threat to the world's population. According to data from the World Health Organization (WHO), in 2018, 37.9 million people were living with HIV, and the most sufferers were in Africa, with a total of 25.7 million people. In 2000 there were 1.4 million people who died, and in 2018, there were 770 thousand people who died from HIV/AIDS. According to the estimates of the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (Ocran et al., 2022), Indonesia has the largest number of people living with HIV in Southeast Asia, namely around 540,000 people in 2021 (Khodayari-Zarnaq et al., 2021) (UNAIDS, 2019).

The *Balipost* newspaper reveals that HIV/AIDS was first discovered in Indonesia in 1983 on the island of Bali. News of HIV/AIDS only spread in 1987 when a Dutch foreign tourist died in Bali Province with signs of AIDS infection. News of the spread of HIV/AIDS has caused tourist visits to decline. At that time, the news about AIDS was terrifying. It was reported that the HIV/AIDS virus is a virus that attacks the immune system so that all kinds of diseases can enter the body and can cause instant death (Citta, 2019).

In Indonesia, HIV/AIDS is recognized as a national social health problem, and since 1994, the President of the Republic of Indonesia has established the Central AIDS Commission (CAC) by Presidential Decree No. 36 of 1994. CAC aims to carry out efforts to prevent and control AIDS. In Bali Province, CAC has proposed the formation of an AIDS Commission (BAC). According to the Ministry of Health, the development of HIV/AIDS cases has continued to increase drastically in the past five years. This increase is because the province of Bali is a world tourism area. The accumulation of HIV/AIDS cases during the COVID-19 pandemic is a cause for concern and requires serious strategies and management.

Ministry of Health data also shows that the spread of HIV/AIDS in Bali is happening very quickly compared to 33 other provinces in Indonesia. The reasons include the high population growth rate due to urbanization and the visits of tourists from abroad facilitating the transmission and spread of HIV/AIDS. To overcome this problem, the Governor of Bali made a policy by establishing BAC based on Decree No. 544 of 1994. However, this BAC did not run effectively because the organizational structure was unstable and did not perform well.

In January 2022, the Ministry of Health released the Province of Bali, which is in the top 10 with the most cases of HIV/AIDS. Bali occupies the sixth position with the most cases of HIV/AIDS. Data on HIV cases in Indonesia are Jakarta Province with 90,958 cases, East Java with 78,238 cases, West Java with 57,426 cases, Central Java with 47,417 cases, Papua with 45,638 cases, Bali with 28,376 cases, North Sumatra with 27,850 cases, Banten 15,167 cases, South Sulawesi 14,810 cases, and the Islands. Riau 12,943 cases. STDs and HIV/AIDS case data in the province of Bali are presented in the following table.



Source: Bali AIDS Commission, 2022

Figure 1. HIV-AiDS cases in Bali province in 2017-2022

The picture above is the latest data reported by the Bali AIDS Commission. However, as STDS and HIV/AIDS experts know, this data cannot yet determine the actual number because the number of people living with HIV/AIDS is an ice phenomenon. Sufferers of STDs and HIV/AIDS never report their illness because they are embarrassed and they do not want other people to know about it. The data obtained may only be 10% of the actual data. Therefore, the government, BAC, asked the public and sufferers of STDs and HIV/AIDS to come to the community health center or hospital.

Therefore, to tackle the spread of HIV/AIDS, the Governor of Bali signed the Sanur Commitment Movement by all Governors, Regents, and Mayors. Among the contents of the Sanur Commitment is strengthening and empowering the role and function of KPA Bali.

In its implementation, the efforts made by the Government and KPA Bali to accelerate the prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS have succeeded in reducing the transmission rate and promoting healthy living. The success of the Province of Bali in accelerating the handling of the transmission of STDs and HIV/AIDS won an award from the Ministry of Health in 2022. The Best Award Certificate 1 for the Achievements of the 2022 HIV/AIDS and PIMS Program for the Province of Bali was received by I Wayan Widia, Head of Disease Prevention and Control at the Provincial Health Office Bali, in Jakarta, on January 31, 2023 (Balitopnews, 2023).

