

IMPLEMENTATION OF HIV AIDS PREVENTION POLICY IN SUKABUMI REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

The title of this research is "Implementation of HIV/AIDS Prevention Policy in Sukabumi Regency." This research focuses on implementing the HIV/AIDS prevention program by the AIDS Prevention Commission (KPA) of Sukabumi Regency. The research problem is the increasing cases of HIV/AIDS in the Sukabumi Regency. The method is descriptive qualitative, with data collection through observation, interviews, and documentation. The theory used is Van Meter and Van Horn (1975). Informants were determined using the non-probability sampling technique and snowball sampling method. The results showed that the implementation of the HIV/AIDS prevention program in Sukabumi Regency has not been optimal. Communication between organizations has been quite good, with clear roles. However, human resources still need to be improved compared to the wide area that needs to be handled, and the government fully supports this program. In addition, in terms of economic, social, and political aspects, differences in interests still hinder good partnerships at the village government level.

Keywords: *implementation, policy, program, HIV, AIDS*

A. INTRODUCTION

Health is closely linked to the quality of human resources, influencing development and complex social life. One of the health issues that remains a concern both in Indonesia and globally today is the rapid spread of the HIV/AIDS virus. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) are viruses that attack the body's immune system, weakening its ability to fight infections and diseases, posing a severe threat in Indonesia. HIV is a viral condition that attacks the white blood cells in the body, causing a decline

in the immunity of those infected. Meanwhile, AIDS is a collection of symptoms that arise due to a compromised immune system caused by infection.

HIV/AIDS has been a global concern because, until now, no preventive vaccine or cure for the disease has been found. However, patients can reduce its impact by taking antiretroviral (ARV) drugs for life. HIV/AIDS, which continues to increase in the community, spreads from high-risk behavior groups to include groups with low-risk behavior. The high number of HIV/AIDS cases impacts health and social aspects, as people living with HIV/AIDS are susceptible to various diseases and often face discrimination and stigma from society, which can lead to human rights violations against people with HIV/AIDS (ODHA) and their families. Thus, this health issue needs to be adequately addressed by the government through existing policies or programs to overcome the HIV/AIDS problem. Therefore, in carrying out its functions, the government has made various efforts to tackle the HIV/AIDS issue, one of which is implementing an HIV/AIDS prevention policy program.

The efforts to combat HIV/AIDS in Sukabumi Regency are outlined in the *Peraturan Daerah Nomor 11 Tahun 2014* concerning HIV/AIDS prevention. The Central Government, Provincial Government, and Regency or Municipal Governments are obligated and responsible for HIV/AIDS prevention as an effort to improve the quality of human resources through health services. The Sukabumi Regency Government has established a non-structural and multi-sector government institution to address the HIV/AIDS issue in the Sukabumi Regency area. This institution coordinates with the Health Office and is known as the AIDS Prevention Commission (KPA).

The Sukabumi Regency Government is fully aware that the spread of HIV/AIDS is experiencing an alarming growth rate. The increasing number of cases, transmission, and widespread proliferation make HIV/AIDS a threat of an epidemic. HIV/AIDS transmission can occur in various ways, one of which is through unprotected sexual intercourse, especially if the sexual history is unclear or involves multiple partners (heterosexual). Additionally the risk of transmission increases through the use of non-sterile needles, breast milk from HIV-positive mothers, and genetic transmission from HIV-positive pregnant women to babies if proper care is not taken. It is crucial to note that HIV does not emerge spontaneously. This virus can only be transmitted from an HIV-positive person to others through contact with certain bodily fluids.

From the beginning of 2019 until August 2023, it has been recorded that the number of cases officially reported by health institutions is around 730 positive HIV/AIDS infections. Furthermore, since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the government's focus on HIV management has diminished, resulting in an increase in HIV/AIDS cases in Sukabumi Regency among the productive age group.

From the figure below, the total number of HIV/AIDS cases in Sukabumi Regency in the period from 2019 to August 2023 is 476 cases for males and 254 cases for females. In general, HIV/AIDS cases in Sukabumi Regency are more prevalent among males compared to females across all age groups. The data shows that the productive age group (20-49 years old) is the most affected.

