

# *Policy Implementation Model Of Hiv And AIDS Prevention Program Budgeting At Banten Province*

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**Abstract** The background of this research is the fact that the problem in HIV / AIDS prevention to provide good services has been mandated in the Minister of Health Regulation 21 of 2013 so that the Banten Provincial Government should be able to provide good services for people with HIV AIDS (ODHA), but in fact the Indonesian government has not been able to serve people with HIV AIDS (PLWHA) well because of a lack of commitment from the central government and regional governments. Therefore the need for the role of regional governments in the era of regional autonomy in HIV AIDS prevention is needed in providing health services to their communities. Besides that HIV and AIDS is one of the social problems that must be considered by the government, because in reality the views in the community and discrimination are still a serious problem in the efforts to prevent, control and control HIV and AIDS in Banten Province. The next problem is that stakeholder understanding of the HIV and AIDS program budgeting policies is limited, institutional capacity related to budget access and management is inadequate, and data-based budgeting planning is still minimal. The theoretical basis used is the Policy Implementation Theory, while the method used is descriptive with a qualitative approach. The result is Banten Province have implemented a program and activities to reduce the rate of HIV and AIDS epidemic in Banten. The Banten AIDS Commission AIDS budgeting budgeting was obtained through the filing of the 2019 Budget Year Grant Fund of Banten health Department, which will be used as the Secretariat and Program operational fund in the Banten Province Aids Eradication Commission worth.

**Keywords:** *Model, Implementation, Policy, Budgeting, HIV and AIDS Prevention Program*

## I. INTRODUCTION

### *1.1. Background*

The problem in tackling HIV/AIDS to provide good services has been mandated in Permenkes 21 of 2013 so that the government should be able to provide good services for people with HIV AIDS (PLWHA). This was realized so that the goals in overcoming HIV / AIDS could be implemented well. But in reality the Indonesian government has not been able to serve people with HIV AIDS (PLWHA) well because of the lack of commitment from the central government and regional governments. Therefore the need for a greater role of local government in HIV AIDS prevention. The role of the regional government in the era of regional autonomy is very much needed in providing health services to the people. Regional autonomy gives full breadth to local governments to provide health services, including services in HIV / AIDS prevention.

Efforts to tackle HIV and AIDS administratively can be seen from the ratification of various policies by the government from the stage of policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation. Some policies governing funding are Perpres No. 75 of 2006, Permendagri No.20 of 2007, and National Strategy 2010-2014.

In Article 15, Perpres No.75 of 2006 states that:

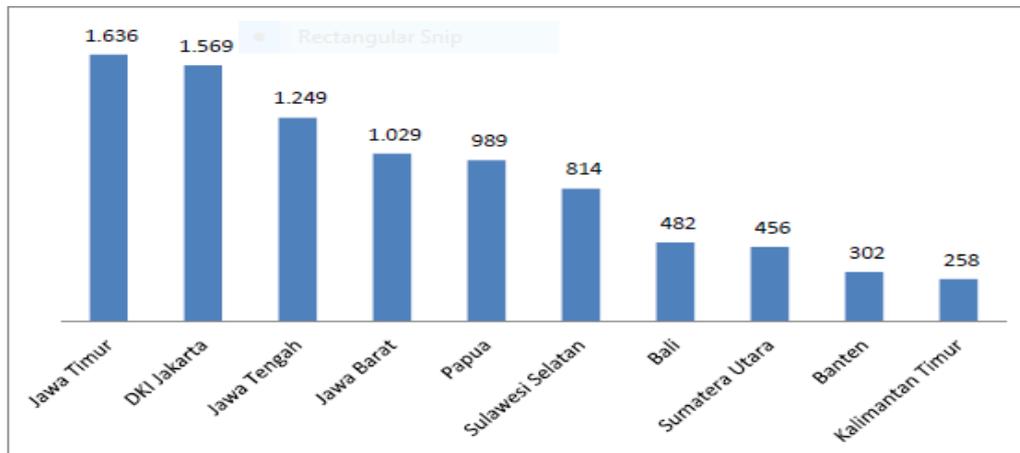
1. All costs required for the implementation of the National AIDS Commission are borne by the State Budget and other non-binding financial resources in accordance with statutory provisions.
2. All costs required for carrying out the tasks of the Provincial AIDS Commission are borne by the Provincial Budget.
3. All costs required for carrying out the tasks of the District / City AIDS Commission are borne by the District / City APBD.

