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## ViiV HEALTHCARE ASSISTANCE TO THE SADAR HATI FOUNDATION IN THE HARM REDUCTION PROGRAM

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### ABSTRACT

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This study aims to find out how the implementation of assistance from ViiV Healthcare to the Sadar Hati Foundation Malang in implementing the Harm Reduction program. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method, and interviews with related parties. International relations continue to experience developments along with changing times, especially as a result of globalization, which has had significant impacts or changes in international relations that have crossed national jurisdictional boundaries, because various dynamics always appear in every implementation. One of the crucial dynamics is the emergence of various problems both at the regional and global levels. One of the problems that is currently a global focus is the abuse of narcotics that are not for medical needs. Narcotics can be said to be dangerous when the use of narcotics has exceeded the consumption limit so this can also cause various impacts that become a threat to human life so it requires efforts to achieve human security. In this writing, the author analyzes using the concept of human security. With the implementation of the assistance provided by ViiV Healthcare to the Sadar Hati Foundation, which is a grant to run the program, one of which is harm reduction, in which the Foundation provides education, outreach, assistance to treatment by providing facilities to support the sustainability of the program.

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

International Relations continue to experience development along with the changing times, especially due to globalization. Globalization is currently bringing very significant impacts or changes in international relations that have crossed national jurisdictional boundaries because various dynamics always emerge in every implementation. One of the crucial dynamics is the emergence of various problems both at the regional and global levels. According to Zophia

Duck, the global problems that emerged in the early 20th century were social unrest, overpopulation, racism, religious disputes, aggressive nationalism, increasing inequality between rich and poor, discrimination against women and high illiteracy rates, structural unemployment, etc. On the other hand, the current global problem is a problem that has emerged in the last 50 years and includes the fastest changes in the history of human civilization, because these

changes are driven by technological and economic developments (Fahd, 2019).

The end of the Cold War caused security analysis which previously only focused on threats, especially military threats, to change to a more diversified risk. So this opens the door or raises various issues which are then considered part of the security issue. During the Cold War, national security was a priority, whereas, after the Cold War, people began to think about the global world and people's security (Williams, 2008).

In particular, non-traditional security issues began to emerge in the late 20th century when a group of experts known as "The Copenhagen School" such as Barry Buzan, Ole Waever, and Jaap de Wilde tried to include considerations outside of traditional security issues such as issues that relating to food security, poverty, health, environment, human trafficking, terrorism, natural disasters as part of security studies (Buzan et al., 1998).

The first statements about human security appeared in the 1994 Human Development Report, an annual publication United Nations Development Program (UNDP) (Richmond, 2001). In summary, human security can be explained in two aspects. The first aspect is security from chronic threats such as hunger, disease, and repression. While the second aspect includes protection from disturbances that come suddenly and painfully in daily life patterns, both at home, at work, and in the community so with this it takes efforts from various parties involved to achieve global human security.

One of the problems currently being the focus of the international community is the abuse of narcotics that are not under medical needs. Narcotics can be said to be dangerous when the use of narcotics has exceeded the consumption limit so this can also have various impacts (Praarsa, 2019).

Narcotics abuse usually begins or occurs when someone starts trying to follow friends just to reduce or even eliminate fatigue, and pain, as entertainment, mental stress, or just for the association. Because of the nature of narcotics, they have a high dependency so when the previous state of experimentation is continued, it will lead to a state of dependence, and this will have quite serious consequences for physical and mental health. (Praarsa, 2019).

Data from the World Drug Report shows the age of vulnerability to start using drugs (critical risk phase), which is influenced by a young age, between 12-14 years, until the end of 15-17 years, and possibly at its peak 18-25 years. Substance abuse that passes from society to younger generations increased mortality by 60% worldwide between 2000 and 2015, and the mortality rate among those over 50 years of age was 27% in 2000, resulting in increased mortality. 39% in 2015 men dominate over women (Praarsa, 2019).

The use of narcotics that has crossed the line often causes anxiety for the community, not only because users have health problems, a narcotics user will be ostracized by the surrounding community, this is because of the fear that they will suffer the same thing as narcotics users. The disease that is often experienced by injecting drug users is the Human Immuno-deficiency Virus or commonly referred to as HIV which is quite serious and is still a global problem. This HIV endemic case was first reported in 1987 which was suffered by a Dutch citizen living in Bali, which developed into an epidemic and lasted for more than 20 years, and people with HIV/AIDS (ODHA) in 2020 were as many as 543,075 scattered throughout Indonesia (Sulaiman, n.d.).