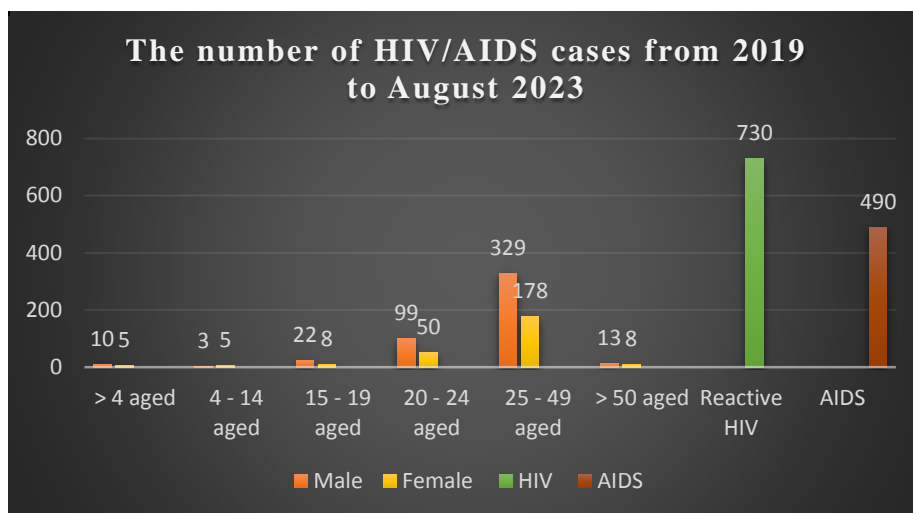


Figure 1. Number of HIV/AIDS cases from 2019 to August 2023
 (Source: HIV/AIDS Information System (SIHA) of Sukabumi Regency)

The reported and detected cases reflect only a tiny portion of the actual cases present in the community. Most HIV/AIDS cases remain undetected due to several factors, such as the lack of symptoms during the early stages of infection, stigma and discrimination that discourage individuals from disclosing their status, limited access to HIV/AIDS testing and treatment services, and low awareness and education about the disease among certain community groups.

High-risk behaviors are projected to be the primary cause of an increase in HIV/AIDS cases in the future if they do not receive special attention from the government. This is because one of the main contributors to HIV/AIDS transmission in Sukabumi Regency is critical populations. This can be seen from the table below, which shows the results of outreach to key populations:

Table 1. Data on Outreach to Key HIV/AIDS Populations in Sukabumi Regency in 2021 – 2022

| No | Key Population | Outreach Location | Amount |
|----|-----------------------------|--|-------------------|
| 1 | Gay | Pelabuanratu, Cisaat and surrounding areas | 437 People |
| 2 | Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) | Nagrak and surrounding areas | 104 People |
| 3 | Transgender Women (Waria) | Sukabumi Regency area | 87 People |
| 4 | Total | | 628 People |

(Source: LNSA Non-Governmental Organization)

From the table above, it can be seen that gay is the group that has been reached the most and is suspected to be a significant contributor to HIV/AIDS cases in Sukabumi Regency due to high-risk sexual behavior. Based on initial observations, the researchers have identified several phenomena and problems.

First, the fact on the ground is that the number of people living with HIV/AIDS continues to increase, as evidenced by the rise from 117 cases in 2021 to 177 cases in 2022. For more details, please refer to the table below:

Table 2. Increase in HIV/AIDS cases from 2021-2022

| HIV/AIDS Cases | Year | Gender | | Total |
|----------------|------|--------|--------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | |
| | 2021 | 85 | 32 | 117 |
| | 2022 | 116 | 61 | 177 |

(Source: HIV/AIDS Information System (SIHA) of Sukabumi Regency)

Secondly, the limited infrastructure for providing care, support, and treatment services for people living with HIV/AIDS (ODHA) is not yet optimal. Although all facilities are ready to conduct testing, initial observations show that not all facilities provide care, support, and treatment services to ODHA. Only 6 out of 9 hospitals and 14 out of 58 community health centers (*Puskesmas*) have provided ARV treatment and prevention services.

