

Existence of World Health Organization and State Protection on Global Health Issues of HIV/AIDS in Indonesia

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Abstract

Global health issues become one of the main agenda of the international world. This is because the impact can have an impact on the existence of human, state and international security in general. Since the emergence of various types of diseases, especially infectious diseases in various countries, has made the world countries and international organizations World Health Organization (WHO) is very concerned about the problem. This is certainly related to the human security aspects that are part of the issue of non-traditional security today that is responsibility to protect against human security. The problem is already the responsibility of the state to overcome and protect where the community. The method of research in this paper was descriptive-qualitative, describes the issues that become the focus of research obtained through the study of various sources of literature or primary. Protection from various countries in the world especially Indonesia has been done, as the country with the fourth largest population of the world must be a challenge in the management of various infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS. One of the ways to protect and minimize the spread of HIV/AIDS is to launch various educational health programs, namely the approach to the community through socialization with the main target group is in adolescence. In addition, WHO, as an international organization responsible for managing and handling various health problems in the world, has also had policies to make every country a global health issue as part of a priority domestic and foreign policy agenda. Cooperation between Indonesia and WHO has been done either through the provision of assistance of drugs or vaccines directly as well as various training on controlling the spread of infectious diseases of HIV/AIDS.

Keywords: Global Health Issue, HIV/AIDS in Indonesia, World Health Organization

I. INTRODUCTION

The impact of Globalization on public health has led to an increase in health benefits on the international agenda (Drager *et al*, 2007). Health now competes successfully with other major issues for attention on the global stage, and has become the main agenda in policy making. In this era of globalization that is interdependent, there is an urgent need to expand the scope of foreign policy. Where the world faces a number of urgent challenges that require joint responses and collaborative efforts. Health is one of the most important long-term foreign policy issues. It is generally recognized that threats to health can disrupt the stability and security of a country. Health as a foreign policy issue needs a stronger strategic focus on the international agenda, especially for international institutions.

The importance of discussing global health issues as part of the lens of foreign politics, influenced by several factors, among others; health is a fundamental human right and is crucial to the stability of national development, increasing the common vulnerability of countries to public health risk and threats, where the movement of humans, animals, plants, and climate change is increasingly frequent, fast and trans-boundary. Shared risk is unlikely to be handled on its own and needs international cooperation in an effort to overcome it. Threats to global health security, which will be confronted include conflict, natural disasters and other crises, HIV/AIDS, environmental and health responses, globalization for all, health and trade policy development, and measures to implement and monitor agreements, governance for global health security (Tabloid Diplomacy, 2012).

The growing importance of health as a global issue is also reflected in the scope and impact of multilateral health-related activities extending the institutions in general such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and specifically as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in the United States has leveraged an increase in the political significance of health to achieve a historic global health approval. Current health policy making is a global concern. There is now a set of complex goals and institutions to address global health concerns and these issues are increasingly addressed through foreign policy and diplomatic relations. In this case, that health problems can affect the existence of the state especially the existence of human security and also threaten global security. Health problems of course are very influential on security, social and economic issues, given that the country infected with a disease virus will make the country's economy experiencing challenges such as in the field of tourist arrivals coming to the country. While in the field of social someone who contracted the virus will feel

tend to be isolated in society so as to make his presence in society becomes a problem. One of them is the HIV/AIDS virus in Indonesia.

Indonesia as one of the most populated countries in the world certainly faces challenges in terms of the spread of global diseases especially HIV/AIDS. Increasing the risk of HIV/AIDS in Indonesia each year has made the government to make the issue as one of the priority issues. In addition to impact on the existence, especially in the younger generation also affects other social problems that impact on individual security.

II. METHODS

This research used qualitative research method. explaining the problems obtained through the study of literature. That is processing the data related to the theme of research from various books, news media and from various previous research in the form of journals. In addition to further strengthening the analysis, in research refers to various national and international instruments related to global health issues such as Law, declaration and so forth.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Globalization brings about changes, one of which is on new issues that need to be shared. One of the most important issues to consider is the health problem which previously was an issue that was not even paid no attention but the current health issues are growing rapidly and become one of the main concern for the country. Globalization itself has a role in encouraging the spread of various diseases such as avian influenza and HIV/AIDS, therefore it is important for a country to pay attention to health problems because health threats are crucial to the stability of a country (Tabloid Diplomacy, 2012).

