



ANALYSIS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF HIV/ AIDS PREVENTION PROGRAM IN TELUK BAYUR SEAPORT

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ABSTRACT

Seaports are areas with great potential in the spread of HIV / AIDS, considering that Seaports are strategic places or areas. One of the major seaports in West Sumatra is Teluk Bayur Padang Seaport is potential risky place for HIV/AIDS transmission. P2HA program is a comprehensive, integrative, and effective method of approach to prevent sexual transmission collaborating with government, nongovernment institution and society. The aim of this research was to find out the implementation of HIV/AIDS program or P2HA in port area. This study used a research design. qualitative approach using FGD and in-depth interview. This research showed that The awareness to access health services is still low and HIV/AIDS socialization hasn't been included in workers' preventive behaviors. It can be concluded that implementation of HIV/AIDS program by P2HA at seaport hasn't worked well.

Keywords: *Implementation Program, HIV AIDS, Port Workers.*

INTRODUCTION

HIV or Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a type of virus that attacks / infects white blood cells which causes a decrease in human immunity. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a collection of disease symptoms that arise due to decreased immunity due to infection by HIV (West Sumatra Provincial Health Office. 2016).

Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV / AIDS) is a global health problem whose number of sufferers is increasing every year. In addition, the HIV / AIDS epidemic is a global crisis and a formidable challenge to social development and progress. Based on WHO data, HIV / AIDS is one of the top infectious diseases that can cause death. Based on the report of the United Nations Program on HIV / AIDS (UNAIDS) in 2016, it is known that the prevalence of the world's population

who died due to AIDS during 2015 was 3.3%. The 2016 UNAIDS Global HIV Epidemic Report states that by the end of 2015 there were 36.7 million people in the world living with HIV, and 2.1 million of these were new cases during 2015. In Asia and the Pacific it is known that as many as 5.1 million people have HIV until the end. 2016, of which 300,000 were new cases (Kemenkestrans. 2011).

In Indonesia, HIV / AIDS cases were first discovered in April 1987 in Bali. Until now, the number of HIV / AIDS sufferers tends to increase from year to year. Based on data from the Data and Information Center of the Indonesian Ministry of Health, from the first time HIV / AIDS cases were found in Indonesia until the first quarter of 2016, it is known that the number of HIV sufferers in Indonesia was 191,073 people and AIDS was 77,940 people (Ministry of Health 2016). This number has increased from the previous year,



namely in 2014 the cumulative number of HIV sufferers was 150,296 people and AIDS was 55,799 people (West Sumatra Provincial Health Office, 2016).

West Sumatra is a province with a large number of HIV / AIDS sufferers in Indonesia. Based on data from the West Sumatra Provincial Health Office, it is known that the case rate of HIV / AIDS cases in West Sumatra in 2015 was 24.05 / 100,000 population. This figure is higher than the national case rate of 19.1 / 100,000. This high case rate makes West Sumatra rank 8 out of 34 provinces in Indonesia for HIV / AIDS cases. The prevalence of AIDS sufferers who died in 2015 was 12.85% (West Sumatra Provincial Health Office, 2016). Padang City as the provincial capital is a city that has a high rate of HIV / AIDS cases. Based on HIV / AIDS case rate data, it is known that the case rate of HIV / AIDS cases in Padang City in 2015 was 56.96 / 100,000. This figure is higher than the provincial case rate of 24.05 / 100,000. This high case rate has made Padang City the first rank of HIV / AIDS cases out of 19 districts / cities in West Sumatra Province (West Sumatra Provincial Health Office, 2016).

