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COPING STRATEGY OF PLWHA THROUGH ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Hannin Pradita Nur Soulthoni¹, Johanna Debora Imelda²
Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

Email: ^[1]hannin.pradita01@ui.ac.id ^[2]johanna.deborah09@ui.ac.id

Abstract. In Indonesia, the HIV-AIDS case is one of the sensitive issues in which the spread of this case continues to increase every year. The problems of people living with HIV-AIDS (PLWHA) consist of physical dimensions, economic dimensions, and social dimensions. A potential intervention model that can be done to help break the vicious circle for PLWHA sufferers is economic empowerment. So it is necessary to support microeconomic finance in carrying out conventional financial practices which can later have implications for health and economic success for PLWHA through collaboration. PLWHA faces conditions of disadvantage in the form of stigma, physical decline, and economic problems. For this reason, it is necessary to have an appropriate coping strategy from PLWHA in the form of empowering micro-business economies. The implementation of economic empowerment needs to require a good support system in the form of collaboration in which the family, government, and NGOs help carry out economic empowerment. The research method used is a literature review. The journal criteria that have been selected by researchers in this study discuss PLWHA, the existence of similarities in research in the form of coping strategies for economic empowerment, as well as being relevant and accredited. The results of the analysis identified PLWHA in overcoming the economic problems they face can be assisted through a coping strategy that focuses on problems (problem-focused coping) by involving collaborators in overcoming these problems through economic empowerment.

Keywords: coping strategy; economic empowerment; PLWHA

Abstrak. Di Indonesia kasus HIV-AIDS merupakan salah satu isu sensitif di mana dalam penyebarannya kasus ini terus mengalami peningkatan setiap tahun. Permasalahan orang dengan HIV-AIDS (ODHA) terdiri dari dimensi fisik, dimensi ekonomi, dan dimensi sosial. Model intervensi potensial yang dapat dilakukan dalam membantu melepaskan lingkaran setan bagi penderita ODHA adalah dengan pemberdayaan ekonomi. Sehingga perlu dukungan keuangan mikro ekonomi dalam menjalankan praktik keuangan konvensional yang nantinya dapat menghasilkan implikasi dalam keberhasilan kesehatan dan perekonomian bagi ODHA dengan cara kolaborasi. ODHA menghadapi kondisi tidak beruntung dalam bentuk stigma, penurunan fisik, dan masalah ekonomi. Untuk itu perlu adanya coping strategi yang tepat dari ODHA dalam bentuk pemberdayaan ekonomi usaha mikro. Pelaksanaan pemberdayaan ekonomi perlu membutuhkan *support system* yang baik dalam bentuk kolaborasi di mana swasta, pemerintah, serta LSM membantu menjalankan pemberdayaan ekonomi tersebut. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah *literature review*. Kriteria jurnal yang telah dipilih oleh peneliti dalam penelitian ini membahas mengenai ODHA, adanya kesamaan penelitian berupa coping strategi pemberdayaan ekonomi, serta relevan dan juga terakreditasi. Hasil analisis mengidentifikasi ODHA dalam mengatasi permasalahan ekonomi yang dihadapinya dapat dibantu melalui strategi coping yang berfokus kepada masalah (*problem focused coping*) dengan melibatkan kolaborator dalam mengatasi permasalahan tersebut dengan melalui pemberdayaan ekonomi.

Kata kunci: coping strategi; pemberdayaan ekonomi; ODHA.



INTRODUCTION

Since HIV-AIDS cases were first discovered in 1987 in Indonesia and their development until December 2019 tended to fluctuate, data on HIV-AIDS cases in Indonesia reached its peak in 2019, which was 50,282 cases (Ditjen PP & PL Kemenkes RI, 2019). According to World Health Organization (WHO) (2005), the problems of people living with HIV-AIDS (PLWHA) consist of physical dimensions, economic dimensions, and social dimensions. When a person is infected with HIV-AIDS, he will face various decreases in his life's potential or capacity.

