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Health City Collaboration Model Through the Program No Gross City (Kotaku) in Coastal Areas Makassar City, Indonesia

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Abstract: ***Slums are a problem faced by almost all major cities in Indonesia and even large cities in other developing countries. The study of slum settlements (slum) generally covers three aspects, first the physical condition, the other socio-economic conditions of the community living in the agreement, and the three impacts by the two states. These physical conditions, among others, can be seen from the very stable state of the building with low-quality construction, non-patterned, and non-hardened road network, public sanitation, and non-functioning drainage, and waste that has not been adequately managed. (1) (2) The study aimed to form a collaboration model for Healthy Cities through a Program of No Slum Cities in the Coastal Area of Makassar City. Method This study uses a quantitative descriptive research method as an approach to Secondary Data Analysis (ADS). ADS is a method using secondary data as the primary data source. Utilizing the secondary data in question is to use a statistical test technique that is appropriate for obtaining the desired information from a mature body of material derived from certain agencies or institutions (such as PUPR, departments, or educational institutions) to be systematically and objectively processed. Observations found that the tendency towards collaboration with various sectors to reduce the number of slums in settlements. As for the indicators used, there are 7 + 1 from the City program without slums. The conclusions of the study were to reduce the number of slums in Makassar, especially in the coastal areas of Makassar City with an approach, namely by improving housing, environmental roads, drainage, garbage, fire fighting, and green open space by involving various sectors.***

Keywords: ***collaboration, healthy cities, and cities without slums.***

I. INTRODUCTION

In urban areas, many problems that occur are caused by the many factors that influence it, such as the environment, social, economic, and slums. Healthy City is a project of the World Health Organization (WHO) which was officially launched in 1987-1988). Healthy City is a condition of a city that is clean, comfortable, safe, and healthy for residents to inhabit. The implementation was achieved through the application of several arrangements with integrated activities agreed upon by the community and the local government [1].

There are several causes of slums in various parts of the world, such as rapid urban migration, economic stagnation and depression, high unemployment, poverty, the informal economy, poor planning, politics, natural disasters, and social conflicts. The strategy of trying to reduce and change slums in various countries, with varying degrees of success, including a combination of slum displacement, relocation of slums, improvement of slums, and urban planning with infrastructure development throughout the city, and public housing projects [2].

One of the fundamental problems that always gets the attention of the government in each country is the level of poverty of the population. In large cities in the world, it is common to find slums or poor settlements. According to Minister of Public Works and Public Housing Regulation No. 2 of 2016, Slum Settlements are uninhabitable settlements due to building irregularities, high building density, and the quality of buildings and infrastructure that do not meet the requirements. According to Law No. 1 of 2011, the slum criteria themselves are divided into buildings, environmental roads, drinking water supply, environmental drainage, waste management, waste management, and potential fire hazards. Slums in Indonesia are predicted to continue to increase every year [3], [4].

As for the slum housing conditions in Indonesia, around 9.12% of households out of 64.1 million households in Indonesia live in conditions of uninhabitable homes, there are 38,431 ha of urban slum areas scattered in almost all parts of Indonesia, urban populations in Indonesia sharply increased between 2000-2010, from 7400 people per square kilometer to 9400 people per square kilometer, an estimated 68% of Indonesia's population will live in cities in 2025 [5], [6].

According to the Director of Works in 2018, the KOTAKU Program Approach 1. Community-based Infrastructure Development and Revitalizing the Role of the BKM that supports active participation in the acceleration of slum handling in the region; 2. The local government, as the skipper, to act as a regulator, facilitator, enabler and steering in handling slums and grievances in the region; 3. Synergic Collaboration, especially in building collaboration and collaboration between the community and local government and private sector (CSR), including strengthening the City Settlement Working Group. 4.

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Tridaya, slum handling activities, and the prevention of widespread slums in urban areas are carried out comprehensively, between handling physical / infrastructure, economic development (Local Economic Development), and social activities.

Slum Road Map Mapping Dissemination Slum Handling Planning Institutional Technical Planning Program Memorandum Program Funding Collaboration Key Performance Indicators Contents of movement and Revitalization of the Role of BKM in name by address & Slum Delineation Compiled Road Map for handling slums at the village office-level RPLP and RTPLP compiled and DED One of the strategic efforts of the Directorate of Settlement Area Development, Directorate General of Cipta Karya, in the context of accelerating the handling of slums and 100-0-100 movements in 2015-2019, is a Community-based Infrastructure Development Strategy. (6) Urban Infrastructure Development Strategies include the implementation of the National Slum Upgrading Program (NSUP) or the No Slum City Program (Kotaku Program) for the period of 2016-2020. The KOTAKU program uses a synergy approach between Community-Based Infrastructure Development, Strengthening the Role of Local Governments as Skippers and Collaboration between Regional Governments and other stakeholders in the District / City. Through the synergy of the three approaches, it is hoped that it can accelerate the handling of urban slums and movements from 100 to 100 to create habitable, productive, and sustainable settlements.

The direction of Policy for Accelerating Slum Handling and General Overview of the KOTAKU Program of the Directorate General of Human Settlements at the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing.