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) epidemic is a serious problem and challenge to public health in the world. In 2007 the number of people with HIV/AIDS worldwide is estimated to have reached 33.2 million (30.6-36.1 million). Everyday, over 6800 people are infected with HIV and more than 5700 die from AIDS, due mainly to the lack of access to HIV treatment and prevention services. According to WHO, HIV infects cells from immune system immune system results in progressive damage of the immune system, inhibiting the body's ability to fend off some infections and other diseases. AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) refers to the most advanced stage of HIV infection, defined by the occurrence of any of more than 20 opportunistic infections or cancer-related. HIV can be transmitted through several ways HIV can be transmitted through: First, unprotected (vaginal or anal) or oral sex with an infected person; Second, blood-contaminated transfusions or contaminated blood cell-ransplant products; Third, sharing contaminated and injectable equipment (needles, syringes) or tattoo equipment; Fourth, through the use of contaminated surgical equipment and other sharp objects; Fifth, transmission between mother and baby during pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding (Odhaberkatsehat, 2011).

According WHO, there are 36.7 million people living with HIV worldwide. Globally, an estimated 36.7 million people are living with HIV by 2015, and 1.8 million are children. Most people living with HIV in low and middle-income countries. An estimated 2.1 million people are newly infected with HIV by 2015. An estimated 35 million people have died of HIV-related causes, so far including 1.1 million by 2015. (WHO, 2016).

Indonesia cumulatively based on reports from all provinces issued quarterly by the Ministry of Health of Indonesia until March 2015, recorded 20,564 cases of AIDS with percentage, males as much as 62%, women 30% and unknown 8%. Estimates conducted in 2014 are estimated in Indonesia there are about 193,000 people infected with HIV and about 186,000 people in 2013, while AIDS cases recorded by the Ministry of Health until September 2015 recorded 22,726 people living with HIV/AIDS. AIDS in Injecting drug users in Indonesia until 2015 were 2,224 cases and when viewed from the age group of the group, 70% were in the productive age group (20-39 years). Indonesia has become the 5th country in Asia most at risk of HIV/AIDS. Experts estimate the number of HIV/AIDS cases has reached 130,000 people, so it is inevitable for Indonesia to implement an international level agreement followed by national policy. (BKKBN Sulbar, 2016).

Based on data from the Ministry of Health up to 2015, there was a rapid increase in new cases of HIV, especially the number of new cases of HIV in the last 3 years more than 3 times the amount reported in the first 15 years of the HIV epidemic in Indonesia. By the end of 2006, there were 16 provinces reporting AIDS cases, and by the end of 2010 the number increased to 25 provinces. This number increased sharply in 2015, as many as 32 of 33 provinces in Indonesia who have reported the existence of AIDS cases. Estimates of HIV Infected Prone Population in 2015 estimate there are 5 million to 8 million people most at risk of HIV infection. The largest number were in the sex workers subpopulation subscriber, which numbered more than 3.1 million people and their counterparts of 1.9 million. The risk of HIV transmission is not only limited to sub-populations that are high risk behavior, but can also be transmitted to a spouse or wife, even a child. Based on mathematical modeling, estimated in the period 2006 - 2015, cumulatively there would be 44,180 children born to HIV positive mothers.

The impact of HIV/AIDS on the national economy given that HIV infects more young people and those who are of major productive age (94% in the age group of 19 to 49 years), HIV and AIDS epidemics have a large impact on the labor force, especially in Papua. HIV/AIDS epidemic will increase the poverty and economic imbalances caused by their impact on individuals and the economy. From the standpoint of HIV and AIDS individuals it means that they are unable to enter work, reduced number of working days, limited opportunities to find better paying jobs and shorter productive lives. The impact of these individuals must be taken into account along with the economic impact on family members and communities. The development of a strong workplace HIV prevention and care program with the participation of management and workers' organizations is very important for Indonesia. Economic developments will be contained if the HIV epidemic causes poverty for its sufferers, thus increasing the gap that then leads to more unstable states. Although poverty is the most obvious factor in generating high-risk situations and forcing many into high-risk behaviors, the reverse may also apply to excessive income, especially beyond the knowledge of family and community, and may pose the same risk. Large revenues (generally available to skilled workers in professional jobs) open opportunities for individuals to engage in the same high-risk behavior: traveling away from home, multiple sex partners, drugs, alcohol, and so on.

A. World Health Organization (WHO) Policy

WHO is a cosponsor of the Joint United Nations Program on AIDS (UNAIDS). In UNAIDS, WHO leads HIV treatment and care activities, co-infected with HIV and tuberculosis, and jointly coordinates with UNICEF on the elimination of mother-to-child HIV transmission. This strategy is based on outstanding public health outcomes made in the global HIV response since WHO launched the Special Program for AIDS in 1986. This continues the momentum generated by the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) and universal access commitments. This strategy puts the health sector's response to HIV as critical to achieving universal health coverage, one of the main goals of sustainable development goals. Ending the AIDS epidemic will require rapid acceleration of response over the next five years and then continue through 2030 and beyond. This can only be achieved through new political commitments, additional resources and technical innovations and programs (WHO.Int, 2016)

The strategy promotes a people-centered approach, based on human rights and health justice principles. This will contribute to the radical decline in new HIV infections and HIV-related deaths, while also improving the health and well-being of all people living with HIV. This will guide efforts to accelerate and focus HIV prevention, enable people to know their HIV status, provide comprehensive antiretroviral therapy and long-term care to all people living with HIV, and challenge HIV-related stigmatization and discrimination. In addition, The Sixty-ninth World Health Assembly supports the new Global Health Sector Strategy for HIV for 2016-2021. The strategy includes 5 strategic directions that guide priority actions by countries and WHO over the next six years. The strategic direction is: Information for focused actions (know your epidemic and responses), Interventions for impact (including required services), Providing justice (covering population in need of service), Financing for sustainability (covering service costs), Innovation for acceleration look to the future). (WHO.Int, 2017).