Thirdly, the intensity of the AIDS Prevention Commission as the leading sector is not yet optimal. Partnerships at the local level have yet to be optimally achieved due to the low commitment and willingness of implementers to coordinate and collaborate at the village level. Out of 381 villages, only 2 villages routinely carry out HIV/AIDS prevention and control programs, namely Limbangan Village and Karawang Village.

Based on the phenomenon of the above problems, researchers found that there is a gap between the planned HIV/AIDS control program and the reality in the field. This can be seen from the increase in the number of HIV cases not all health services provide ARV support and treatment (*PDP-ARV*) care, and lack of coordination at the village level. Therefore, the researcher submitted a thesis proposal titled "Implementation of HIV AIDS Prevention Policy in Sukabumi Regency." The researcher conducted this research to determine how the HIV/AIDS Control Policy in Sukabumi Regency is implemented. The researcher conducted this research to determine how the HIV/AIDS Control Policy in Sukabumi Regency is implemented. The researcher also wants to explain clearly the difference between the implementation and the reality in the field.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Policy

The policy results from an in-depth analysis of various options that ultimately lead to a decision on the best choice. Therefore, according to Carl J. Friedrich, policy is a series of proposed actions/activities by an individual, group,

or government in a particular environment where there are obstacles (difficulties) and opportunities for the implementation of the policy proposal in order to achieve specific goals (Wahab, 2017:29). Meanwhile, according to Anggara (2014:14), policy is used to determine essential choices to strengthen the order of life, both in government and private organizations. So, policy is the principle and method of acting to make decisions and establish a planned provision. Policy is generally used to indicate choices to advance the lives of both organizations and the private sector. Furthermore, it is essential for policy not to be associated with political elements or seen as supporting specific interests.

Public Policy

Dye (2008:1) defines public policy as "whatever governments choose to do or not to do." This concept explains that public policy is whatever the government chooses to do or not to do. If the government chooses to do something, there must be actions and objectives that are not solely in one party's interest. Furthermore, according to Nugroho (2003:26), public policy is defined as a series of actions/activities carried out by the government (public) that are oriented towards specific objectives for the benefit of all citizens. Thus, public policy is an action or effort made by the government to solve a problem by forming or creating regulations that align with predetermined objectives or targets set by the government.

Policy Implementation

The implementation of public policy can be defined as the completion or execution of public policies that have been established or approved using means (tools) to achieve policy objectives (Tachjan, 2006:24). Meanwhile, according to Van Meter and Van Horn (1975:447) in their journal entitled "The Policy Implementation Process: A Conceptual Framework," they state that: "Policy implementation encompasses those actions by public and private individuals (or groups) that are directed at the achievement of objectives outlined in prior policy decisions. This includes one-time efforts to transform decisions into operational terms and continuing efforts to achieve the large and small changes mandated by policy decisions." Thus, policy implementation encompasses efforts to operationalize policy decisions, including ongoing efforts to realize both significant and minor changes outlined in the policy.

Van Meter Van Horn's Policy Implementation Model (1975)

For the implementation of a policy to be considered adequate, it is necessary to consider the 6 main components according to the policy implementation process model proposed by Van Meter and Van Horn (1975), namely, the standards and objectives of the policy must be clear and measurable so that their achievement can be evaluated, resources such as budget, human resources, and supporting facilities must be available adequately, communication among related parties such as policymakers, implementers, and the community must run smoothly. The characteristics of the implementing institution, such as bureaucratic structure, responsibilities, and authorities, must support policy implementation. The external environment, such as social, economic, and political conditions, must be considered so that the policy can be adjusted to the environment's dynamics, and the policy implementers' disposition or attitude must be positive and

supportive of policy implementation. Considering these six factors, it is expected that the implementation of a policy can run effectively and achieve the expected goals.