This research seeks to find out the steps taken by the provincial government and BAC Bali so that they have succeeded in reducing HIV/AIDS cases in the Province of Bali. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out scientific studies on government policies, policy implementation, the Sanur movement, and community movements to support efforts to prevent and transmit HIV/AIDS.

2. Literature Review

Some of the literature that raises the causes of increasing cases of HIV/AIDS and STDs report their association with low socioeconomic status. This is due to reports released by developing and underdeveloped countries (Haakenstad et al., 2019). But data on the empirical relationship of SES with HIV/AIDS is mixed with other factors beyond control (Fang et al., 2008).

There are many reasons for the increasing cases of HIV/AIDS and STDs, for example, from migrants. Studies in China of migrant women who work in entertainment or personal service establishments, nightclubs, dance halls, barbershops, beauty salons, and massage parlors are the causes of behavior toward HIV/AIDS (Yang et al., 2005). Transmission of HIV/AIDS occurs through the oral cavity, and the effects of highly active antiretroviral therapy (ART) on the diversity of oral flora in HIV-infected/AIDS patients and spread to other patients (Cao et al., 2022).

In connection with government policies to tackle the spread of HIV/AIDS, a study in Iran conducted by Khodayari-Zarnaq et al. (2021) revealed the multidimensional nature of HIV/AIDS, namely that there are many stakeholders involved in HIV/AIDS control, active and potential in this field. However, there is no unified system to involve all stakeholders in HIV/AIDS policy-making. Therefore, an upstream entity is needed to coordinate and mobilize all stakeholders in managing and controlling HIV/AIDS—worker studies regarding coordination that does not work between institutions.

The Zambia study adopted a strategic communication policy and an HIV/AIDS implementation policy. Governments rely on formal and informal channels to communicate testing and drug policy changes to all healthcare providers. Elaborating a National HIV/AIDS Action Strategy has resulted in little awareness of this policy by frontline providers. Stakeholder agreement using a top-down concept, limited training of health workers, and financing harms implementing changes to the test and treat policy for all (Zakumumpa et al., 2023). In contrast to Rwanda, the HIV self-test policy improvement program (HIVST) was successful because it was very dependent on the involvement of relevant stakeholders (Dzinamarira et al., 2020).

In Ghana, school-based comprehensive sex education (CSE) counseling has been carried out, effectively preventing HIV among young people aged 10-24. However, Ghana's national sexual and reproductive health education policy lacks an overarching policy and was identified as a factor that could influence the orientation of school-based health educators, create disharmony in sex education interventions, introduce sex education messages that appeal to young people, and create potentially narrow curricula to limit the overall HIV/AIDS (Ocran et al., 2022). This program is not considered effective in its implementation. Based on the experiences of many countries in implementing policies on the spread of HIV/AIDS prevention, we can learn to create practical steps in the future by developing strategic plans and being supported by the government and society.

3. Methodology

This research method uses a qualitative approach with phenomenological studies, namely a type of research that seeks to explain something through the way people experience it or the meaning of something (or phenomena) in the minds of the audience studied by researchers (Nigar, 2020) (Khan, 2019). This method is supported through in-depth interviews by compiling a list of interviews (DeJonckheere & Vaughn, 2019). The author formulates various eligibility criteria for interview lists by considering the research objectives (Ishtiaq, 2019). To compile a list of interviews, the author explored literacy in various online media regarding the effectiveness of implementing HIV/AIDS policies and programs and government, NGO, and community partnerships to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS. After compiling the list of interviews, the writer tested the list of interviews.