A problem-focused coping strategy is an action that is directed at solving a problem. For the problems of PLWHA, this research will include a coping strategy that focuses on Seeking Social Support in which PLWHA seeks external support, in the form of information, real assistance, and emotional support (Lazarus & Folkman, 1984). This is reinforced by data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia regarding the economic problems faced by PLWHA.

According to data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2019, patients with HIV-AIDS in Indonesia, which stated that 74% of the additional expenditure was due to infection from HIV-AIDS. This expenditure is usually used from 64% of personal savings to cover additional needs due to HIV-AIDS, 60% borrowing from family or friends, 57% asking for support from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), 37% from the Community Health Insurance, and 34% from selling proceeds assets owned.

According to Lazarus & Folkman (1984) coping is a process where individuals try to regulate the perception gap between the demands of a pressing situation with their ability to meet these demands. Folkman & Lazarus (in Sarafino, 1990) generally distinguishes the function of coping strategies in two classifications, namely; Problem Focused Coping is a form of coping that is more directed at efforts to reduce the demands of a stressful situation, meaning that coping that appears is focused on individual problems that will overcome stress by learning new skills and Emotional Focused Coping, is a form of coping that is geared towards regulating emotional responses to stressful situations.

A potential intervention model that can be done to help break the vicious circle for PLWHA sufferers is economic empowerment. Community economic empowerment is strengthening ownership of production factors, strengthening control of distribution and marketing, strengthening the

community to get adequate wages/wages, and strengthening the community to obtain information, knowledge, and skills, which must be done in multi-aspects, both from the aspect of the community itself, as well as the policy aspects (Yatmo Hutomo, 2000).

The local government, especially the Regional AIDS Commission (KPAD) coordinating with the Social Service, will collaborate with Social Welfare Institutions (LKS), Non-Governmental Organization, and also AIDS Concerned Citizens (WPA) where this micro empowerment will provide business training, capital in starting a business or developing a business, and also together in providing health care so that PLWHA can participate and benefit from the micro business. Based on this background, the researcher wants to see how PLWHA overcoming economic problems and also coping strategies applied by PLWHA in overcoming these economic problems.

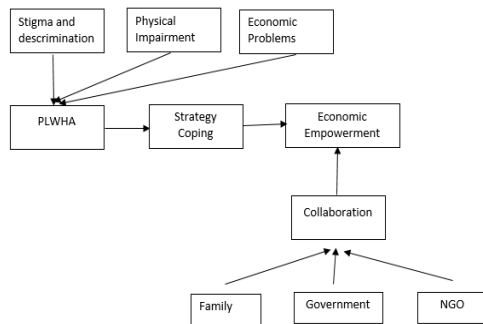
The factors that influence the coping strategy adopted by Taylor et al., (2007) are internal factors, in this case, personality type and coping style, external factors, namely material, social support, and other stressors. In this case, the researcher uses the personality type which is used as the independent variable because personality will affect a person's reaction to stress and the coping strategies used, and the coping strategies used.

A form of coping in the economic problems faced by people living with HIV-AIDS (PLWHA) through economic empowerment. explains that economic empowerment is an effort to direct resources that can later be developed in the economic potential to increase productivity. With the existence of problems or strategic issues regarding the economy faced by people with HIV-AIDS (PLWHA) in meeting their daily needs. So that the emergence of formulations in the concept, approach, and operational form of economic empowerment. One of the problems faced by people living with HIV-AIDS (PLWHA) is access to capital and training.

The network that will be presented in economic empowerment for PLWHA in overcoming economic problems. Then how about coping strategies from PLWHA who are faced with stigma from society in the form of discrimination, a decrease in physical power, and economic problems. PLWHA faces conditions of disadvantage in the form of stigma, physical decline, and economic problems. For this reason, it is necessary to have an appropriate coping strategy from PLWHA in the form of empowering micro-business economies. The implementation of economic empowerment needs to

require a good support system in the form of collaboration in which the family, government, and NGOs help carry out economic empowerment.

