HIV Cooperation Program Indonesia: **SUSTAINING**

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Sustaining the HIV response in Indonesia

The Indonesian response to HIV has evolved and become more sophisticated since 2006 when the Indonesian National AIDS Commission (NAC) Secretariat was restructured and fully staffed, with signif cant funding from national and external sources. Critical to the effectiveness of the Indonesian HIV response is a supportive policy environment to facilitate programmatic activities, and strong institutions in both government and in civil society.

The National and Provincial AIDS Commissions (NAC, PAC), with Civil Society Organisations (CSO), university and CSO researchers, the Ministry of Health (MoH) and Provincial Health Off ces are all engaged in strengthening the HIV response.

The strategy

From 2008-2015, the Australian Government's HIV Cooperation Program for Indonesia worked with partners to strengthen the leadership and sustainability of the HIV response through creating a supportive environment, securing sustainable resourcing and institutional strengthening.

Creating a supportive environment

HCPI collaborated with the NAC, selected PAC, CSO and priority sectors in raising the prof le of the HIV response in national and local media, improving the quality and quantity of media reports on HIV and related issues, enhancing capacity to involve media in increasing news coverage, and encouraging PAC and media collaboration.

Achievements include:

- Annual reviews of media showed increase in quality of media coverage;
- Advocacy interest groups actively engage in policy development;
- PAC and CSO regularly issued press releases about their work and HIV-related issues;
- Formal groups of concerned and interested journalists collaborate with PAC Secretariats;
- An on-line course was developed for journalists and interested writers and bloggers; and
- Media relations guidelines and handbooks for NAC and PAC were produced.

Building the institutions

Stronger institutions were established through improving regulatory frameworks at all levels, institutional strengthening of the AIDS Commission secretariats and CSO, establishing surveillance and monitoring and evaluation systems and promoting evidence-informed policy and management. Achievements include:

- Studies have supported evidence-based interventions relating to harm reduction for people who inject drugs and care, support and treatment;
- A National HIV Research Agenda has been developed by the NAC, with over 60 studies completed relating to all aspects of the HIV response;
- The quality of analysis of surveillance data is being improved and government and non-government partners have established user-friendly systems for monitoring and evaluating the HIV response;
- Partners implemented low-cost behavioural surveys of their clients annually and used results to evaluate outcomes and adjust programs accordingly. There are now capable teams of trainers in each province; and
- Monitoring and evaluation is integrated into NAC and PAC systems.

NAC, selected PAC, Provincial Planning Boards and key sectors have developed planning and budgeting guidelines (including for gender-sensitive planning and budgeting) and simple tools to ensure that HIV-related budgets are mainstreamed into the Indonesian government annual planning and budgeting mechanism. NAC has prepared planning tools including an Indonesian version of the Asian Epidemic Model and the Investment Framework Analysis.

14

Provinces working with HCPI through the NAC allocated budget for HIV-related services and activities, including for PAC Secretariats, up from 4 provinces in 2009;

6

Provincial and District Health Off ces in six HCPI-supported provinces have allocated funds for harm reduction services, including for Methadone Maintenance Treatment.