Furthermore, researchers determine informants who understand and are directly involved in this research topic. Researchers have access to information that can identify participants during or after data collection. The selection of key informants was carried out using a purposive sampling technique (Etikan, 2016). Table 1 below shows the number of informants interviewed.

Table 1. Key informants

No	Name	Institutions
1	Mr. Yahya Anshori	BAC Provinsi Bali
2	Mr. Wayan Diana	Head of BAC Indonesia Program Management
3	Mr. Gede Agus Suryadinata	Bali Provincial Health Office: Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases
4	Ms. Tri Indarti	Head of Denpasar City Health Office
5	Mr. AA N. Gede Dharmayuda	Head of the Disease Control and Eradication Program Division of the Denpasar City Health Service
6	Mr. Made Adi Mantra Sp.	Director of the Bali Health Foundation (NGO)
7	Ms. Ni Luh Made Suwari	Paramacitta Spirit Foundation (NGO)
8	Ms. Putu Padma Pesti	Chairman of the Management Program for AIDS and Drug Concern Student Groups Sp.
9	Mr. I Gusti Putu Agung JT	Head of the Bali Province AIDS Care Village Cadre Management Program (NGO)
10	Ms. I Wayan Yuni Ambara	The District Health Office, Division of Communicable Disease Prevention and Control
11	Ms. Yurike Ferdinandus	Community Members with HIV/AIDS (people with HIV/AIDS disease (PLWHA))
12	Ms. Yuni Nengali	Community Members with HIV/AIDS Community Members with HIV/AIDS (people with HIV/AIDS disease (PLWHA))

Source: by researchers, 2022.

4. Results

4.1. Adequacy of Human Resources

The adequacy of human resources is an important factor in the success of a program. Adequacy of human resources related to competence, skills, and personal ability to tackle the spread of STDs and HIV/AIDS. Human resources are essential for performing integrated service posts and community health centers

(CHC). CHC is the spearhead of health services and is at the grassroots level. To determine the adequacy of human resources, conducted interviews as follows.

According to BAC, the government and NGOs have prepared Strategic Plans and Actions at the city, district, and village levels to overcome these obstacles. The goal is that there is a standard procedure for carrying out AIDS prevention efforts in Bali. A strategic plan needs to be made with indicators and SOPs for handling STDs and HIV/AIDS specifically. Then, this plan was disseminated to BAC public relations and health extension workers.

Regarding the readiness of human resources, BAC explained that human resources in the office and the field are sufficient to socialize and implement HIV/AIDS prevention policies. At the village level, BAC needs field extension workers and extension workers. Therefore, additional village extension workers are needed so that the extension program and outreach to the community can be carried out properly. We involve students from various universities as unpaid field workers; they actively provide daily case reports via the WhatsApp group. In the future, we hope there will be easy application of HIV/AIDS cases for data collection on PLHIV.

According to the Management Program for AIDS and Drug Concern Student Groups at BAC at the provincial level, they have a lot of human resources, as well as qualified skills and qualities, but only a few need to understand standard operating procedures. To improve performance, BAC needs to strengthen institutional capacity by increasing the capacity of field extension workers. Interestingly, currently, BAC recruits field assistants from students and HIV/AIDS educators in each village, where they actively report cases every day through the WhatsApp group.

The City Health Office's Division of Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases explained that their agency has experts on HIV/AIDS prevention, experts on voluntary counseling and testing services (VCT), and primary care workers for sexually transmitted infections. Experts make it easy for us to refer to people living with HIV/AIDS. He suggested that adding several laboratories with complete facilities at the district level was urgently needed so that the process of handling HIV/AIDS cases could run smoothly and quickly.

Interviews were also conducted with community members infected with HIV/AIDS in the district. Ms. Yurike explained that PMS and HIV/AIDS service workers are always on standby at every CHC and regional hospital. We also see there are health workers for VCT and Postmortem computed tomography (PMCT) services. We also always find extension workers who actively disseminate STD and HIV/AIDS prevention to people's homes. We consider this extension necessary because most people do not know that people infected with STDs and HIV/AIDS can transmit these diseases to others.

