

HEALTHY CITY AWARDS IN SOUTH SULAWESI, INDONESIA: EXPECTATIONS AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract

Background: South Sulawesi is one of the most successful provinces in Indonesia to develop Healthy Cities. This can be characterized by awards Swasti Saba, an award given by the central government to the districts/cities that successfully held Healthy Cities.

Aims: The purpose of this paper is to understand the meaning of Healthy Cities Awards and to identify the expectations and challenges towards Healthy Cities Awards in South Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Method: This study used a qualitative approach. The research method was in-depth interviews. The informants were 22 people consisting of healthy district/city advisors including the head of the districts/cities planning agency, health office, transportation agency, food and nutrition security agency, public works office and head of the healthy city/district and province forum.

Results: This paper found that the award of Healthy Cities is important. Seven expectations and several challenges have been identified. This paper suggests that the implementation of Healthy Cities emphasizes the essence of achieving Healthy City goals.

Conclusion: Many healthy district/city managers are oriented towards the awards rather than the essence of healthy districts/cities goals.

Keywords: *Healthy Cities, Award, Expectations, Challenges*

Introduction

Healthy cities implementation has long been developed in Europe and continues to be introduced in various countries and cities (1-7). Indonesia developed the Healthy Cities by officially called the Healthy Districts/Cities (*Kabupaten/Kota Sehat*) since the publication of the Joint Regulation between the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2005 (8,9). Nevertheless, the Healthy Cities movement

has initiated activities and previous pilot projects in several cities. This regulation is a guide for all districts/cities that want to hold a Healthy Cities. This guide applies nationally, but the choice of settings can be adjusted based on their conditions, capabilities and resources (8).

The year 2005 was even called the year of *Swasti Shaba*. The *Swasti Shaba* is an award given by the central government to local

governments and communities when it reaches and meets healthy district/city indicators. Healthy district/city assessment consists of key, general and specific indicators (10-12). The indicators assess the example study of nine years, literacy numbers, domestic per capita income, IMR rate per 1,000 live births, toddler mortality rate per 1,000 live births,

MMR Rate Childbirth per 1,000 live births, and Regional Spatial Plan. The general indicators of assessing; for example, there is support from the regional government, supporting programmes in the sector, the functioning of the district/city and sub-district advisory team, and the functioning of the healthy district/city forum. Furthermore, there are seven settings of healthy cities, including settlement area of healthy facilities and infrastructure, orderly traffic and service area, the healthy tourism zone, industrial and urban areas, the life of healthy and independent communities and a healthy social life (8).

There are 3 levels of *Shaba Swasti*: *Swasti Shaba Padapa* (basic level), *Swasti Shaba Wiwerda* (medium level) and *Swasti Shaba Wistara* (high level) (13). Since 2005, every two years, an assessment is carried out on an even year by the provincial government, while in the odd year, it is carried out by the central government. Preliminary observations indicate that there is a tendency for both the advisory team and the forum in almost every district/city to be actively involved in the implementation of healthy districts/cities, especially before the assessment. They are very active in improving the documentation and administration of assessments based on the specified indicators and there is a tendency for them not to do substantive activities, which are programmes that directly improve the cleanliness, safety and comfort of the districts/cities.

South Sulawesi is one of the most successful provinces in Indonesia to develop the Healthy Cities. This can be characterized by the *Swasti*

Saba, an award given by the central government to the districts/cities that successfully held the Healthy Cities. Various districts/cities in South Sulawesi have received the highest appreciation in the implementation of the healthy districts/cities "Swasti Shaba Wistara", but various health, environment and societal problems are still a challenge. The purpose of this paper is to understand the meaning of the Healthy Cities Awards and to identify the expectations and challenges towards the Healthy Cities Awards in South Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Materials and Methods

This study is a qualitative research (14, 15). Data collection was carried out in South Sulawesi from 4 February 2019 to 5 April 2019. The data was collected through direct interviews, observations, and field notes. Twenty-two informants from South Sulawesi healthy district/city coordinator and healthy district/city Forum members were interviewed. Advisory Team members such as the Regional Planning Board, and Health Office staff were also interviewed to obtain their views from a policy and programme perspective. The tape recorder was used to record the results of the interviews with the consent of the informants through a signed informed consent form. The data analysis used was the thematic analysis.

Results

Table 1 describes the characteristics of the informants by sex and occupations. The data show that the majority of those interviewed and who were involved in administering the healthy districts/cities in South Sulawesi were from the health office. Some of the others were from the advisory team, mainly from the Regional Planning Board, Healthy Cities Forum Coordinator and Coordinator of the Healthy Districts/Cities of South Sulawesi. Some staff from the Subdistricts levels were also interviewed.