Based on the 2011 Integrated Biological Behavioral Surveillance (IBBS) data among high-risk groups in Indonesia, it has shown that there has been an increase in the prevalence of men having sex with men (MSM), from 5% in 2007 to 12% in 2011, thus also in High-Risk Men (LBT) from 0.1% in 2007 to 0.7% in 2011. Unprotected sex and inconsistent use of condoms among LBT are high modes of HIV transmission in Indonesia, as well as through various alternating drug injection equipment. In addition, currently it is estimated that there are 6.7 million men who are at high risk in Indonesia which will affect the increasing cases of HIV / AIDS, where

the majority of them are working people who have income and include mobile workers or often called mobile workers. man with money in macho environment (4M) (Kemenkes RI, 2014).

Ports are areas with great potential in the spread of HIV / AIDS cases, considering that ports are strategic places or areas. One of the major ports in West Sumatra is Teluk Bayur Port. Teluk Bayur Port, as the largest port, acts as a gateway for the entry and exit of people, animals, plants and goods that have the potential as a place for the entry and exit of various diseases (KPAK Padang, 2016). The results of the Knowledge Attitudes and Behavior (PSP) survey in April 2014 in 5 ports (Semarang, Surabaya, Cirebon, Makassar, and Batam) to 110 respondents in each port showed the behavior of male port workers (ABK, TKBM, Truckers) very risk of contracting HIV / AIDS. At the port of Tanjung Emas in Semarang 60% admitted to having had sex with a FSW and did not use a condom. Respondents at Tanjung Perak Harbor indicated that 88% admitted to having had sex with FSW, 26% regular girlfriends and 43% other women even though they already have a wife. The survey results in Tanjung Perak found that more than 68% never used a condom, 80% consumed alcoholic drinks and 10% used drugs. Meanwhile, in Soekarno Hatta Port, Makassar, 79.2% of respondents who had sex with female sex workers admitted to using condoms, but this was inconsistent. In two other places such as Muaro Jati Port, Cirebon and Batu Ampar Batam Port, the results were not much different (KPAN, 2010).

Various efforts have been made by the government in overcoming the HIV / AIDS problem, the government of West Sumatra, especially the City of Padang, has implemented several programs that have been carried out since 2007 - now



including: HIV / AIDS Prevention Program through Sexual Transmission (PMTS), HIV / AIDS testing services and counseling called Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) as well as examining sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and increasing adolescent knowledge about HIV / AIDS. Especially for the HIV / AIDS Prevention Program (P2HA) in ports since January 2016 which has the aim of strengthening the role of stakeholders, communicating behavior change with the dissemination of STIs and HIV / AIDS, procuring and distributing condoms, and providing STI and HIV services (KPAN, 2014)

Based on the data and efforts that have been made in the prevention of HIV / AIDS at the port, especially to prevent and reduce the number of new cases, a study is needed to determine the effectiveness and evaluation of the Port P2HA program intervention in the implementation of HIV / AIDS prevention at Teluk Bayur Port, Padang City.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study uses a research design using a qualitative approach. The research time was started from January to July 2017. In this study, data collection techniques were used by researchers taking samples that would be used as informants in interviews as well as Focus Group Discussion (FGD).

The population in this study used a qualitative approach, namely taking research subjects with primary informants, triangulation informants, and FGD. Primary informants were program implementers, namely: PE officers, logistical officers for KPA Padang, officers from the UKLW KKP Padang section and officers for HIV STI services at Bungus Health Center. The triangulation informants in this study were the person in charge of program

implementation, namely: the manager of the Padang City KPA port program, the head of the Pokja, and the head of the UKLW Padang City KKP. Meanwhile, the informants used for the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) consist of five port workers who can be categorized as high-risk men (LBT) because they are targets or people who feel the results of the implementation of the HIV / AIDS prevention program at the port.

RESULT

The qualitative data collection of this research was conducted using Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and in-depth interviews. FGDs are conducted for workers at the port because workers feel more comfortable talking when they are in the middle of a group and together with other workers. In-depth interviews were conducted with the main informant who was the implementer of the activity and the triangulation informant was the person in charge of program implementation. In this qualitative study, a total of 13 informants were obtained.