4.2. Adequacy of Financial funds

In order to tackle the spread of STDs and HIV/AIDS, an adequate budget is needed. The budget is very important in the HIV/AIDS prevention program.

According to BAC, the treatment of HIV/AIDS patients is different from diseases in general. The Government has provided health funding assistance to purchase ambulances, vehicle maintenance costs, purchase medicines, manufacture IEC brochures, and socialization of STD and HIV/AIDS prevention to the public. The budget is IDR 1,395,861,500 (equivalent to US\$ 95,000) per month. These funds are channeled to districts and cities. At the village level, additional funds are needed for local NGOs working with BAC. We have submitted a budget to the Provincial Government and Central BAC so that STDS and HIV/AIDS cases can be handled earlier and more quickly.

The Head of the Disease Control and Eradication Program at the Denpasar City Health Office believes that at the district and village levels (CHC), additional funds are needed to procure drugs and medical devices, such as reagents and ARVs so that health services for PLWHA can be handled properly. Besides that, Mrs. Nengah, a community member infected with HIV/AIDS in the district, explained that the Government had prepared drugs for HIV/AIDS prevention. For example, ARV drugs can be obtained at provincial, city, and district hospitals. However, the Covid-19 pandemic has hampered, and obtaining drugs has become more complex. Maybe most of the health funds were diverted to tackling the Covid-19 pandemic. However, with the end of Covid-19, the availability of ARV drugs has recovered and is easy to obtain.

4.3. The Role of the Implementing Organization

The policy/program success factor lies in the role of the implementing organization, as indicated by the structure, bureaucracy, norms, and patterns of relationships that occur (Ahmad et al., 2017). In the Province of Bali, the pattern of community relations can be seen in the norms, values, habits, and customs, which are symbols of a society that always obeys the culture that has existed for generations (Gedela et al., 2020) (Basyir 2019). It turns out that a strong culture has helped the Balinese people accelerate the prevention of the spread of STDs and HIV/AIDS (Runiari et al., 2018).

The activities carried out by BAC Bali Province are very organized. For example, STD and HIV/AIDS outreach programs. Pregnant women coordinate with field counseling. This success was achieved due to the cooperation of a team of field officers for the program for pregnant women infected with HIV/AIDS. The handling and administering of drugs to sufferers of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS cases exceeded the target. BAC collaborates with cross-sectors and communities, including inviting and mobilizing students, and it has been going well. The governor instructed that efforts to tackle HIV/AIDS must be carried out comprehensively, and BAC played a role in initiating and advocating for stakeholders and the community.

4.4. Student University Role

The Head of AIDS and Drugs Care explained the roles of students in social welfare, nursing, midwifery, and medicine in the field. The institution's role is to improve

students' abilities, skills, and expertise in disseminating and providing counseling as social workers. In order to support the role of University students, measurable activities and additional funds are needed to strengthen the implementation of the Socialization and IEC programs.

Paramacitta Spirit Foundation, located in the city of Denpasar, manages the student movement. He explained the role of students as activists for preventing STDs and HIV/AIDS. University students hope that every family is free from HIV/AIDS. Students also provide counseling to clients and provide health information and education. There are many obstacles on the ground, and University Students find it difficult to deal with high-risk members of society. Examples are IDU users, sex workers, and sexual customers. In order to overcome this problem, the Student University movement is assisted by BAC. For cases that cannot be handled by social workers, health workers, and University students, BAC has coordinated the early detection of crucial cases and referred them to the Public Health Center. Another obstacle is that some people living with HIV/AIDS who have been counseled do not care about advice and do not want to change their attitude.