B. Government of Indonesia Response

Protection against public health risks and threats is essentially limitless. Global health security depends on critical capacity in all countries and is combined with a commitment to collaborate, as defined in international health regulations. The steps to be taken regarding it are; promote mutual awareness in the face of vulnerability to health threats, build bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation for global health security, strengthen health as a key element in development strategy and combat poverty, ensure that higher priorities are given to addressing trade issues, strengthening health measures in conflict management and crisis, as well as reconstruction efforts (Tabloid Diplomacy, 2012). From the problems faced by Indonesia mentioned above, of course the Indonesian government has done various actions in handling the spread of HIV/AIDS.

There are four strategic action formulas that can be done to improve the prevention of HIV/AIDS in cities and districts for the government, such as (Avert, 2013); First, Provide and improve the HIV/AIDS prevention system. The HIV/AIDS prevention system already exists in some areas where prevention and care for infected people is equipped with the system. Technically the local government should provide and improve the HIV/AIDS prevention system.

Second, Organize government technical institutions and make regulations. The agencies responsible for the provision and improvement of HIV/AIDS prevention need to be improved by involving with other agencies under the coordination of the mayor's office. Therefore, substantially the provision and enhancement of HIV/AIDS prevention can not be separated, the role of Provincial AIDS Commission, Health Office, etc. should have strong commitment in the prevention of HIV/AIDS in each city or district. In addition, regulations at the level of local regulations need to be held as instruments in the response to HIV/AIDS.

Third, Increase community participation. Community participation is a potential aspect of supporting HIV/AIDS prevention. Therefore, it is very important that the government take action to improve, improve and participate public awareness. Action that can be done in the form of disseminating information, making programs related to HIV/AIDS prevention, Capacity building for non-governmental organizations (eg. Community Empowerment Institutions existing at urban village level) to provide appropriate information about HIV/AIDS to the citizens. Such activities need to be done to prevent new infections in the wider community as well as to reduce stigma and discrimination in People with HIV/AIDS.

Fourth, Looking for public and private funding support. In general, the financial resources for HIV/AIDS are derived from the State Budget (APBN) or the Regional Budget (APBD). Other potential financial sources of support may come from the public or private sector. This can be done with the consideration that HIV/AIDS prevention involves all stakeholders (Stakeholders) such as those providing nightclubs (cafes, localizations, discotheques, etc.) and the community. Funds can be obtained by paying a levy or tax for parties that provide nightspots. However, all such actions must be made under official government regulations.

In addition, Indonesia is actively involved and cooperates with the international community. Some of them are cooperation with WHO as an institution that take care of world health. In addition, the cooperation is not only woven by the government, but also the participation of the private sector or certain institutions have also been done, one of which is the Yayasan Tahir Foundation, Bill Foundation and Melinda Gates Foundation for Indonesia Health Care program. One of the focus of its cooperation is in the field of health for the prevention of HIV/AIDS.

The conclusion of the authors is that health issues have become a global issue, given that the impact of health problems can affect the stability of international security. Globalization becomes one of the bridge of the spread of disease but globalization can also minimize and solve health problem that is by doing various international cooperation and educating to the community. Various cooperation has also been done in Indonesia to face the issue of HIV/AIDS that threatens the security of human especially young generation.

IV. CONCLUSION

Global health security capacity is in the form of foreign policy readiness, foreign policy on infectious disease control. Human resources for health and foreign policy. The spread of global diseases over the past few decades has made global health issues important. The existence of various international institutions in managing and managing health problems, this is certainly done in cooperation with countries in the world especially in the implementation stage in this case through WHO. In addition, state protection against the spread of disease also became one of the national and international policies.

Indonesia as one of the most populous countries in the world certainly participates in responding and managing global health issues, especially HIV/AIDS. The increase in the number of HIV/AIDS cases in Indonesia is evident that the spread can occur anytime and to anyone. the new mechanism provides the most fundamental protection of the opportunity to live for the citizens of the world. Provide lenses that will be used to enhance the goals and responsibilities of diplomacy, as well as calls for more active collaboration between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Health and other agencies related to health security issues. The action agenda is a capacity for global health security, facing global health security threats, and globalization for all.

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