FGDs were conducted with male workers at the port. The topics discussed in this FGD were what put male port workers at risk of HIV / AIDS transmission. FGDs were conducted with male workers at the port who had previously filled out a questionnaire in this study. There were 5 (five) subjects of the research who became FGD informants

Based on the results of the FGD with five male workers at the port, information was obtained about STI HIV services in the implementation of the HIV / AIDS Prevention Program (P2HA) at Teluk Bayur Port, the workers still did not understand the benefits of HIV STI services and were afraid the results would be at risk. will stop working. In the communication of behavior change in the implementation



of the HIV / AIDS Prevention Program (P2HA) in Teluk Bayur Port, workers' awareness of healthy living and environmental factors is still low. The implementation of the HIV / AIDS Prevention (P2HA) program at Teluk Bayur Port has been going well, but environmental factors and habits are still an obstacle in achieving success so as to reduce the morbidity rate of HIV / AIDS sufferers at the Port.

Based on the results of interviews with key informants and triangulation informants, the results show that: 1. HIV STI services at the port are carried out by Mobile Clinic depending on demand, There are still few who have access to services, One-door data synchronization through the Padang City Health Office, Data synchronization with KKP is not optimal. 2. Communication of Behavior Change is carried out in the form of socialization, counseling, cadre training, formation of PE, which is carried out by Padang City KPA officers, but in its implementation, the empowerment of PE and cadres has not been maximized, socialization is still dependent on KPA. The existence of socialization has no effect on changing the risky behavior of male workers at the port

So that the results of the FGD and in-depth interviews can be concluded that the procurement and distribution of condoms at Teluk Bayur Port, Padang City stated that the STI and HIV services can be concluded that workers' awareness of STI and HIV testing is still very low, not on their own awareness but because of directives or advice from the leadership. In behavioral change communication, one of the reasons for not getting information about HIV / AIDS to workers is that the Peer Educator (PE) or cadres' performance is not optimal, and still depends on KPA officers in Padang City.

DISCUSSION

The impact of behavior change communication on the LBT, FSW, MSM and transgender populations is the independence of these populations to seek health services that provide STI testing and treatment and HIV testing services according to the needs of MARPs. In its implementation, this component refers to the STI management guidelines implemented by the Indonesian Ministry of Health.

With this program, it is hoped that workers can access health services to check for HIV STIs because of the awareness of the potential risks from their behavior. However, at present, the awareness of workers to access services is still low. Various reasons conveyed by port workers are because they do not have time to come to services, do not know where to test, one of the reasons is that respondents have never received socialization on HIV prevention at Teluk Bayur Port. Dissemination of information and time of socialization that clash with working time can cause respondents' ignorance so that access to information on where to test for HIV STIs is also difficult to obtain. This quantitative analysis is in line with the qualitative FGD and in-depth interviews. Three FGD informants did not know what the functions and benefits of HIV STI services were. In addition, it is reinforced by the statement from inf-5 in in-depth interviews that HIV STI services are rarely accessed by workers voluntarily or on their own awareness.

The right effort to do is to improve mobile VCT coordination with agencies or companies in Teluk Bayur Port, Padang City through workers' supervisors regarding the timing of service implementation so that mobile VCT services carry out STI and HIV tests as part of the company's services and must be followed by every worker.



Behavior change communication activities carried out at Teluk Bayur Port, Padang City by KPA Padang City officers with socialization, counseling, making IEC media, and forming PE. Socialization and outreach activities are carried out using various methods, formally during coordination meetings and informal meetings in the form of joint discussions or brainstorming. In the supply of IEC media, the AIDS prevention program at Teluk Bayur Port is very limited, whereas in socializing we basically need the media so that the objectives conveyed are quickly accepted and understood by many listeners.