The Head of the AIDS Prevention Program and Drug Concern Student Group explained that BAC had played its best role, where BAC always controlled the performance of hospitals and health centers through coordination with the Health Office. BAC controls staff, field extension officers, counselors, and university student activities daily. BAC regularly encourages them to mingle with field extension workers. The community feels comfortable and happy because BAC always visits them.

The Director of the Bali Health Foundation (BHF), a Harm Reduction Activist, expressed his opinion that the HIV/AIDS prevention program had been carried out jointly, and what was interesting was that it involved the role of university students. BHF is a BAC partner and acts as a facilitator and community educator about STDs, HIV/AIDS, and pregnant women, and is always involved in cross-sectoral meetings and program evaluations in the field.

The Communicable Disease Prevention and Control Division also supports logistics, ARV drugs, and providing services to improve the quality of life of PLWHA. Their activities also involve university students attending seminars, training, workshops, and meetings discussing the BAC program. University students sometimes become resource persons in seminars, webinars, and socialization of HIV/AIDS and STD programs at village offices.

4.6. Communication Factor

Implementing STD and HIV/AIDS prevention programs is also largely determined by communication factors (Suparmi et al., 2020). Communication must be delivered accurately and consistently. Communication failure hinders policy implementers from achieving success in STD and HIV/AIDS prevention programs (Mehra et al., 2014) (Djellouli & Quevedo-Gómez, 2015).

BAC explained that the two strategies used were verbal and non-verbal communication. Verbal communication is carried out orally, visiting people with HIV/AIDS and the general public and meeting at the village office. Nonverbal communication is carried out by correspondence, brochures, leaflets, booklets, and banners in local languages that are easier for the public to understand. In every meeting activity in provinces, cities, districts, traditional villages, and communities, BAC is here to provide information with communications that are easy for them to understand; for example, understanding the impact of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS are easily understood by the community. Other activities, for example commemorating the Archipelago AIDS Reflection Night and World AIDS Day, involve all stakeholders. HIV/AIDS prevention socialization was also held with film screenings. For example, the film *Nyiramang Layon*, which is widely liked by the public, was made through social media (Facebook and Twitter) in collaboration with the Cadre of AIDS Care Journalists.

Director P of the Bali Health Foundation explained that information, education, and communication activities were conducted with regional officials, students, and the community. The goal is for them to know the dangers of STDs, HIV, and AIDS. To support the acceleration of information, we held socialization by distributing leaflets at red lights, important events, and birthdays in the Province of Bali.

According to the head of the Health Services, Prevention, and Control of Infectious Diseases, the key to successfully handling HIV prevention and control lies in ongoing communication and outreach activities. At meetings discussing the HIV/AIDS program, it is necessary to include regulations that strengthen HIV/AIDS countermeasures. There is communication between stakeholders, for example, routine reporting on the results of field assignments, findings, reports, and difficulties with education services so that PLWHA wants to come to the CHC and consume ARVs regularly.

It is very important to know the understanding of field extension workers about the background of the community. Because of this, it is necessary to carry out regular communication and approaches so that the public is open to providing information about the importance of examining high-risk behavior. The success rate of HIV prevention can be seen if the patient regularly consumes the drug. Based on experience in the field, miscommunication often occurs when conducting counseling. The solution is that in public communication, every extension worker must use language easily understood by the community, accompanied by examples they understand every day.

5. Discussion

The spread of HIV/AIDS cases is concentrated in three districts: Denpasar, Badung, and Buleleng Regencies. Of the three regencies, the highest cases were found through injecting drugs in Denpasar Regency. The average age of people living with HIV/AIDS in Denpasar ranges from 20-29 years with a total of 10,162 cases (37.9%); Aged 30-39 years with a total of 9,594 cases (33.6%) of the total cases (Triwidiyanti, 2022).