The impact of narcotics abuse is not only a matter of illness, other concerns also arise as a result of the impact of dependence on narcotics which is

detrimental to society in various ways, such as material and environmental safety, to the point where it is also dangerous for the sustainability of the future young generation and the national security of the Indonesian nation. So this requires special efforts or handling, one of which is through harm reduction.

Harm reduction in Indonesia was first born in Bali in 1999 and has been used in various ways to address public health problems. Reducing harm related to drug use means reducing the risk of harm caused by drug use, for example for people who are unable or unwilling to reduce drug use. The main consequences of drug addiction are blood-borne viruses such as HIV/AIDS, hepatitis B, and C, as well as overdose, and involvement in criminal matters and other anti-social activities. Narcotics users, specifically the type of injection, which continues to increase every year, have resulted in more and more people being infected with the HIV/AIDS and hepatitis viruses (Prianggoro, 2011).

Harm reduction of NAPZA (Narcotics, Psychotropic, and Addictive Substances) In many countries, including Indonesia, injections are still a topic of conversation. The harm reduction approach is controversial because some see it as legalizing drug abuse. The conflict arises because the opponent does not fully understand the purpose and intent of harm reduction. They see these programs as subsidies or the provision of services to users where harm reduction facilitates sterile needles. Harm reduction in the fight against narcotics and HIV/AIDS has a very strategic role with the aim of reducing the adverse effects of injecting narcotics users (Prianggoro, 2011).

The goal of harm reduction is to prevent or suppress the rapid spread of HIV among injecting drug users. If this approach is not implemented, all long-term goals such as drug cessation and rehabilitation will be for naught. Therefore, this approach should be considered an important

approach for wider public health implementation (Prianggoro, 2011). If you look at it from the social aspect, the negative impact also comes from the side of ex-narcotics users, prisoners, and PLHIV who receive negative stigma from society so that they lose opportunities to continue their activities in society. This is certainly an issue that needs to be considered, bearing in mind that they have lost their rights to be able to continue their lives like people in general. Therefore, efforts are needed to fulfill the rights of ex-narcotics users, convicts, and PLWHA so that they can carry out their activities in society. Precisely with efforts to fulfill this right, it is one of the right strategies for empowering human resources because it can reach anyone, including former drug users, prisoners, and PLHIV with the potential they have.

Efforts to fulfill the rights of former narcotics users, prisoners, and PLWHA require parties who can play an important role where these parties are not only from the government but can also be non-governmental organizations such as Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) or Civil Society Organizations. NGOs or organizations established independently of these groups of organizations are not dependent on the government or the state, especially in seeking financial or infrastructure support for these NGOs. The NGO was established as a result of the commitment of several residents who care about problems that arise in the economic, social, and political fields (Nurohman, n.d.).

In Indonesia itself, there is one NGO that is engaged in efforts to fulfill the rights of ex-narcotics users, convicts, and PLWHA, namely the Sadar Hati Foundation. The Sadar Hati Foundation is an NGO engaged in services and information as well as assistance programs related to harm reduction such as HIV/AIDS, narcotics rehabilitation, Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI), and community economic empowerment using an entrepreneurial approach. The Sadar Hati Foundation has chosen to

work in fulfilling the rights of former drug users, prisoners, and PLHIV (*Yayasan Sadar Hati – Mandiri Dan Sehat 2027*, n.d.). This NGO has programs that are implemented to support the fulfillment of the rights of ex-narcotics users, prisoners, and PLWHA. The Sadar Hati Foundation believes that former narcotics users, prisoners, and PLHIV also have the right to be empowered according to their potential.

The efforts that have been made by the Sadar Hati Foundation are the impact of the Indonesian Government's lack of attention to injecting narcotics users, which is one of the impacts of the presence of PLHIV. The harm reduction program run by Indonesia only focuses on opioid-type narcotics (codeine, morphine, methadone, oxycodone (such as OxyContin®), and hydrocodone (such as Vicodin®) and never approaches methamphetamine or crystal methamphetamine users, so this is the Sadar Hati Foundation is required to be more independent in obtaining financial assistance to run programs that are specifically owned in the harm reduction program (Hanik'ati (Narasumber), 2022b).