Purpose-based Framework



Source: Processed by researchers

Another study was written by Priharwanti & Raharjo (2017) who published the title *Problems Focused Coping with HIV Positive Patients*. This study aims to look at the perceptions of HIV-positive sufferers of HIV-AIDS and explore coping strategies for HIV-positive sufferers through focus coping problems. This study uses a qualitative method where phenomenological research. This research was conducted in a natural situation, so there are no limitations in trying to provide an understanding of the phenomenon being studied (Creswell, 2020). The result of the research is to see the conditions seen from the social stigma that tend to keep sufferers away from life. The problems are from education, health services, to the family economy of HIV sufferers, so that the emergence of social stigma in the community. Inability to reach health services by exacerbating the physical and emotional condition of HIV sufferers, resulting in the closure of the sufferer. The difference with previous research is the purpose of the study. Previous research conducted coping strategies in improving the quality of HIV-positive sufferers required all aspects, be it the government, NGOs, and also the community. This is done to form a strong unit or network in providing VCT, ARV, and counseling services. Meanwhile, this study looked at coping strategies for PLWHA in helping micro-businesses in economic empowerment for PLWHA not to improve health services but to economic problems faced by PLWHA.

Previous research on collaboration in international services and research in HIV-AIDS was written by Abell & Rutledge (2010) which has been published under the title *Awareness, Acceptance and Action: Developing Mindful Collaborations in International HIV/AIDS Research and Service* where This research uses a qualitative approach. The main

concern associated with international social work collaboration is seen concerning the principles of awareness, acceptance, and action. Emphasis is placed on developing an awareness of complex motivations and on making accurate personal, social, and environmental judgments. Collaborators are encouraged to accept the implications of culturally derived preconceptions, act deliberately, based on realistic expectations for partner contributions, and maintain momentum in the long term. Recommendations are offered for planning and implementing respectful international collaborations in HIV/AIDS research and services. The difference between this research and the previous one is that collaborators are not encouraged to accept the implications of the derived preconceptions, but collaborators in this study become actors in which these actors make policies at the government level and carry out policies for the stakeholder level so that the beneficiaries of this collaborative policy can be felt directly.

The next research is the research of Prihartini Ambaretnani and Adiatma Y.M. Siregar, which was used as a book entitled *Integrated community-managed Development: Strategizing Indigenous Knowledge and Institutions for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Community Development in Indonesia in 2019*. This research chapter is entitled *Warga Peduli AIDS: The IMM Approach to HIV/AIDS-Related Poverty Alleviation in Bandung, West Java*, this research describes a case study of the Bandung City of Bandung, West Java, AIDS Care Citizen Program, which initiates a positive correlation between poverty and ill health and looks at a two-way relationship between HIV and poverty. This study shows that poverty leads to higher HIV transmission and HIV increases poverty further. This relationship will later create a vicious cycle of poverty, not only that inhibition of health becomes a problem in the process of sustainable development as a whole. This study documents that microfinance has only a limited effect on improving the lives of PLWHA, especially women who are married. This form of microfinance will later become a common practice in accessing financial services, including increasing access to education and social health services. The difference between this research and the previous one is the object of research. Previous research examined female ODHA housewives. Meanwhile, this study focuses on male PLWHA, which according to the data has the highest number. Although this research has similarities regarding the economic empowerment of micro-enterprises, previous research aims to make female ODHA housewives

access health, education, and social services. Meanwhile, this research aims to make PLWHA able to live independently by earning income from micro-businesses.