Table 1: Characteristics of informants by sex and occupation

No	Sex		Occupation
	M	F	
1	√		Coordinator, Healthy Districts/Cities of South Sulawesi
2	√		Health Office of North Luwu
3	√		Health Office of Palopo
4	√		Health Office of Sidrap
5	√		Regional Planning Board of Makassar
6		√	Health Office of Makassar
7	√		Secretary of Tallo Subdistrict
8		√	Staff of Makassar Subdistrict
9		√	Staff of Tamalate Subdistrict
10		√	Staff of Panakkukang Subdistrict
11		√	Staff of Mamajang Subdistrict
12		√	Staff of Mariso Subdistrict
13		√	Staff of Wajo Subdistrict
14		√	Staff of Rappocini Subdistrict
15		√	Staff of Tamalanrea Subdistrict
16	√		Health Office of Selayar
17	√		Health Office of Pinrang
18	√		Health Office of Sidrap
19	√		Advisory Team of Soppeng
20	√		Health Office of Bone
21	√		Health Office of Enrekang
22	√		Coordinator, Healthy City Forum of Makassar

Source: Primary Data, 2019

The Meaning of the Healthy Cities Award

Healthy districts/cities in South Sulawesi have an important meaning for the government and society. They are not only related to the

cleanliness of an area but are also related to the impact caused by the implementation of these healthy districts/cities. For example, the Selayar Regency where many districts/cities in Indonesia were visited and they learned from each other about the healthy districts. The following various comments were compiled from the healthy districts/cities forums and advisors.

"Healthy Districts/Cities are the need for regions to support Tourism Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and the realization of world-class tourist destinations" (Health Office of Selayar).

"The award is very important because we are proud if we get an award. That shows that this city is healthy. The hope is that this award will continue eventhough the leadership is replaced" (Makassar Subdistrict).

"It is very important to get the award, because in the sub-district, we also have worked very hard to get healthy sub-districts" (Tamalate Subdistrict).

"The award is actually a part of achievement, but not the goal. Everyone can buy an award, but by cultivating a healthy life makes the mindset of someone more positive, it must start from their environment" (Panakkukang Subdistrict).

"In my opinion, the award is important because it will spur the public and officials at the sub-district and village levels and even the city" (Mariso Subdistrict).

"It is very important, because for the future, the awards can be our reference for the better" (Wajo Subdistrict).

"In my opinion, it is quite important to spur not only citizens but also government officials. If there is a reward like that, we, the government staff, will be happy, there will be some pride" (Rappocini Subdistrict).

Table 2: The expectations of Healthy Cities Forums and Advisory Team to Healthy Cities Awards

No	Expectations	Informants
1	Increased support and the role of the central and regional governments including the sector and society	Coordinator of Healthy Districts/Cities of South Selatan
2	Need to increase capacity for organizers, conduct socialization, advocacy and partnerships	Coordinator of Healthy Districts/Cities of South Selatan
3	The Joint Regulation Number 1138 of 2005 concerning the implementation of Healthy Districts/Cities needs to be reviewed as they are not in accordance with current conditions and situations	Health Office of Pinrang
4	Healthy District/City activities should be included in the use of village funds	Health Office of Pinrang
5	Districts/cities that get the Swasti Shaba award should get a Regional Incentive Fund (DID)	Coordinator of Healthy Districts/Cities of South Selatan
6	Institutional strengthening of the advisory team starting from the center, province and district/city	Health Office of Sidrap
7	Strengthening the indicators for evaluating both main and specific indicators, as well as supporting indicators according to local wisdom	Health Office of Sidrap
8	Giving a score which is not too high so that it can trigger forums, advisory team and the community to be fully involved	Health Office of Sidrap
9	It is necessary to think of awards after Swasti Shaba Wistara, for example Swasti Shaba Paripurna	Health Office of Sidrap
10	Development of program innovations, for example the integrated call center complaint with 2x24 hour health report service	Health Office of North Utara
11	Development of programs and policies such as Non-Smoking Areas	Health Office of Palopo
12	It is necessary to simplify indicators especially some keys and specific indicators	Regional Planning Board of Soppeng
13	Integration of assessment of healthy village/ communication forum with health center accreditation	Health Office of Selayar
14	Healthy districts/cities are performance indicators of government offices (OPD)	Health Office of Selayar
15	There are several similar indicators in different settings	Health Office of Selayar
16	Integration of healthy district/city indicators with Minimum Service Standards of the regins	Regional Planning Board of Soppeng
17	It is best to have a healthy district/city mentoring team, village communication forums and working groups	Regional Planning Board of Soppeng
18	There needs to be a healthy integrated district/city indicator assessment software application	Regional Planning Board of Soppeng
19	Districts/cities are cleaner, safer, more comfortable and healthier	Health Office of Bone

Source: Primary Data, 2019

Expectations to Healthy Cities Awards

In short, the expectations of the organizers of the healthy districts/cities in South Sulawesi can be grouped into seven categories. The nine aspects include:

1. Regulation
 - Government regulation (PP) stipulated by the president
 - Lead by the vice president
2. Institution
 - Involvement of all ministries
 - Involvement of all agencies
 - Involvement of healthy districts/city forums
 - Involvement of a healthy village communication forum
 - Working group involvement
3. Capacity Building
 - Capacity building in all ministries
 - Capacity building in all government offices at provinces, districts, and cities level
 - Capacity building of healthy districts/city forums
 - Capacity building of healthy village communication forums
 - Capacity building and mentoring of work groups
4. Programmes, policies and Innovation
 - Programmes to realize clean, safe, comfortable and healthy districts/cities
 - Integration of Healthy Cities programme and health centre accreditation
 - Integration of Healthy Cities programme and government offices (OPD) programme
 - Integration of Healthy Cities and Minimum Service Standards
 - Innovation programmes such as call centres
5. Budgetting
 - Funds in each OPD based on settings
 - Integration of healthy districts/city budgets with village funds
 - Healthy districts/city funding in DID
6. Indicators
 - Primary indicators
 - Main indicators

- Indicators based on settings
- Supporting indicators
- Simplification of indicators
- Application indicators through software

7. Level of awards
 - *Swasti Shaba Padapa*
 - *Swasti Shaba Wiwerda*
 - *Swasti Shaba Wistara*
 - *Swasti Shaba Paripurna*

Challenges to Healthy Cities Awards

The challenges to the achievement of Healthy Cities Awards can be shown in Table 3.

Table 3: The Challenges to achievement of Healthy Cities Awards

No	Challenges	Informants
1	Regulations governing healthy districts/cities only bind the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Health	Coordinator of Healthy Districts/Cities of South Selatan
2	Weak institutional interventions, especially the district/city forums to villages and sub-districts	Regional Planning Board of Soppeng
3	The minimum capacity of administrators/ managers related to healthy districts / cities	Regional Planning Board of Soppeng
4	The lack of available guidebooks, pocket books relating to the implementation of healthy districts/cities	Regional Planning Board of Soppeng
5	Healthy Districts/Cities are still very synonymous with health sector work; many healthy districts/cities are carried out by health staff.	Regional Planning Board of Enrekang
6	Weak collaboration across ministries, provinces and districts/cities	Health Office of Selayar

Source: Primary Data, 2019

Discussion

Healthy districts/city awards hold an important meaning for various parties, for both the government and the community, especially for the forums and advisory teams who are directly involved. This is because they prepared the aspects of the assessment for quite a long time both in technical administration and in substance towards the achievement of a healthy city. For local governments, of course this is a work achievement because it needs to be appreciated. Healthy city awards in other countries are also applied but are more specific to certain programme aspects, for example an award programme for children's settings to support healthy eating and physical activity in Victoria Australia (16), award to active cities contest" for the Region of the Americas (17). Indonesia provides healthy districts/cities awards that qualify at different levels: *Swasti Shaba Padapa* (basic), *Swasti Shaba Wiwerda* (middle) and *Swasti Shaba Wistara* (high) based on the selected settings. *Indonesia memberikan penghargaan kepada kabupaten/kota yang memenuhi syarat kabupaten/kota sehat pada tiga level: Swasti Shaba Padapa (dasar), Swasti Shaba Wiwerda (menengah) dan Swasti Shaba Wistara (tinggi) berdasarkan setting (translation into Indonesian language).*

The award is seen as a very important instrument for someone. Employees who are valued and motivated will feel that they have been rewarded for what they have done. Awards are rewards given by companies or organizations or even countries for the work they have done.

Through these awards, an employee is able to improve performance and has a higher desire to excel at doing work and has the ability to compete (18). Likewise, the healthy cities award is given by the central government to the community through the regional government.

The hope that arises from the appreciation of healthy cities is that the programme can continue on an ongoing basis and has a

positive impact on the sustainability of a district/city going forward. It is also expected to be able to change the mindset of the community to always live clean, healthy, safe, comfortable and in peace. In addition, the government and all the stakeholders are able to build increasingly good and strong cooperation and do not forget the active participation of the people who are the spearhead in implementing healthy cities in the field.

Study Limitations

In terms of the number of informants, especially in the qualitative research, it is sufficient, but it is far better if the sample is not only at the city, sub-district level, but at the village level. Source triangulation needs to be applied.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The healthy cities award is important to the government and society. Nine aspects are needed which are related to the achievement of the award and these are: regulation; institution; capacity building; programme, policies and innovation; budgetting; indicators; and levels of awards. In order to strengthen the award, several things need to be done, including having a stronger central regulation (PP), institutional strengthening, capacity building, strengthening cross-ministerial and service collaboration.

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Competing interests

The authors declare that they do not have competing interests.

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Ethical clearance

The ethical approval of this research was based on the letter Number: 2306/UN4.14/P1.00.00/2019 of Faculty of Public Health, Hasanuddin University, Makassar Indonesia.

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