As for efforts to fulfill the target rights of the Sadar Hati Foundation, it also does not only rely on domestic efforts, but the Sadar Hati Foundation also seeks non-domestic or foreign ones. overseas. The increasing role of non-governmental organizations is influenced by the phenomenon of globalization which then creates transnational relations. International relations is the movement of objects, tangible or intangible, across the boundaries of state sovereignty, when one of the actors is not a government official or a representative of an intergovernmental organization, resulting in an international relations actor. today is very diverse and online, including non-governmental organizations and companies (Fahd, 2019).

In 2021, the Sadar Hati Foundation as an influential NGO in Malang will receive a grant for a proposal to submit funds to ViiV Healthcare or through a call proposal with a 2-year contract starting from 29 June 2021 to 29 June 2023, where ViiV Healthcare is one of the pharmaceutical company that focuses solely on HIV with a vision of ending the HIV epidemic and ensuring that no one lives with HIV and AIDS without their reach shares the same vision as Yayasan Sadar Hati (*Our History & Mission | ViiV Healthcare US*, n.d.). Based on the background of the problems above, this internship report aims to analyze how the assistance from Viiv Healthcare to the Sadar Hati Foundation is implemented in the implementation of the harm reduction program.

## 2. METHODS

The method is a scientific activity related to the (systematic) understanding of a topic or object of research, intending to find answers that can be proven scientifically and contain their values. According to Creswell, qualitative research is a type of research that investigates and understands the meaning of social problems in groups and even individuals of different people. In general, qualitative research is often used to study people's lives, history, behavior, concepts and phenomena, social issues, and other issues (Ishtiaq, 2019).

In this study, the authors used a qualitative conceptual approach, by conducting direct interviews with related parties, namely the Sadar Hati Foundation. Furthermore, the authors make use of books, research journals conducted by previous authors, and various sources of literature related to this writing which is generally accessed via the Internet. This method is used to solve the problem being investigated by the

author by explaining how the implementation was carried out by the Sadar Hati Malang Foundation in support of ViiV Healthcare to the Sadar Hati Foundation in the harm reduction program. Conceptually, the authors consider the concept and how to implement assistance from ViiV Healthcare to the Sadar Hati Foundation in implementing the harm reduction program.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### a. Cooperation between ViiV Healthcare and the Sadar Hati Foundation.

ViiV Healthcare is a specialty pharmaceutical company that is fully focused on drugs and research targeting people living with HIV and AIDS. The company was formed from a GSK and Pfizer partnership in 2009 to help end the HIV epidemic. Based on data from the United Nations Program on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS) in 2021 which is calculated globally, 38.4 million [33.9–43.8 million] people are living with HIV, or around 0.7% [0.6–0.8%] adults aged 15–49 years worldwide living with HIV, although the burden of the epidemic continues to vary by country and region. According to WHO, the African region remains the worst affected region, with nearly one in 25 adults (3.4%) living with HIV and accounting for more than two-thirds of all people living with HIV globally. From this term, he encouraged various parties to deal with HIV issues, including ViiV Healthcare.

The ViiV Healthcare research center is located in Brandford, Connecticut, USA. The company focuses on bringing together elements located worldwide with expertise in research, manufacturing, policy, and more. Currently, ViiV

Healthcare has a team of more than 1,100 staff working worldwide. ViiV Healthcare has the main task of advancing HIV knowledge and working with partners to overcome the stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV (*Our History & Mission / ViiV Healthcare US*, n.d.).

The creation of ViiV Healthcare's mission that reaches across the world makes the company open to partnering with ViiV Healthcare who share one mission. Not only that, but the creation of this mission is also by the main tasks carried out by ViiV Healthcare. Establishing partner relationships with many parties around the world will certainly have implications for efficiency in reducing the HIV epidemic. The more parties involved work together, the more it will accelerate the reduction of the HIV epidemic following the main mission of the company (*Our History & Mission / ViiV Healthcare US*, n.d.).