METHOD

This research is a literature review type. The literature review is the process of obtaining, reading, and evaluating literature in research that has a connection (Bordens & Abbott, 2018). In this study, researchers tried to analyze the coping strategies of PLWHA through economic empowerment. This study wants to see how coping strategies carried out through Problem Focused Coping through economic empowerment can help the success of PLWHA in the economic problems they face. Economic empowerment will certainly not be possible if there is no collaboration carried out by Regional AIDS Commission (KPAD), Social Welfare Institutions (LKS), Non-Governmental Organizations, and also AIDS Concerned Citizens (WPA). The journal criteria that have been selected by researchers in this study discuss, (1) PLWHA; (2) Having similar research in the form of coping strategies for economic empowerment; (3) Relevant and also accredited. The reference of this research is similar to both national and international research journals published in the last five years. A journal that is a reference for accredited, qualified, and reputable researchers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Concept Coping Strategy

The theme of this research arises from coping strategies for people living with HIV-AIDS (PLWHA) through economic empowerment. Seeing how PLWHA are trying to improve the economy they face and how the roles of stakeholders are there to help these economic problems. According to (Taylor et al., 2007), coping is defined as thoughts and behaviors that are used to regulate internal and external demands from stressful situations. According to Lazarus & Folkman (1984), coping is a process where individuals try to regulate the perception gap between the demands of a pressing situation with their ability to meet these demands.

Lazarus & Folkman (1984) generally distinguishes the function of coping strategies in two classifications, such as Problem Focused Coping and Emotional Focused Coping. (a) Problem-Focused Coping (PFC), problem-focused coping is a form of coping that is more directed at efforts to reduce the demands of a stressful situation, meaning that coping

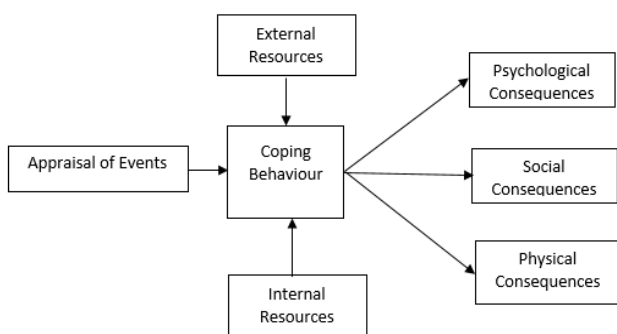
that appears is focused on individual problems that will cope with stress by learning new skills. Individuals tend to use this strategy when they believe that the demands of the situation can be changed; (b) Emotion-Focused Coping (EFC), emotional Focused Coping is a form of coping that is directed to regulate emotional responses to stressful situations. Individuals can regulate their emotional responses with behavioral and cognitive approaches. Examples of behavioral approaches are the use of alcohol, drugs, seeking emotional support from friends, and participating in various activities such as playing sports or watching television that can distract individuals from their problems. While the cognitive approach involves how individuals think about stressful situations. In a cognitive approach, individuals redefine stressful situations such as making comparisons with other individuals who have experienced worse situations and seeing something good outside of the problem. Individuals tend to use this strategy when they believe they can make slight changes to change stressful conditions.

Suggests a coping strategy form of Problem Focused Coping, namely such as confrontive Coping, which is an attempt to change a situation that is considered pressing in an aggressive manner, a high enough level of anger, and taking risks; Seeking Social Support, namely efforts to create emotional comfort and information assistance from others; Planful Problem Solving, the individual tries to analyze the situation to get a solution, then takes direct action to solve the problem.

Suggests a coping strategy form of Emotion-Focused Coping, namely such as (a) self-control, an attempt to prepare feelings when facing the situation at hand; (b) distance, efforts not to get involved in a problem, such as avoiding problems as if nothing happened or creating positive views, such as treating problems as complaints; (c) positive reassessment, an effort to find positive meanings of problems with a focus on self-development, usually also involving matters of a religious nature; (d) accepting Responsibility, an effort to realize one's responsibility in the problems they face, and try to accept it to make things better. This strategy is good, first if it occurs because of his thoughts and actions, but this strategy is not good if the individual does not have to be responsible for the problem; (e) escape/Avoidance, an attempt to overcome a tiring situation from the situation or avoid it by turning to other things, such as eating, drinking, smoking, or using drugs.