Furthermore, in Chapter VII, Article 13, Permendagri No.20 of 2007 clearly states that:

1. Expenditures for HIV and AIDS Prevention Programs and Activities are sourced from APBN, APBD, APBDes, and other legitimate and non-binding funding sources.
2. Expenditures for programs and activities originating from the APBD are budgeted to the Regional Work Unit (SKPD) related to HIV and AIDS prevention, according to the needs and financial capacity of the region.
3. To support operational expenses of the AIDS Commission the budget is allocated to Social Assistance.
4. The amount of operational expenditure as referred to in the KPA secretariat financing plan proposed by the Chair of the KPA, according to the needs and financial capacity of the region.
5. The Village Government allocates a budget to support the implementation of HIV and AIDS prevention programs and activities in the APBDesa (Village Fund Allocation / ADD).

Banten Province is one of the provinces in Indonesia, which is strategically located for the mobility of people from outside the region. Therefore, it is also easy for AIDS to spread. Banten Province is inseparable from HIV/AIDS cases. Banten Province was included in the top ten most cases with HIV from 34 Provinces in Indonesia.

TABLE 1.1  
TEN PROVINCES WHO REPORTED THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF HIV  
APRIL - JULY 2018



Source: 2018 Quarterly HIV AIDS Report II Ministry of Health

Banten Provincial Government is increasingly moving to find and conduct tests on people at risk, and in the future enable health services both at health centers and hospitals to be able to provide drugs and counseling services for people with HIV/AIDS as well as improve

services and health facilities so that it can provide efforts in treatment for people with HIV / AIDS.

The following data on HIV-AIDS cases by Regency/City in Banten Province (Period October 2018):

TABLE 1.2  
HIV-AIDS CASES BY REGENCY / CITY IN BANTEN PROVINCE AS OF OCTOBER 2018

Kabupaten/kota	HIV	AIDS	Jumlah
Kota Tangerang	1026	528	1554
Kabupaten Tangerang	1117	416	1533
Kabupaten Serang	619	239	858
Kota Cilegon	391	201	592
Kota Tangerang Selatan	414	152	566
Kota Serang	167	182	349
Kabupaten Lebak	157	143	370
Kabupaten Pandeglang	39	30	69

Source: Banten Provincial Health Office, October 2018

(via <http://megapolitan.kompas.com> December 8, 2018, accessed on January 18, 2019)

The problem of this research is the limited understanding of stakeholders regarding HIV and AIDS program budgeting policies, institutional capacity related to budget access and management is inadequate, and data-based budgeting planning is still minimal. In addition, the emergence of Presidential Decree No.124 of 2016 concerning Amendment to Perpres Number 75 of 2006 concerning the National AIDS Commission which is considered to weaken the institutional AIDS Commission at the regional level. This regulation regulates changes and adjustments to the membership and work procedures of the National AIDS Commission. The emergence of this Perpres at the same time to replace Perpres No.75 of 2006 which has been the basis of reference for the work of the National and Regional AIDS Commission. This new Perpres caused turmoil at national and regional levels and affected many aspects of KPA institutions in the region.

### 1.2. Research Problem Formulation

What is the model for implementing HIV and AIDS prevention program budgeting policies in Banten Province?

### 1.3. Special Purpose of Research

To find out how the model for implementing HIV and AIDS prevention program budgeting policies in Banten Province?

### 1.4. Urgency (virtue) Research

The urgency of this research is to develop knowledge in the field of public administration, specifically regarding the implementation of policies in public organizations. From the applied aspect, the results of this study are expected to be useful for dealing with issues related to the implementation of effective HIV and AIDS program

budgeting policies in regional government organizations in Banten Province; and to be used as material for model reflection for other public organizations regarding the implementation of effective HIV and AIDS program budgeting policies.

This research uses [3] to be developmental theory for being answer research question. before describing important factors in the implementation study asked 2 main questions, namely (1) what are the prerequisites for a successful implementation; (2) What are the main obstacles to the successful implementation of the program? Based on these two questions, four factors or variables are formulated which are the most important conditions for the successful implementation of the four factors, which are communication, resources, disposition or tendency of implementers, and organizational structure and work flow of implementing bureaucracy.