This data shows that the young age group, especially between 20-39 years, is vulnerable to the spread of HIV/AIDS in Bali. The steps taken by the provincial government and BAC Bali to map the area are the first steps to successfully reducing HIV/AIDS cases in the Province of Bali. Mapping this area makes it very easy for BAC to reach and handle the spread of people living with HIV/AIDS in the province of Bali. Area mapping is one of the strategies included in the BAC strategic plan (Collins, 2019). These key populations are very important and can reach all the necessary information by addressing a wide range of options (Stonbraker et al., 2017).

In accordance with the theoretical model of public policy implementation, in order for the implementation of public policy to be successful, at least five key factors must be met, namely the adequacy of human resources, the adequacy of final funds, the role of implementing organizations, actor dispositions, and communication. (Finsterwalder et al., 2022). Other factors that support the five factors can be added, namely the involvement of field extension cadres, student involvement, the use of WhatsApp communication tools, an easy referral system, the availability of medicines, and especially the role of NGOs. (Berenguera et al., 2011).

In this context, the communication factor is decisive in reducing the success of the spread of HIV/AIDS (Melkote et al., 2014). Research on communication factors has been conducted by the Department for International Development UK, The Global Fund, the Ministry of Health, and the National AIDS Commission of Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Senegal. They concluded that language needs to be considered in planning HIV/AIDS-related health communications in a development context (Batchelor et al., 2019). The role of the IEC also greatly contributed to this success (Mahapatra, 2014).

Learn from studies in China which the causes of behavior towards HIV/AIDS (Lai et al., 2020) and the failure of HIV/AIDS prevention policies (Francis, 2012), or studies in Iran reveal that there is no unified system to involve all stakeholders in the HIV/AIDS policy-making process (Khodayari-Zarnaq et al., 2021), and studies that generate little awareness of the policy by frontline providers (Simooya et al., 2023), or the government that failed to carry out comprehensive sex education outreach to young people (Keogh et al., 2018), The Provincial Government of Bali does not want to repeat the same mistake. The Province of Bali can learn from many countries in Rwanda, which were able to implement a policy to improve the HIV self-test program, and it was implemented successfully because it depended heavily on the involvement of relevant stakeholders (Dzinamarira et al., 2020).

Based on the experiences of many countries in implementing policies to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS, the Province of Bali can learn to create practical steps in the future by developing strategic plans and being supported by the government and the community.

In the research, we conducted in the Province of Bali, Indonesia, communication from field extension workers who came to villagers' homes and students at red lights and open fields, in markets, and leaflets, booklets, and banners in Balinese

felt more effective than the primary language, namely Balinese. Indonesia. Likewise, stakeholders who go down to the village hall and to the health center to advocate for the community (Koesbardiati et al., 2017), and a friendly approach to people with HIV/AIDS disease is also needed (Mohammadi et al., 2021).

The adequacy of human resources is a major factor in the success of an HIV/AIDS program (Owan et al., 2022). Adequacy of human resources related to competence, skills, and personal abilities to tackle the spread of STDs and HIV/AIDS. Human resources are an essential requirement for performance in hospitals and health centers. Community health center is the spearhead of health services and is at the grassroots level (Kurniawan et al., 2017). Because of this, the Bali government realizes that the success of the HIV/AIDS prevention program is not only due to strong institutions and abundant funds but coordination and involvement of all aspects of society from the top to the grassroots. Studies on coordination in the implementation of HIV/AIDS programs have been carried out by Khosla et al. (2016).

6. Conclusion

The success of HIV/AIDS prevention in the Province of Bali, Indonesia, is due to many factors. These include reforming the institutional system by establishing the Provincial AIDS Commission, inter-stakeholder coordination and cross-sector collaboration, regional mapping activities, involvement of NGOs, mobilization of students and field officers to accelerate understanding of the dangers of STDs and HIV/AIDS, adequacy and capacity of human resources and field workers, adequate funds, advocacy, and good communication and easily understood by the community, an easy referral system, monitoring the performance of field staff, the use of WhatsApp to speed up the handling of STDs and PLHIV.