States that two factors influence individuals in coping strategies. These two factors are divided into internal factors and external factors. Internal factors are factors that come from within the individual, such as personality factors and the coping methods used. Suggests that personality affects a person's reaction to stress and the coping strategies used, and the coping strategies used. While external factors are factors that come from outside the individual, such as time, money, education, quality of life, family and social support, and the absence of other stressors. coping strategies will be more effective in dealing with any conflict if they have the support of siblings, parents, friends, and professional staff, which will certainly make it easier for these individuals to do proper coping in dealing with and solving problems. (Taylor et al., 2007)

Coping Model Strategy



According to Lazarus and Folkman (1984) how individuals handle stressful situations is determined by individual resources which include (a) Physical health, health is an important thing because, during the effort to deal with stress, an individual is required to exert a considerable amount of energy. Health affects various forms of coping strategies in individuals, if individuals are fragile, sick, or tired, they are unable to do coping well so that physical health becomes an important factor in implementing individual coping strategies; (b) Problem solving skills, individual problem-solving abilities include the ability to seek information, analyze situations that aim to identify problems to produce alternatives to be used by individuals, consider alternatives to be used, consider alternatives properly to anticipate the worst possible, choose and implement according to the objectives of each. -Each individual, this is a factor that influences coping strategies; (c) Positive beliefs or views, belief is a very important psychological resource, such as belief in fate (external locus of control) which leads individuals to assess helplessness which will reduce the ability of problem-solving-focused coping type coping

strategies; (d) Social skills, social skills are an important factor in coping strategies because basically, humans are social creatures, so individuals need to socialize. Social skills are a way to solve problems with other people, also with good social skills that allow these individuals to establish good relationships and cooperation with other individuals, and in general, give behavioral control to individuals over their social interactions with other individuals. These skills include the ability to communicate and behave in ways that are by the social values prevailing in the society; (e) Social support, every individual has close friends emotionally, knowledge, support, attention, which are factors that influence individual coping strategies in coping with stress, behavioral therapy, social epidemiology. This support includes support for the fulfillment of information and emotional needs in individuals provided by parents, other family members, relatives, friends, and the surrounding community; (f) Source Material, one material source is finance, a good financial condition can be a source of coping strategies for individuals. In general, financial problems can trigger individual stress which results in increased choices in coping strategies for action. One of the material benefits for individuals makes it easier for individuals in legal and medical interests, finance and others. This causes individuals who have material to reduce the risk of stress and allow coping to be more adaptive.

Returning to the coping model of Lazarus & Folkman (1984), researchers identified several strategies that focus on problem-focused coping (PFC) which is a form of coping that focuses more on individual problems faced and in this study how PLWHA survive in the economic problems they face. As according to Taylor et al., 2007, the form of coping strategy in this study is seeking social support. This study sees that in carrying out economic empowerment as a form of coping strategy, it is necessary to make efforts to make the individual feel comfortable and that assistance is provided in the form of information and training from other people so that in this research collaboration emerges. Taylor (2007) explains that the form of seeking social support is in the form of assistance in seeking information by asking other people who have similar experiences and discussing problems with someone competent in helping the problems at hand.

The factors that influence the coping strategy adopted by Taylor et al., (2007) are internal factors, in this case, personality type and coping style, external factors, namely material, social support, and other stressors. In this case, the researcher uses the

personality type which is used as the independent variable because personality will affect a person's reaction to stress and the coping strategies used, and the coping strategies used.

A form of coping in the economic problems faced by people living with HIV-AIDS (PLWHA) through economic empowerment. (Ginanjar, 1995) explains that economic empowerment is an effort to direct resources that can later be developed in the economic potential to increase productivity. With the existence of problems or strategic issues regarding the economy faced by people with HIV-AIDS (PLWHA) in meeting their daily needs. So that the emergence of formulations in the concept, approach, and operational form of economic empowerment. One of the problems faced by people living with HIV-AIDS (PLWHA) is access to capital and training.