Overview of HIV/AIDS Countermeasures the HIV/AIDS

The countermeasure strategy formulated by the National AIDS Commission (KPA) (2020) includes several main strategies. First, increasing access for People Living with HIV/AIDS (ODHA) to prevention, treatment, care, and support services, including increasing HIV testing, access to antiretroviral drugs (ARVs), and services to prevent and treat emerging infections due to the condition. Second, the health system and community networks can be strengthened by expanding the ARV treatment program, strengthening the referral and laboratory systems, and involving more community organizations or non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in HIV/AIDS countermeasure efforts. Third, increasing political support and advocacy at all levels for HIV/AIDS countermeasures, including efforts to increase government commitment and funding for HIV programs. Fourth, promoting strategic cross-sector partnerships and stakeholder engagement through program coordination between the government, private sector, academics, professional organizations, and civil society. Fifth, monitoring and evaluation systems should be strengthened for an effective response to the HIV epidemic by regularly updating data through a responsive monitoring and evaluation system.

C. METHOD

The research method used in this study is a qualitative method with a descriptive approach, which is expected to be the key to understanding the phenomenon being studied. This research focuses on an in-depth exploration of the meaning of individuals or specific groups. This approach involves a planned process, including using questions as the main indicator in gaining a deeper understanding. The determination of informants in this research uses a non-probability sampling technique with a snowball sampling approach for collecting data sources that initially have a small number but later become larger. The data collection techniques used in this research is observation, interviews, and documentation.

Additionally, this research employs two triangulation techniques to ensure the validity of the data in this study. Data validation uses source triangulation and technique triangulation. According to Miles and Huberman (2014:12-14), the data analysis stages include data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion.

D. EXPLANATION

Implementation is always associated with an activity to achieve specific goals, an action or execution that has been carefully and thoroughly planned (Agustino 2016:139). Implementation is needed to realize the plan; a concept will only be realized with implementation. Implementation is one of the essential factors influencing the success of a policy. The researcher will use the policy implementation dimensions proposed by Donald S. Van Meter and Carl E. Van Horn to analyze policy implementation. The researcher chose this model because its dimensions align with the components of the HIV/AIDS Prevention Program

implementation. In the theory of Donald S. Van Meter and Carl E. Van Horn, there are six dimensions of policy implementation: policy standards and objectives, resources, inter-organizational communication, characteristics of the implementing agency, socio-economic and political environmental conditions, and the disposition/attitudes of the implementers. The researcher will use these dimensions to gain an in-depth understanding of implementing the HIV/AIDS Prevention Program.

Policy Standards and Targets

According to Anderson (1979:3), public policy includes government actions, why they take specific actions, and what the effects of those actions are, encompassing an understanding of the reasons or motivations behind confident decision-making, as well as an understanding of the potential impacts or consequences that may arise from those decisions. Public policy is a set of rules or regulations made by the government that must be carefully understood. The success of a policy depends on the implementers following the rules and understanding the goals that the policy aims to achieve. Conversely, if a policy is implemented correctly, it is likely due to the implementers needing to understand and adhere to the goals of that policy. Understanding policy standards and objectives is essential. If the implementers do not understand the goals of the applied policy, it can lead to a mismatch between policy formulation and implementation. Therefore, to assess the success of the implementers of the HIV/AIDS prevention program in Sukabumi Regency, it is necessary to understand the standards and objectives of the policy so that its implementation can proceed well to achieve the desired goals.

The indicators used include the accuracy of determining targets or objectives in addressing the annual increase in HIV/AIDS cases and whether the established goals and objectives are in line with the conditions and needs of the community. Thus, the HIV/AIDS prevention program can be implemented effectively and on target, enabling it to address the issue of increasing HIV/AIDS cases occurring in that area. Regarding the standards and targets in the HIV/AIDS prevention program, the policy implementers are well aware of the goals and target objectives of this HIV/AIDS prevention program. The task of this program aims to achieve three main targets (three zeros): reducing new HIV infections to zero, reducing AIDS-related deaths to zero, and eliminating stigma or discrimination. However, in reality, changing the mindset and perspective of the community regarding the stigma towards People Living with HIV/AIDS (*ODHA*) is something that has not been entirely eliminated in the community. Additionally, the HIV/AIDS prevention program includes targeted education for the community regarding HIV testing that must be conducted by pregnant women, tuberculosis patients, hepatitis patients, key populations, and community-assisted residents.