In Indonesia itself, there is one NGO that has a partner relationship with ViiV Healthcare, namely the Sadar Hati Foundation. ViiV Healthcare has the same mission as the Sadar Hati Foundation which gives full attention to people living with HIV. Not only that, but Indonesia itself also has conditions that are quite apprehensive regarding HIV cases. HIV cases in Indonesia continue to increase from year to year and in 2021 as many as 482 districts/cities report HIV/AIDS cases and a total of 4,055,600 people take HIV tests from January to December 2021, with results showing as many as 36,902 HIV positive and as many as 30,160 received ARV treatment, this number had decreased by 12.11% compared to the previous year, which was 41,987 people. The majority or 70% of people with HIV are men. Only 30% of people with HIV are female (Widi, 2022).

Cumulatively, from 2009 to 2021, 456,453 HIV cases were recorded in Indonesia. (Syam, n.d.). In 2019 East Java became the province with the most HIV cases, namely, there were 135,490 according to the Malang City AIDS Commission (KPA) as a result of the increase in injecting drug users who behaved dangerously such as sharing or distributing unsterile needles greatly influenced the increasing number of HIV cases / AIDS in the city of Malang. In October 2021, 238 people were found to be confirmed positive for HIV/AIDS, where this number has decreased compared to findings in 2020 which totaled 432 people and in 2019 there were 573 positive cases of HIV/AIDS, which means positive cases of HIV/AIDS in Malang city. steadily declining in the last three years (Yusnia, 2022). The decline in positive HIV/AIDS cases in the city of Malang is the fruit of the efforts that have been made by various parties who are concerned about reducing the number of people living with HIV/AIDS (ODHA).

The government's commitment to making Indonesia free from communicable diseases by 2015, which became a joint agreement in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) at the New York Summit, along with other agreements, to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other infectious diseases. disease. The board also works with stakeholders to promote/educate prevention/prevention, diagnosis, treatment/care, support, and rehabilitation services for HIV/AIDS patients. (Permata Sari et al., 2020). Kondisi inilah yang kemudian mendorong banyak pihak untuk turut membantu permasalahan HIV di Indonesia salah satunya Yayasan Sadar Hati.

Similar to ViiV Healthcare, one of the efforts made by the Sadar Hati Foundation is to expand partner relationships to meet with ViiV Healthcare. The partner relationship between the

two started with the submission of a funding proposal by the Sadar Hati Foundation to ViiV Healthcare at the end of 2020. The proposal was then accepted by ViiV Healthcare and the two of them pressed the contract starting July 29, 2021 – July 2023. Until now, the collaboration between the two has been established for more than 1 year with the provision of funds from ViiV Healthcare to the Sadar Hati Foundation. The amount of funds provided by ViiV Health Care to the Sadar Hati Foundation is adjusted based on the planning proposals that have been submitted so that the submission of proposals that have been carried out by the Sadar Hati Foundation certainly includes its main programs such as education, outreach to treatment for injecting narcotics users and PLHIV.

Funds provided by ViiV Healthcare to the Sadar Hati Foundation are allocated to support the implementation of the Sadar Hati Foundation's programs under its vision and mission, such as health education programs accompanied by outreach and mentoring, counseling services as well as care and treatment for clients from the Sadar Hati Foundation. The partner relationship carried out by ViiV Healthcare with the Sadar Hati Foundation through this funding is a concrete effort in realizing their second mission, which is to reduce the HIV epidemic and provide awareness that there is no need to discriminate against HIV sufferers.

#### **b. Implementation of Assistance from ViiV Healthcare to the Sadar Hati Foundation in the Implementation of the Harm Reduction Program in 2021.**

Harm reduction international defines harm reduction as policies, programs, and practices that primarily aim to reduce negative health impacts such as HIV, Hepatitis B&C, and

Overdose from the use of psychoactive drugs (both legal and illegal), without necessarily focusing on cessation of use DRUG. Adverse effects hurt people who use drugs, their family members, and society. (Suryadarma & Putri, 2018) Harm reduction also has the aim of preserving the lives and productivity of injecting drug users which allows or is expected to restore or stop users from drug addiction and protect other people who may contract health problems sexually.