Coping Strategy Efforts in Economic Empowerment

The term empowerment can be defined as an effort to meet the needs desired by individuals, groups, and the wider community so that they can make choices and control their environment to fulfill their desires, including their access to resources related to their work, social activities, and others (Mardikanto & Soebianto, 2015).

Empowerment is a process so that everyone becomes strong enough to participate in sharing control over, and influencing, events and institutions that affect their lives. Empowerment emphasizes that people acquire skills, knowledge, and power that sufficiently affect their lives and the lives of others who concern them (Parsons et al., 1994).

Economic empowerment is an effort in which the mobilization of resources which later can develop the economic potential of the people to increase the productivity of the people so that both human resources and natural resources around the existence of the people can be increased productivity (Ginanjar, 1995). Economic empowerment can also be interpreted as strengthening ownership of production factors, strengthening control over distribution and marketing, strengthening the community to get adequate wages or wages, and strengthening the community to obtain information, knowledge, and skills, which must be done in multi-aspects, both from aspects of society itself, as well as aspects of its policies.

In economic empowerment for PLWHA, it is hoped that PLWHA will have skills in managing their economy so that they are expected to get adequate income for themselves. Of course, in providing skills

about micro-businesses in economic empowerment, there will be several supporting factors in the occurrence of economic empowerment, according to Yatmo Hutomo (2000), including (a) Human Resources (HR), human resources are one of the vital components of an economic empowerment program. Thus, the need for seriousness is very important in developing human resources in the context of economic empowerment because human resources are the most fundamental element in economic strengthening. In this research, human resources are PLWHA, it is hoped that PLWHA will get strengthening and serious handling in carrying out economic empowerment activities later; (b) Natural Resources (SDA), natural resources are one of the important development resources in the process of economic empowerment which can be used to meet the needs and also improve the standard of living of the community. Managing natural resources well is one way to get income. PLWHA can be given training on agriculture or plantation. By getting knowledge from how to manage a natural resource properly, it is an asset that they can use in strengthening the economy. Of course, it is inseparable from the health limitations that each ODHA has; (c) Capital, capital is one aspect of a common problem faced by society. But we need something that we need to look at in this aspect of capital, including how to provide capital but not create dependence on the recipient of the capital. As well as encouraging micro, small and medium enterprises to develop progressively. One of the ways commonly used in facilitating problem-solving of capital for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) is by guaranteeing credit at existing financial institutions or providing interest subsidies on loans at financial institutions. However, there is also the capital provision that is given directly by the government to the community. Even so, there will be some preliminary selections so that the community is entitled to receive capital. This is also applied in providing capital for PLWHA which is given to local governments to PLWHA but they must have several requirements that must be owned by them before getting capital and following predetermined training; (d) Production and Marketing Infrastructure, boosting productivity and business growth requires production and marketing infrastructure. If the products are not marketed, the work done will be useless. For this reason, this component can be said to be important in community empowerment in the economic sector, namely the availability of production and marketing infrastructure. The availability of infrastructure and marketing such as

means of transportation from the production site to the market will certainly reduce the marketing chain and ultimately increase the acceptance of the community and micro, small and medium entrepreneurs. Nowadays digital marketing is very much used in marketing tools, this can be used for people who want to market their small businesses, including PLWHA. It is hoped that economic empowerment training by utilizing digital can be applied to them. So, they can market at any time without being limited by time and distance. This is applied to the government in training which will later be given to PLWHA in economic empowerment.

