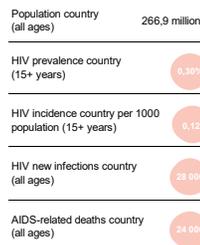
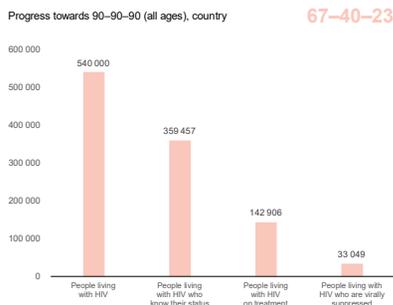


# HIV in Jakarta, Indonesia

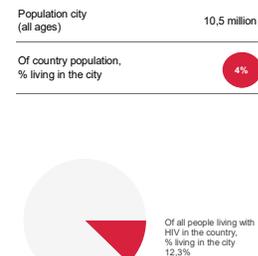
November 2021



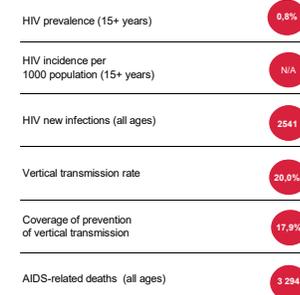
### Background Information – Country



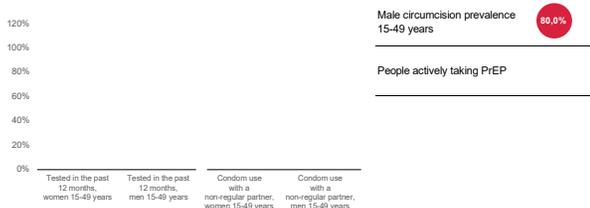
### Background Information – City



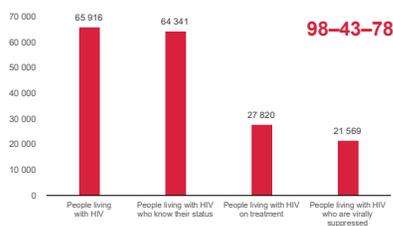
### Epidemiology



### HIV Prevention



### Progress towards 90-90-90 (all ages), city



### Recent Achievements

HIV services in Jakarta and Greater Jakarta are now adapted to meet the needs of key populations. Five clinics have extended opening hours to provide services to key populations, and 14 primary health centres have redesigned services to provide client-friendly interactions. In collaboration with PEPFAR/LINKAGES, digital platforms and solutions are deployed to improve HIV services.

Jakarta Provincial Health Office (PHO) now manages HIV epidemiological and HIV cascade data using sophisticated data analysis and management systems. HIV trends and responses for Jakarta and Greater Jakarta districts are monitored optimally. PEPFAR/LINKAGES provide technical support for improved on-line data recording and reporting systems on progress related to fast-track targets.

### Challenges

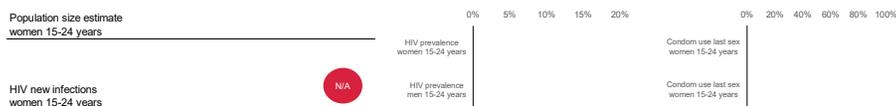
Constant mobility and movement of people travelling to work into Jakarta city is a main challenge for the Administration as Jakarta programmes and services are utilized by people from the Greater Jakarta area, with a total population over 30 million. HIV program tracking, loss to follow-up, and data reporting are complex and requires dedicated monitoring.

COVID-19 has caused significant disruptions to all aspects of life in Jakarta, including to HIV programmes and services. During its peak, health systems and hospitals were overloaded with insufficient health care personnel. HIV services have relied on on-line applications and creative on-line delivery systems for medicines and specimens. Sustaining HIV programmes and services will remain a challenge until the COVID-19 epidemic is over.

### Key Populations

|                               | Sex workers       | Gay men and other men who have sex with men | Transgender people | People who inject drugs |  |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Population size estimate      | 22 000            | 21 000                                      | 1 900              | 6 300                   |  |
| HIV prevalence                | 1,7%              | 23,0%                                       | 7,0%               | 44,0%                   |  |
| HIV testing (past year)       | 62,0%             | 50,0%                                       | 86,0%              | 90,0%                   |  |
| People living with HIV on ART |                   |   |                    |                         |  |
| Condom use (last sex)         | 85% (last client) | 71,0%                                       | 67,0%              | N/A                     |  |
|                               |                   |   |                    |                         | Safe injecting practices among people who inject drugs <b>79,0%</b>    |
|                               |                   |   |                    |                         | Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects drugs <b>4</b> |
|                               |                   |   |                    |                         | Coverage of opioid substitution therapy <b>N/A</b>                     |

### Young People



### Violence

Intimate partner violence (physical, sexual, emotional) ever experienced, women 15–49 years **N/A**

### Priority Actions

Strengthen capacity of Jakarta Provincial Health Office, District Health Offices and civil society organizations to improve data quality and systems for program implementation, including strengthening linkages between testing and treatment and reducing loss to follow-up.

Finalize the Jakarta Action Plan using the results of Investment Case Analysis. This document will be used as a basis for programme planning and resource mobilization.

Learn lessons from COVID-19 innovations and apply relevant approaches to HIV (e.g. improving HIV information campaigns, digital solutions and partnership with civil society organizations)

### Data Sources

Indonesia Population Projection 2015–2045, Indonesia Statistics Office 2015; Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia 2021; Jakarta HIV Epidemiology Update 2020; Jakarta Provincial Health Office 2021; Integrated Biological and Behavioural Survey 2018–2019; Personal Communication, UNAIDS Country Office 2021; HIV 2020 UNAIDS Estimates; Technical Report "Size Estimates of Population at Risk of HIV Infection in Indonesia 2020", Ministry of Health, Global AIDS Monitoring, 2020

For more information, visit [unaids.org/cities](https://unaids.org/cities)

### Contact Information

Lely Wahyuniar, Strategic Information Adviser, [wahyuniarl@unaids.org](mailto:wahyuniarl@unaids.org)