One of the innovation efforts suggested by researchers so that this behavior change communication activity matches expectations, namely the Peer Educator (PE) who is appointed is a person who has influence with the working community, planting awareness to Peer Educator (PE) that socializes or informs knowledge about HIV / AIDS this is an effort to reduce the number of cases of HIV / AIDS. So it is hoped that KPA Officers will no longer be the only sources who convey to port workers but as supervisors in these activities. Apart from that, the availability of IEC media, IEC media distributed to the community or workers according to the targets of the community at the port, one of the interesting IEC media is in the form of playing cards. The men mostly took advantage of the workers' spare time while waiting for the loading process, where on the playing card on the back sheet contained messages about HIV and AIDS.

The HIV / AIDS prevention program at Teluk Bayur Port, Padang City, which started in 2016 until now has issued a collective agreement and regulations for the prevention of HIV / AIDS at the port. The last policy was issued in mid-2016 through the Decree of the Head of the

KSOP Teluk Bayur, Padang City. This policy is a local policy for the Teluk Bayur port area of Padang City, targeting all agencies and institutions within the administrative area of the Teluk Bayur Port, Padang City.

Although previously there was a policy in early 2016 in the form of a mutual agreement, so far this policy has not been well socialized in the environment of the Teluk Bayur port, Padang City, not all agencies or companies in the port have implemented the contents of the regulation. In carrying out these regulations, a Pokja HIV was formed at the port but the HIV Pokja had not worked optimally. Some of the working group members who have implemented it are still very dependent on the Padang City KPA, which provides assistance to the program at the port.

Through the implementation of the P2HA program with its components, it can reduce the potential risk of HIV / AIDS at the port, with maximum and comprehensive implementation in an integrated manner with cross-sector, can explore and find cases of HIV / AIDS which is an iceberg phenomenon. In maximizing the implementation of the HIV program at the Port, one of them is by making the HIV / AIDS program a priority supported by various agencies, both companies, KPA, health services or the government. In addition, it is assisted by supervisory control and task reports to be maximized by the person in charge of this program.

CONCLUSION

The provision of STI and HIV services in the implementation of the HIV / AIDS Prevention Program (P2HA) in Teluk Bayur Port has not reached all workers. To increase the number of STI HIV service program referral achievements, VCT Mobile is carried



out. The awareness of workers for STI and HIV testing is still very low, not because of their own awareness but because of directions or recommendations from the leadership. Communication and outreach in the implementation of the HIV / AIDS Prevention Program (P2HA) at Teluk Bayur Port is not optimal. Workers who have received the socialization in the program implementation also assess lost follow-up which resulted in a smaller number of workers who received effective and sustainable communication. One of the reasons for not getting information about HIV / AIDS to workers is that the performance of Peer Educators (PE) or cadres is not optimal, and they still depend on KPA officers in Padang City. The implementation of the HIV / AIDS Prevention Program (P2HA) at Teluk Bayur Port is still experiencing mixed forms of cooperation between program implementers, companies, and KPA Padang City, especially in implementing sustainable programs. In 2016, a written regulation was issued through the Decree of the Head of the KSOP Teluk Bayur, Padang City to form an implementing Committee for the HIV Working Group at the port whose members come from the port side which until now is still very dependent on the Padang City KPA.

Improve mobile VCT coordination with agencies or companies in Teluk Bayur Port, Padang City through workers' supervisors regarding the timing of service implementation so that mobile VCT services carry out STI and HIV tests as part of the company's services and must be followed by every worker. Activating the Peer Educator (PE) function or cadres so that they can provide comprehensive information to key workers and communities at Teluk Bayur Port, Padang City independently, a sign that must be accompanied by KPA officers from Padang City with

public speaking training. There is an interesting IEC media in the form of playing cards. The men mostly took advantage of workers' spare time while waiting for the loading process, where the playing card on the back sheet contained messages about HIV and AIDS, so this was more useful than the leaflet model, because most leaflets would be discarded and not stored. Make the HIV / AIDS program a priority supported by various agencies, be it companies, KPA, health services or the government. In addition, it is assisted by supervisory control and task reports to be maximized by the person in charge of this program.

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