Background & Mandate Policy UUD 45 Article 28H Paragraph 1: Every person has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to live, and to get a good and healthy environment, and has the right to obtain health services in Law No.1 of 2011: Handling of slums is mandatory carried out by the Government, Local Government and/or each RPJMN: achieving urban slum eradication to 0 percent DGHS Policy Direction: Building Facilitation System for Community Facilitation (Community-based) Local Government TUSI Dit.PKP: Candy PUPR No 15 of 2015 Strategies for Implementing Acceleration Implementation Policies Handling Urban Slums of BKM Revitalization Increased Role of Local Government as Helmsman. Strategy for Accelerating Slums Handling Assistance in Drafting the Draft Regulation on the Prevention and Improvement of Quality of Slum and Slum Settlements Assistance in Arranging the Plans for Prevention and Improvement of Urban Slum Quality (RP2KP-KP) Integration of Urban Slum Settlements in the Ministry of Public Works in 30 Districts / Cities community-based by revitalizing the role of the BKM from poverty reduction to slum handling (KOTAKU).

II. METHODOLOGY

This study used a quantitative descriptive research method with a Secondary Data Analysis (ADS) approach. ADS is a method by utilizing secondary data as the main data source. Utilizing secondary data in question is to use a statistical test technique that is suitable to obtain the desired information from the body of mature material or data obtained at certain agencies or institutions (such as PUPR, departments, or educational institutions) to be systematically and objectively processed.

III. RESULT

Planning of my city program in Makassar City Seeing the high level of slum settlements in Indonesia, the Government held a Slum Settlement Meeting in 2015-2019. Therefore, as one of the steps to realize the 2015-2019 RPJMN target, the Directorate General of Human Settlements initiated development, namely the KOTAKU Program (City Without Slum) [7].

The stages that must be carried out in the implementation of the KOTAKU program at the Regency / City level include:

1. Preparation Phase
2. Planning Phase
3. Implementation Phase
4. Sustainability Phase
5. Continuous and Periodic Activities

4. Discussion

According to the draft POS Compilation of Level Profiles, Total steps from this stage are as follows:

1) Ensuring the availability of a 1: 5000 base map
2) Provide initial information about the location of slums in the village/city of Makassar
3) Submission of the objectives of the FGD
4) MFIs, village officials conduct FGDs to discuss indicated slum locations based on 7 + 1 indicators, then the results of the discussion are poured into scale maps
5) Determination of together The initial area of slums
6) The MFI prepares a plan of observation activities to be carried out as the next stage.

Residential Observation and Verification

Observation and verification are the steps taken to ascertain the conditions and problems of the slums and limited delineation. At this stage, observations are made regularly of locations that are suspected of being slums and also verifying boundaries, making visual observations, and documenting objects and materials that are considered slum areas. According to draft POS City Level Profile Preparation [8]–[10].

They are carried out by the Makassar City LKM with facilitators from the Village Facilitator Team, KOTAKU Coordinator, and the Kelurahan and with community participants. The output generated from this stage is a map of the delineation of slum settlements, the photovisual depiction of problems in slums, extensive slum settlement, slum problem data.

The steps of this stage are as follows:

1) Survey according to the route that has been determined through the first stage
2) Visual observation and documentation of objects based on 7 + 1 indicators
3) Conduct a brief interview with the community/community
4) The MFI accompanied by a Coordinator team analyses the observation data
5) Produce maps of field observation results and digitized computers with certain applications
6) Enter special data input with the application that has been prepared

7) Obtain data on the profiles of delineated slums that have been verified in the field from the results of observations that have been made

Formulation of Village Profiles

In the formulation of the profile of the Village / Kelurahan, it must be clearly described the information on the slum area covering seven indicators and visual data related to the delineated slum area information obtained at the observation and verification stage as well as the Village / Village profile data. At this stage, Village / Kelurahan level deliberations were carried out by presenting the KOTAKU Coordinator, MFIs, and community representatives and Village / Village Governments to agree on the profile of slum settlements that had been mapped as well as public test media on the profile of Village / Kelurahan settlements. The same is the third draft of the City Level Profile Formulation POS carried out by the Makassar City MFI with Facilitators from the Village Facilitators and mentoring from the Solo KOTAKU Coordinator and with local community participants and Village / Village officials. The expected output of this activity is the profile of the village/village office from maps and information on village/village office settlements, delineation, and visualization of village/village office slums, as well as data/information on village/village office slums [11], [12].

Collaboration in the KOTAKU Program Planning process in Makassar City

The KOTAKU program is an effort to improve access to basic infrastructure and services in urban slums to support the realization of habitable urban settlements. To achieve these objectives, a series of activities at the Regency / Municipality level and the Kelurahan / Village level are carried out in synergy with the Collaboration platform. By using the Collaborative principles listed in the 2016 Circular of the Directorate of Cipta Karya KaryaNo40 on General Guidelines for the KOTAKU Program Collaboration that occurs in the Planning of a No Slum City Program (KOTAKU).

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of data analysis on "Collaboration in Planning the City of Makassar KOTAKU Program," namely that Collaboration that occurs in the KOTAKU Program Planning in Makassar City, where it should work using the concept of collaboration following SEDJCK No40 Year 2016 on General Guidelines. Not all principles of the KOTAKU program work as they should. Where in the process, the principles of Participation, Communication, and Sharing are not under the Collaborative Principles according to the DJCK SE No40 of 2016 concerning the General Guidelines for the KOTAKU Program. KOTAKU Program Planning in Makassar city.

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