IMPLEMENTATION OF COUNTRY-WIDE STRATEGIC USE OF ARVS IN INDONESIA

Authors:

INDRI SUKMAPUTRI¹, ENDANG BUDI HASTUTI¹

¹HIV AIDS and STI Subdirectorate, Ministry of Health, Jakarta, Indonesia

Background/Purpose:

MoH started an integrated decentralized HIV service delivery model to better control the HIV epidemic in the country. This strategy, "Layanan Komprehensif Berkesinambungan" (LKB), represents the umbrella framework for accelerating HIV testing and expanding ARVs for treatment and prevention. A year after its introduction, a more operational strategy for treatment as prevention called Strategic Use of ARVs (SUFA) was developed.

Approach:

SUFA was conducted in districts divided in three phases based on: local epidemic situation; local government commitment in the form of political and financial support; social support systems; and comprehensiveness of available HIV-related services. 13 districts were selected as pilots for SUFA preparation, organization, and field operationalization, followed by 39 and 90 districts on the second and third phase, respectively. Each phase began with a workshop attended by local health office, local AIDS Commission and Civil Society Organizations. During the workshop, participants mapped gaps in their prevention and treatment cascade and developed a local operational plan to fill the gaps. Joint monitoring and evaluation were conducted quarterly at district level and semi-annually at provincial and national level.

Outcomes/Impact:

By the end of September 2017, the testing sites grew from 990 to 4,311 as well as treatment sites from 284 to 613. As for the outcome, number of case finding increased by 108% while number of people enrolled in treatment increased by 120%. Key lessons learned were: Decentralizing ARV treatment to Public Health Center boosts ARV uptake; Simplifying ART regiment increase the PLHIV adherence to treatment; and Working together with communities increase the success rate of the program.

Innovation and Significance:

SUFA has laid the foundations for the next step for Indonesia to implement Fast Track 90-90-90 beginning in 2018 and aiming to gradually achieve the targets in 2020 at 96 districts that have the most alarming HIV epidemic.

Disclosure of Interest Statement:

The Ministry of Health of Indonesia is a government ministry which organise public health affairs within the Indonesian government. No pharmaceutical grants were received in the development of this study.