Success in the context of this HIV/AIDS prevention program, the policy has a broad scope and complex goals, encompassing medical, social, and educational aspects. This requires good coordination between various stakeholders, such as the government, health institutions, civil society organizations, and the community. The policy implementers of the HIV/AIDS prevention program in Sukabumi Regency strive to ensure that all aspects of this program are

implemented effectively, both in terms of prevention and medical treatment, as well as efforts to change mindsets and eliminate community stigma towards *ODHA*. Furthermore, the policy implementers ensure that high-risk groups have adequate access to HIV testing for early detection and prevention of transmission.

Resources

Resources are one of the dimensions that can benefit policy implementation and allow it to run according to plan. According to Van Meter Van Horn (1975:546), the importance of resources is that policies should provide adequate resources to facilitate their implementation. These resources can include infrastructure, human resources, or funds in programs that can encourage or facilitate effective implementation. In this dimension, the indicators used include the adequacy of human resources involved in the AIDS Prevention Commission (*KPA*) of Sukabumi Regency in implementing the HIV/AIDS prevention program. In addition, the availability of budgets and supporting facilities such as care service clinics and medicines are also important indicators. This is to ensure that the available resources, whether human, financial, or facilities, are adequate to support the implementation of the HIV/AIDS prevention program in the area.

In terms of resources, the implementation of the HIV/AIDS prevention program in Sukabumi Regency can be said to be inadequate. Although the human resources available at the AIDS Prevention Commission (*KPA*) of Sukabumi Regency are by the *Peraturan Menteri dalam Negeri (Permendagri)* regarding Strengthening the Institutional of the AIDS Prevention Commission, due to the vast area of Sukabumi Regency, the number of human resources is limited, such as the companion for people with HIV/AIDS (*ODHA*). The AIDS Prevention Commission (*KPA*) only has 4 companions, considering the role of the AIDS Prevention Commission (*KPA*) as a coordinator, so it needs to coordinate with other stakeholders. Meanwhile, in terms of the budget to cover the implementation of HIV/AIDS prevention program activities, it can be said that it is not sufficient, especially with the decrease in the number of grants in 2024, which can be a challenge in itself in the implementation of the HIV/AIDS prevention program in Sukabumi Regency. Van Meter and Van Horn emphasize the importance of resources in policy implementation. Resources include human resources (adequate staff with the necessary expertise), financial resources, and other resources needed to carry out the prevention program. In the resource dimension, it shows that the AIDS Prevention Commission (*KPA*) of Sukabumi Regency has limitations in terms of the number of *ODHA* companions (human resources) and insufficient budget to cover the implementation of program activities, especially with the decrease in the number of grants in 2024.

Inter-Organizational Communication

Communication is one aspect that can determine the success of policy implementation. The success of policy implementation is highly dependent on the policy implementers who understand their tasks. According to Van Meter and Van Horn (1975:466), the importance of communication lies in practical implementation, where the standards and objectives of the program must be understood by the individuals responsible for achieving them. Therefore, it is crucial to pay attention to the clarity of standards and objectives, the accuracy of

communication to the implementers, and the consistency of information conveyed by various sources. Regarding the dimension of inter-organizational communication, the indicators used include the coordination and communication mechanisms between agencies or institutions related to implementing the HIV/AIDS prevention program in Sukabumi Regency. In addition, the technical delivery of information and instructions related to program implementation to field officers and the community. This is to ensure synergy and good communication flow in the implementation of the HIV/AIDS prevention program in the area.

Regarding inter-organizational communication, the AIDS Prevention Commission (*KPA*) has played a reasonably good role in advocacy, coordination, and facilitation. The AIDS Prevention Commission (*KPA*) is also inseparable from the Health Office as a related stakeholder in dealing with patients receiving ARV (Antiretroviral) treatment, as well as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) tasked with reaching out, educating, directing, or recruiting key populations to undergo HIV testing and access health services. All policy implementers synergize and participate in outreach activities with formal meetings planned by the AIDS Prevention Commission (*KPA*), which will be conveyed through forums or direct meetings with the community. However, inter-organizational communication at the village government level has not been optimal, as not all villages have carried out routine activities related to the socialization of the HIV/AIDS prevention program. Communication plays an essential role in conveying clear information about the policy's goals, objectives, and implementation to the implementers. Effective communication provides a shared understanding of what needs to be achieved by the policy and guides implementers in carrying out their duties.