According Suharto (2009), community economic empowerment can be achieved through the application of the empowerment approach abbreviated as 5P, such as (1) Possibility, creating an atmosphere or climate that allows the potential for PLWHA to develop optimally. Empowerment must be able to free PLWHA from cultural and structural barriers that hinder the need for the role of government and society; (2) Strengthening, strengthen the knowledge and abilities of PLWHA in solving problems and meeting their needs. Empowerment must be able to develop all the abilities and self-confidence of PLWHA that support independence; (3) Protection, protecting PLWHA who want to start and already own a micro business from being oppressed by strong groups, avoiding unequal competition between strong and weak, and preventing exploitation of strong groups against weak groups. Empowerment must be directed at eliminating all types of discrimination and domination that do not benefit PLHIV who want to do business; (4) Endorsements, provide guidance and support so that people can carry out their roles and duties in life. Empowerment must be able to support society so that it does not fall into a state and position that is getting weaker and marginalized; (5) Maintenance, maintain conducive conditions so that there is a balance between PLWHA who already has a micro business and those who have just started a micro business. Empowerment must be able to ensure harmony and balance that allows each PLHIV to get the opportunity to do business.

In the form of community economic empowerment according to Mardikanto & Soebianto (2015), among others: (1) Providing Capital Assistance, capital is one aspect of the problems faced by persons with disabilities. The slow accumulation of capital among micro, small and medium entrepreneurs is one of the causes of slow business development and the low surplus of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). Efforts to

empower the community in the economic sector through the capital aspect are carried out by providing capital assistance with the aim of not causing community dependence. Settlement of this capital aspect is carried out through the creation of a new system that is conducive to micro, small and medium enterprises to gain access to financial institutions; (2) Infrastructure Development Assistance, the availability of marketing and/or transportation infrastructure from the production location to the market will reduce the marketing chain which in turn increases the income of farmers and micro, small and medium entrepreneurs. This means that from the perspective of economic empowerment, infrastructure development projects to support underdeveloped villages are strategic; (3) Assistance, assistance for people without expertise is necessary and important. The main task of mentoring is to facilitate the learning or reflection process and become a mediator for strengthening partnerships between micro, small, medium, and large enterprises; (4) Institutional Strengthening, initially, the economic empowerment of the weak was carried out through an individual approach. The individual approach did not produce satisfactory results. Therefore, the approach is carried out with a group approach. The reason is that capital accumulation will be difficult to achieve among the poor, therefore capital accumulation must be done together in a group or joint venture. Likewise with the distribution problem, the poor may not be able to control the distribution of production outputs and production inputs individually, so that through groups they can build the power to determine distribution; (5) Strengthening Business Partnerships, community empowerment in the economic sector is a joint strengthening, where large businesses will only develop if there are small and medium enterprises and small businesses that will develop if there are large and medium enterprises. High competitiveness only exists if there is a link between large and medium and small companies. Because only with fair production linkages, efficiency will be built. For that, through partnerships both in the capital sector, the production process and distribution of each party will be empowered.

Networking Efforts in Economic Empowerment

To network in economic empowerment, it is necessary to collaborate between the government and stakeholders. There are several definitions of collaboration given by experts, including Sharon S.

Dawes and Lise Prefontaine, the definition of collaboration is a reciprocal and voluntary agreement between two or more distinct public sector agencies, or between public and private or nonprofit entities, to deliver government services.

Meanwhile, according to Anshel and Gash, collaboration is a governing arrangement where one or more public agencies directly engage non state stakeholders in a collective decision-making process that is formal, consensus oriented, and deliberative and that aims to make or implement public policy or manage public programs or assets.

In general, collaboration is divided into two, namely collaboration as a process and collaboration in a normative sense. Collaboration as a process is a series of processes or ways of how to manage, organize, and govern institutionally. Several institutions both from government and non-government (NGOs), or local local institutions were involved according to their interests and goals. Collaboration in the sense of the portion of the involvement process that occurs does not always have the same weight between collaborating institutions (Sudarmo, 2008).