Namun However, currently Indonesia is still prioritizing the demand reduction program, but the harm reduction program is still limited to mentoring and training programs. (Giyandri, n.d.) So with this, it needs parties who care about and are dedicated to harm reduction, one of which is social workers, who have been trained to support a set of guiding values that focus on social equality, social rights, human rights, discrimination, and oppression concerning forms of services based on knowledge and skills related to human relations to empower people in their quest to help achieve a better and happier life (Giyandri, n.d.).

The Sadar Hati Foundation is a foundation that has its main program of harm reduction. As an NGO, it needs support in running its program, so in this case, the Sadar Hati Foundation has received financial assistance from ViiV Healthcare in carrying out its program, namely harm reduction which is limited by the author in 2021. In carrying out field programs the foundation also collaborates with "puskesmas", assisted hotspots for the elaboration of harm reduction activities carried out by the Sadar Hati Foundation, such as education on basic information about HIV, outreach, mental health, to assistance to the clients of the Sadar Hati Foundation.

The harm reduction program carried out by the Sadar Hati Foundation also pays attention to mental health issues, this is because the harm reduction programs carried out by most governments and NGOs do not include mental health problems in drug users, so the Sadar Hati Foundation creates or runs harm reduction programs. by including mental health as one of the categories.

Harm reduction activities are carried out at 3 points such as the Sadar Hati Foundation office, the local health center, and assistance centers owned by the foundation. Harm reduction activities are carried out routinely 2 - 4 times a month which is adjusted again. The types of activities carried out from July 2021 – July 2022 are joint meetings, support groups, peer educator training, counseling, and stakeholder meetings. The prevention tools provided by the Sadar Hati Foundation for assistance include KIE, condoms, lubricant, sterile syringes, alcohol swabs, and sterile glass. For one year the Sadar Hati Foundation has reached 1366 outreach, 997 referrals (Khoiroh, 2022).

Other forms of the Sadar Hati Foundation's harm reduction program, including meetings with assisted persons are held by gathering 5 to 10 assisted to provide enrichment on several specific themes that are the focus of the Aware Hati Foundation such as HIV/AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI), mental health, reproductive health, hepatitis, tuberculosis, and others. However, the themes that have been mentioned will only be focused on one theme for one meeting with the aim that the assisted parties will easily understand and can be realized properly (Khoiroh, 2022).

Next is the support group, which is an activity to unite people who are or have gone

through a similar experience. The experience could be related to mental health issues or someone who is struggling with an illness. So that in the form of this program, the Sadar Hati Foundation is more focused on PLHIV and PLHIV partners in this activity the same as the previous activity, namely the enrichment of several special themes that are the focus of the Awareness Foundation such as HIV/AIDS, STIs, mental health, reproductive health, hepatitis, TB, and others. However, the themes that have been mentioned will only be focused on one theme for one meeting with the aim that the assisted persons will easily understand and can be realized properly but only focus on PLHIV and PLHIV partners (Khoiroh, 2022).

Peer teacher training is a process of communication, information, and education carried out by peers, especially in a group, which can be peer groups, student groups, professional partners, occupations, and gender. Peer education or often called peer education is carried out between peer groups with the guidance of a coordinator who also comes from the group itself or someone who understands the group. Peer education is a general conceptual term that provides approaches, channels, methodologies, physiology, and strategies.

In the peer educator training conducted by the Sadar Hati Foundation with the target being all the assisted persons, who were then gathered as in the previous 5-10 assisted activities and given enrichment on several matters, namely HIV/AIDS, STIs, mental health, reproductive health, hepatitis, TB, and others. However, the purpose of this activity is so that the assisted participants who take part in this activity for the next meeting can become presenters or take a peer approach (Khoiroh, 2022).

In addition, there is also counseling where the essence of the counseling process is problem-solving. That is, counseling is the support given to individuals or groups to solve problems through conversation in a way that is appropriate to their circumstances to achieve life welfare. In this activity, the Foundation does it individually, namely between counselors and individuals which are carried out in various places according to requests or circumstances from the counselor or assistant. In this activity, the Sadar Hati Foundation provides counseling places such as hotspots and the Sadar Hati Foundation Office (Khoiroh, 2022). The last program is a stakeholder meeting, in this activity the management team or staff from the Sadar Hati Foundation have held meetings between stakeholders several times with assistance for meetings and introductions, as well as building networks, and so on (Khoiroh, 2022).