Characteristics of Implementing Agents

The characteristics of implementing agents are an essential aspect of carrying out a policy, which can be seen from the compliance of the implementers with the applicable rules and laws. This is important because the policy-implementing agents will affect the policy's performance. In the dimension of the characteristics of implementing agents, the indicators that the researcher used include the competence and capacity of human resources involved in implementing the HIV/AIDS prevention program in Sukabumi Regency. In addition, whether there are efforts to increase the capacity and performance of implementers carried out by the AIDS Prevention Commission (*KPA*) to ensure synergy between units or divisions within the implementing organization. This is important to ensure the quality and effectiveness of implementing agents in implementing programs in the field.

In terms of the characteristics of implementing agents, there are efforts to increase the capacity of human resources so that they have an exemplary commitment from program implementers and an even distribution of organizational structure. However, there are still obstacles in distributing authority according to job descriptions, and it is not evenly distributed in every region for outreach workers and companions of the AIDS Prevention Commission (*KPA*) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). Furthermore, clear guidelines or

procedures must be established to give policy implementers the necessary knowledge and attitudes. Policy implementers have been working by Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), which contain implementation and technical guidelines that must be followed for program conformity. All informants conveyed that the implementers have carried out their work by the SOPs because, as workers who have to go into the field to reach out to at-risk populations, they must carry out their duties professionally. One form of SOP is that if people are said to be able to undergo treatment independently, then assistance can be reduced, and implementers only need to control those (patients) who have become independent. The performance of implementers in realizing policy implementation is one unit with the characteristics of implementing agents because the characteristics of implementing agents will be good if the resulting performance is by the expectations of the applicable rules. In addition, a clear mechanism provides convenience for policy implementers in understanding their duties and how to carry them out to minimize overlapping perceptions of a given task.

Economic, Social, and Political Environment

Policy implementation cannot be separated from the external environment, which includes the economic, social, and political environments. This environment can indirectly have a good or bad effect on implementing public policies. Van Meter and Van Horn state that environmental factors need to be considered to determine the extent to which these factors support the success of a policy. An uncondusive social, economic, and political environment will have a negative impact and can lead to failure in policy implementation. In the dimension of the economic, social, and political environment, the indicators used by the researcher include the influence of socio-economic and cultural conditions of the community on the implementation of the HIV/AIDS prevention program in the Sukabumi Regency, especially among high-risk groups. In addition, challenges or obstacles from the external environment that can affect the program's success are also of concern. Another indicator is the strategy adopted to overcome obstacles, whether from the social, economic, or political environment, in implementing the HIV/AIDS prevention program in the Sukabumi Regency area.

Based on the economic, social, and political environment dimensions, the economic condition of people with HIV/AIDS (*ODHA*) in Sukabumi Regency is not tiny in experiencing economic problems. Meanwhile, the social conditions in this area still hurt the community, with ongoing stigma and discrimination, as well as a lack of understanding about HIV/AIDS, which remains a challenge until now. In addition, the political condition still shows that some parties use politics for personal gain and have not shown good partnerships. The economic, social, and political environment can influence policy implementation. This view is in line with the opinion of Van Meter and Van Horn, who state that an unsupportive social, economic, and political environment can hinder the success of the policy implementation process. Therefore, efforts to implement policies must consider conducive external environmental conditions. The unfavorable economic condition of *ODHA*, community stigma and discrimination, and lack of political support are external environmental obstacles in the implementation of the HIV/AIDS prevention program in Sukabumi Regency.

Disposition or Tendency of the Implementers

Policy implementers must have an attitude that is by the applicable regulations when implementing policies to minimize various problems that may become obstacles to achieving policy goals. According to Van Meter and Van Horn (1975:472), several factors influence policy implementation. One of them is how the implementers understand and perceive the policy. This also applies to the HIV/AIDS Prevention Program, where acceptance or rejection by policy implementers greatly influences the achievement of the program's goals. The attitude of the implementers towards the standards and objectives of the policy is essential, as well as their understanding of the overall goals of the policy and the specific criteria that exist. Implementation success could be improved if policy implementers follow the policy. In this context, the researcher wants to know the attitude of policy implementers towards implementing the HIV/AIDS Prevention Program in Sukabumi Regency.