The most important activity in developing countries for government programs to be successful is to disseminate useful causes through communication, information, and education to grassroots communities. IEC activities are very useful because Bali is a world tourism area, and many grassroots people are illiterate or do not understand the impact of HIV/AIDS. Dissemination of IEC activities for HIV/AIDS through field counseling, university activities, and continuous support from public actors in the villages is an important aspect of the success of this program.

Implementation of HIV/AIDS prevention policies-The study in Bali Province, Indonesia

ORIGINALITY REPORT

6%

SIMILARITY INDEX

4%

INTERNET
SOURCES

4%

PUBLICATION
S

1%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

www.researchgate.net

Internet Source

2%

2

Rahim Khodayari- Zarnaq, Hamid Ravaghi, Ali Mohammad Mosaddegh- rad, Habib Jalilian, Mohammad Bazyar. "HIV/AIDS policy- making in Iran: A stakeholder analysis", The International Journal of Health Planning and Management, 2021

Publication

1%

3

midwifery.iocspublisher.org

Internet Source

1%

4

Constance Simooya, Adam Silumbwe, Hikabasa Halwindi, Joseph Mumba Zulu, Selestine Nzala. "Exploring communication and implementation challenges of the HIV/AIDS policy change to test-and-treat- all in selected public health facilities in Lusaka District, Zambia", Implementation Science Communications, 2023

Publication

<1%

5	cellandbioscience.biomedcentral.com Internet Source	<1 %
6	www.frontiersin.org Internet Source	<1 %
7	H. Yang, X. Li, B. Stanton, X. Fang, D. Lin, R. Mao, H. Liu, X. Chen, R. Severson. "Workplace and HIV-related sexual behaviours and perceptions among female migrant workers", <i>AIDS Care</i> , 2007 Publication	<1 %
8	Submitted to Baker College Student Paper	<1 %
9	asianbioethicsreview.com Internet Source	<1 %
10	www.cdcnpin.org Internet Source	<1 %
11	www.mdpi.com Internet Source	<1 %
12	www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov Internet Source	<1 %

Exclude quotes Off
Exclude bibliography Off

Exclude matches Off

Implementation of HIV/AIDS prevention policies-The study in Bali Province, Indonesia

PAGE 1



Missing ", " You may need to place a comma after this word.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Wrong Article You may have used the wrong article or pronoun. Proofread the sentence to make sure that the article or pronoun agrees with the word it describes.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Proofread This part of the sentence contains a grammatical error or misspelled word that makes your meaning unclear.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word. Consider using the article **the**.

PAGE 2



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.





Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.

Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.

Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.

PAGE 3



Missing ", " You may need to place a comma after this word.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word. Consider using the article **the**.



Article Error You may need to remove this article.



Prep. You may be using the wrong preposition.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.

PAGE 4



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.

PAGE 5



Article Error You may need to remove this article.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.

PAGE 6



Proofread This part of the sentence contains a grammatical error or misspelled word that makes your meaning unclear.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word. Consider using the article **the**.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.

PAGE 7



Possessive You may need to use an apostrophe to show possession.



Article Error You may need to remove this article.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.

PAGE 8



Missing ",," You may need to place a comma after this word.



Article Error You may need to remove this article.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.

PAGE 9



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word. Consider using the article **the**.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



S/V This subject and verb may not agree. Proofread the sentence to make sure the subject agrees with the verb.



Verb This verb may be incorrect. Proofread the sentence to make sure you have used the correct form of the verb.



Prep. You may be using the wrong preposition.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word. Consider using the article **the**.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



Missing "," You may need to place a comma after this word.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



Article Error You may need to remove this article.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Prep. You may be using the wrong preposition.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



Article Error You may need to remove this article.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word. Consider using the article **the**.



Prep. You may be using the wrong preposition.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Proofread This part of the sentence contains a grammatical error or misspelled word that makes your meaning unclear.

