

Title of the project **Effect of HIV/AIDS Information, Education, and Communications (IEC) among intravenous drug users (IDUs) through peer educators on the changes in HIV/AIDS risk behaviors in Jakarta**

Conducted by Center for Health Research, University of Indonesia

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This thesis examines the impact of IEC through peer educators on HIV/AIDS to IDUs in Jakarta. The focus of the study includes changes in risk behaviors relating to IDU and risky sex. Observed behaviors relating to IDU include use of needles and syringes, sharing behaviors, and sterilization, while those relating to risky sex include: multiple sex partners and condom use.

The study used a one group pre- and post-test approach, using one subject group for pre- and post testing intervention method to observe the level of changes behavior and as indicative of the intervention impact. The subject included a total of 327 IDUs. The samples were selected using a multiple nomination by snowballing through key persons. These were then randomly selected. Data analysis basically utilized McNemar test of significance.

The results indicate several interesting points: 1) that although the proportion of IDUs who reduced injected drugs tend to increase, the post intervention results (based on 1 year period) have not been statistically significant, 2) with increasing intensity of IEC on HIV/AIDS and harm reduction, there were some changes in risk behaviors relating to sharing of needles, 3) although sterilization behaviors tend to improve somewhat, and IDUs have tend to use their own containers, however bleaching practices does not seem to have improved significantly, 4) IEC have not resulted in significant changes in risky sex although a few IDUs reported less sex with less number of partners, and 5) IEC have, however, resulted in improved consistent condom use among IDUs.