In the dimension of disposition or tendency of the implementers, the indicators used by the researcher include the commitment and sincerity of program implementers within the AIDS Prevention Commission (*KPA*) in carrying out the HIV/AIDS prevention program in the field. In addition, whether there are incentives or rewards for implementers who successfully achieve program targets is an important indicator, as well as efforts made to increase commitment and motivation for policy implementers in the HIV/AIDS prevention program in the Sukabumi Regency area. Policy implementers have responded positively to this program based on the dimension of disposition or tendency of the implementers. The researcher also asked whether there was support from the Sukabumi Regency Regional Government and whether the central government fully supported this program. This program aims to reduce new HIV/AIDS infections, deaths from HIV/AIDS, and stigma and discrimination against people with HIV/AIDS, as well as to increase understanding of how HIV/AIDS is transmitted through advocacy and socialization. The Attitude or Tendency of Implementers theory from Van Meter and Van Horn (Agustino, 2013:141) states that the attitude of acceptance or rejection by implementers greatly influences the success of public policy implementation. In this case, it has not been running optimally, and there has been no special training for companions due to budget constraints and limited human resources. However, incentives or rewards have been realized.

E. CONCLUSION

This study on implementing the HIV/AIDS Prevention Policy in Sukabumi Regency utilizes the Van Meter and Van Horn model as a theoretical framework while also incorporating the specific realities and challenges the Regency faces. This approach provides a deeper understanding of how local factors interact with the model's dimensions. Additionally, the study reveals unique challenges Sukabumi Regency faces, such as its vast geographical area. Furthermore, the study offers new insights into the coordination dynamics between the AIDS Prevention Commission (*KPA*), the Health Office, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in implementing HIV/AIDS programs at the regency level.

The research results regarding the Implementation of the HIV/AIDS Prevention Policy in Sukabumi Regency can be concluded by the researcher as follows:

1. Policy Objectives and Measures: The policy implementers have a clear understanding of the objectives and measures of the policy, which is to achieve the ideal condition of "three zeros" (zero new HIV infections, zero AIDS-related deaths, and zero stigma and discrimination). This policy's objectives align with the national HIV/AIDS prevention program and the Minimum Service Standards (*SPM*) for health. However, the implementation of this program has not been running optimally due to the vast area of Sukabumi Regency and the limited number of staff.
2. Resources: The AIDS Prevention Commission (*KPA*) in Sukabumi Regency has adequate resources, but the number of human resources is still lacking compared to the expansive area that needs to be addressed. Since the AIDS Prevention Commission (*KPA*) only acts as a coordinator, implementing the HIV/AIDS prevention policy in the Sukabumi Regency involves stakeholders. However, there is a challenge related to decreased funding sources in 2024. On the other hand, facilities and infrastructure are adequate.
3. Inter-Organizational Communication and Coordination: Communication and coordination among organizations involved in the HIV/AIDS prevention program in Sukabumi Regency, such as the AIDS Prevention Commission (*KPA*), the Health Office, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), have been quite good. Each organization has a clear role. Communication also involves community participation through socialization, but there has yet to be a follow-up after socialization. Therefore, periodic evaluations of communication effectiveness with the community should be conducted.
4. Characteristics of Implementers: The implementers of the HIV/AIDS Prevention Program in Sukabumi Regency are committed and carry out their duties by Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). However, periodic improvements are needed to ensure that procedures remain in line with the evolving situation and needs in the field.
5. Social, Economic, and Political Environment: In terms of the social, economic, and political environment, it can be concluded that the economy of most People Living with HIV/AIDS (*ODHA*) in Sukabumi Regency is still a problem, especially in accessing health services. The social environment is still marked by stigma and discrimination against People Living with HIV/AIDS (*ODHA*), as well as a lack of community understanding about HIV/AIDS. From a political perspective, there are still differing interests and a lack of good partnerships with village governments in supporting the HIV/AIDS prevention program.
6. Attitude or Tendency of Implementers: The implementation has been running well, and the implementers have taken a firm stance to ensure that implementation can proceed according to plan.

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