Collaboration there are also several types, here are types of collaboration between the Center for Technology in Government, such as (1) Public-public collaboration, this category includes horizontal agreements between two agencies or departments at the same level of government. There are also vertical or intergovernmental alliance agreements between federal, state, and local governments; (2) Public-private collaboration, public-private collaboration goes beyond traditional contracts and outsourcing to share or equalize the resources, risks, and benefits associated with projects. In this case, the government relinquishes part of the management responsibility but retains sufficient control to ensure the protection of the public or public interest; (3) Public non-profit collaboration, traditionally, the relationship between non-profit organizations and government has been characterized by fee-for-service contracts. Today, we are starting to see the development of public service programs with nonprofits that share responsibility for program design, performance, and evaluation.

To understand the good collaboration process through a system analysis platform, which according to Vigoda (2002), provides an overview of the collaboration between the government and the stakeholders involved in it. Consists of six stages in the process, including: (1) Deciding on a fitting issue for collaborating, a good collaborative process can

start with an appropriate and beneficial problem. Here collaboration can be able to prove it through two main conditions: (1) when a problem is attempted to be invested in jointly by creating a working group; (2) when there is good reason to believe there are the power and influence of those who joined. in the group that had significantly greater strength; (3) Characterizing the issue by what and where inquires, collaboration requires individual working characters who are always ready to participate in collaboration, and expect others to participate. And each individual must be smart in negotiating, contribute to each other in cooperation, to find the midpoint of the desired solution. Fair and open reciprocity is the basis for producing an effective and efficient collaborative climate for the benefit of the organization; (4) Finding out who is involved, in collaboration, the stakeholders who are involved in it have the same common goals, the stakeholders must increase commitment, trust, and confidence in planning common goals in the collaborative process. Thus, these stakeholders have effectiveness and efficiency in carrying out collaborative togetherness; (5) Finding out how to implement, effective collaboration is manifested in various maturing processes of communication, cooperation, sincerity, sincerity, and flexibility. Acknowledge that collaboration is a journey. The skills and knowledge required for effective collaboration take time and practice; (6) Launching implementation, in order for the implementation of this program to run well at least, there are things that must be done, including the stakeholders jointly carry out the program with a method that has been determined together and rethink and define objectives and determine work indicators for the entire collaboration process; (7) Evaluating the process, evaluation is an instrumental role from the results of the joint collaboration process in collaboration, which assesses the impact and changes for the organization, for members of the organization, or for the communities they serve.

So that the network that will be presented in economic empowerment for PLWHA in overcoming economic problems. Then how about coping strategies from PLWHA who are faced with stigma from society in the form of discrimination, a decrease in physical power, and economic problems. PLWHA faces conditions of disadvantage in the form of stigma, physical decline, and economic problems. For this reason, it is necessary to have an appropriate coping strategy from PLWHA in the form of empowering micro-business economies. The

implementation of economic empowerment needs to require a good support system in the form of collaboration in which the family, government, and NGOs help carry out economic empowerment.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that coping strategies for PLHIV through economic empowerment have been carried out in several regions in Indonesia. Coping strategies through economic empowerment can be carried out in all activities that will later help PLWHA to solve economic problems and be able to live independently. Taking a coping strategy approach with a focused problem is a common approach because PLWHA needs a support system from various parties. Providing sufficient training, funding and information can help PLWHA in successfully opening up business opportunities for their lives. Collaboration is carried out to provide support to PLWHA and create activities that have implications for realizing the success and independence of PLWHA in opening their own business. Economic empowerment is a form of coping strategy for PLWHA by increasing networking through collaboration among stakeholders which becomes the basis for economic empowerment. As previously explained, in the implementation of economic empowerment, it is necessary to require a good support system in the form of collaboration in which families, governments, and NGOs help carry out economic empowerment.

It is better if the coping strategy of PLWHA through economic empowerment is carried out in in-depth studies so that the targets and objectives expected in the economic empowerment of PLWHA can be felt significantly for PLWHA. This can be done by strengthening existing collaborations in every region in Indonesia and the Regional AIDS Commission (KPAD) in each region to be more active in carrying out economic empowerment activities for PLHIV. The realization of making PLWHA live independently and apart from economic problems is the task of collaborators in each region and it is hoped that these activities can run even better.

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