Based on data for one year July 2021-July 2022, there were 1336 outreaches divided into several categories including 2% PWID (People who inject drugs) partners, 2% PWUM (People Who Use Methamphetamine) partners, 35% PWID, 61 % PWUM with 997 referrals which were also divided into several categories, namely STI 14% (143 people), peer support 3% (29 people), Hep-C 0.2% (2 people), mental health 38% (379 people), TB 1% (10 people), VCT (Voluntary Counseling and Testing) 30% (303 people), COVID-19 13% (130 people), and LASS 0.1% (1 person). Furthermore, based on the data, there are prevention tools that are often used by KIE 28% (668pcs), condoms 9% (214pcs), lubricant 1% (34pcs), syringes 21% (501pcs), alcohol swabs 1% (18pcs), and 40% sterile glass (953 pcs) (Hanik'ati (Narasumber), 2022a)

The Sadar Hati Foundation provides ongoing assistance to clients with PLHIV, ARVs, and dropouts. Treatment owned by the Sadar Hati Foundation such as assistance with PLHIV is divided into several categories PWUM 25%, PWID 59%, PWUM partners 7%, and PWID partners 8%. It's the same with ARVs and treatment dropouts which are also divided into several categories including 2% just starting ARVs, 89% currently on ARVs, 6% on monitoring, and 3% willing to do ARVs again. (Hanik'ati (Narasumber), 2022a).

### **c. Analysis of the Use of Human Security Concepts**

As previously explained, post-cold War non-traditional problems began to emerge at the end of the 20th century and needed to be reconsidered. The group of experts known as "The Copenhagen School" such as Barry Buzan, Ole Waever, and Jaap de Wilde try to include considerations beyond traditional security issues, such as issues related to food security, poverty, health, environment, human trafficking, terrorism, natural disasters as part of a security study which is of course a concern of the world.

As for the concept of human security, there are seven lists of more specific security to consider, namely economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, individual security, community security, and political security. As for the seven elements that have been mentioned, the authors focus this research on the third element, namely regarding health, where HIV/AIDS is included in the element of health security. If you look at the link between human security and HIV AIDS, there are two main dimensions in thinking about HIV AIDS and human security, first is a threat to

socio-economic development and second is a threat to human survival.

In facing or dealing with public health problems, especially HIV/AIDS which have become endemic and have become the focus of the world, serious handling is required. Dealing with HIV/AIDS requires parties who have the goal of dealing with the problem. One of them is the pharmaceutical company ViiV Healthcare, which is headquartered in the United Kingdom. ViiV Healthcare has a goal to voice and contribute directly or indirectly to HIV/AIDS. Where to achieve the company's goals, in reaching the targets is done by looking for partners who will be given grants, and training to monitor developments to share information about HIV / AIDS in the world. So this helps partners to see conditions and situations in dealing with or achieving public health security regarding HIV/AIDS.

In this case, ViiV Healthcare opens opportunities for NGOs specifically who have one goal to submit proposals for activity funds, while one of the NGOs that received grants is the Sadar Hati Foundation which has the same goal, namely HIV/AIDS. Where to reach the PLWHA community to inject narcotics users by providing education, mentoring, to treatment that can reduce the numbers of PLWHA and users who need support and assistance from various domestic and non-domestic parties.

So that with the concept of human security, the motive that is owned by ViiV Healthcare and the Sadar Hati Foundation is relevant, where both parties have the same goal, namely to assist, reduce and prevent HIV/AIDS among the community. In achieving health security through programs owned by the foundation, one of which is harm reduction to achieve public health

security both domestically and non-domestically.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion that has been presented by the author of the implementation of the assistance that has been provided by ViiV Healthcare to the Sadar Hati Foundation which is a grant to run the program, one of which is harm reduction, in which the Foundation provides education, outreach, assistance to treatment with provide facilities to support the sustainability of the program being run. Not only grants, but ViiV Healthcare also provides training for partners so they can see the situation and conditions as well as developments and knowledge about HIV/AIDS in each partner country, within one year, starting from July 2021-July 2022, the Sadar Hati Foundation has 1366 Reach, 997 Referrals. The grant that has been given by ViiV Healthcare to the Sadar Hati Foundation is an effort to suppress the growth of PLWHA in the world and achieve public health security.

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