## II. METHODS

This research uses descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The use of a qualitative descriptive approach in this study is based on the consideration that this approach is relevant and fits into the research problem through the interpretation of processes and meanings in the strategic planning process. What [4] is that the qualitative descriptive format is more appropriate when used to examine the problem of implementing the HIV and Aids Program Budgeting policy in Banten Province. Furthermore, through this approach is used to build understanding and provide an explanation of the phenomenon under study. Therefore, the phenomenon of the process and explanation of meaning is one of the dominant methods in this study.

## III. DISCUSSION

In the framework of accelerating HIV and AIDS programs, the AIDS Commission and implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) target of the HIV and AIDS component, as well as implementing the Central Government policy, Banten Provincial AIDS Commission as a coordinating function, in carrying out its activities together with related government in Banten Province have implemented a program and activities to reduce the rate of HIV and AIDS epidemic in Banten. The AIDS Commission is an institution that functions as a cross-sectoral coordination related to HIV and AIDS prevention and control in the regions. Through local budget support, it is hoped that this institution will have an optimal role in suppressing the number of HIV and AIDS case findings, especially in Banten Province. The Provincial AIDS Commission (KPAP) based on Presidential Regulation Number 75 of 2006 Article 9 has the task of formulating policies, strategies and steps needed in the context of AIDS prevention in its territory in accordance.

The strategies of the regional government in HIV and AIDS Prevention include: 1) increasing the human resources involved in HIV and AIDS prevention and cross-border cooperation; 2) increase and broaden the scope of prevention; 3) increasing and expanding the scope of services for care, support and treatment; 4) reducing the

negative impacts of the epidemic by increasing access to social mitigation programs; 5) strengthening partnerships, health systems and community systems; 6) fund raising and mobilization; 7) development of structural interventions; 8) application of planning, priority and implementation of data-based programs; 9) increasing coordination between government institutional offices (SKPD) and or other institutions involved in HIV and AIDS prevention; 10) reduction of social and economic impacts due to HIV and AIDS on individuals, families and communities.

The Banten AIDS Commission AIDS budgeting was obtained through the filing of the 2019 Budget Year Grant Fund of Banten health Department, which will be used as the Secretariat and Program operational fund in the Banten Province KPA worth Rp. 6,653,569,600,00. with the realization being accommodated of Rp 1,500,000.000,00. (Interview with Banten Province KPA Financial Sector). The budgets are used to: 1) Secretary operational; 2) Implementing program; 3. Office transport expenses; 4) Daily staffs incentives and office capital expenditure. From draft regional regulation number 6 of 2010 concerning HIV and AIDS Control in Banten Province, the budget of Banten AIDS Commission AIDS are come from, State budget (APBN), local government Budget (APBD), and Other legal and non-binding assistance.

Communications in this program using some medias, these are: Email: [kpaprovbanten@yahoo.co.id](mailto:kpaprovbanten@yahoo.co.id); Monthly Internal meeting; Three Month internal meeting; Six month internal meeting; Yearly monitoring and evaluation; Workshop, Web KPAN in E-Library Pusat Informasi AIDS Nasional ([www.aidsindonesia.or.id](http://www.aidsindonesia.or.id)); Online News Paper; Face to face communications : Socialization; and also Coordination between Government, Private and Society. Aids Eradication Commission Banten Province Have 18 Staffs divided into: Administration, Finance, and Program.

## IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 4.1. Conclusion

Policy implementation model of HIV and AIDS prevention program budgeting at Banten Province are still lack of budgeting sources, so the model is still top-down (from State Budget to Local Budget), in this case Banten Province is doing HIV AIDS prevention program budgeting from 2019 Budget Year Grant Fund of Banten health Department.

### 4.2. Recommendations

From conclusion above, the recommendations of this research are:

1. Improve coordination so that all KPA members of Banten Province carry out integrated and sustainable HIV and AIDS efforts
2. Planning and budgeting for a sustainable HIV and AIDS response program
3. Improving the quality and quantity of HIV and AIDS services throughout Banten Province
4. Provide Human Resources Reachers and assistants according to regional needs

5. Provide a budget and carry out mapping of key populations as a whole, integrated and simultaneously in Banten province
6. encourage the issuance of local policies related to HIV and AIDS prevention efforts in each District /City
7. Carry out KPA institutional strengthening in all Regencies/ Cities
8. Increase the involvement of the private sector and encourage the formation of Citizens Concerned with AIDS

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