

Healthy city development: Indonesian government plans to build a new capital city

Andi Rosdianti Razak^{1,*}, Tawakkal Baharuddin², Rusliadi Rusliadi¹

¹ Department of Public Administration, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Makassar 90111, Indonesia

² Department of Government Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Makassar 90111, Indonesia

* **Corresponding author:** Andi Rosdianti Razak, rosdiantirazak@unismuh.ac.id

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Abstract: The urgency of urban health in Indonesia is very worrying because most of Indonesia's population now lives in urban areas with minimal supporting infrastructure. That prompted this study to analyze the government's response to the healthy city development plan in the new capital city. This study uses a qualitative approach that focuses on thematic analysis. It helps check official government documents related to healthy city development plans. The relevant documents that were found were in the form of regulations. This regulation is Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital (Ibu Kota Negara, IKN). This official document was coded by maximizing the analysis tool, namely NVivo 12 Plus. This study succeeded in mapping several bare references in the healthy city development plan for the new capital city by the Indonesian government. Some of these primary references include the healthy city model (World Health Organization, WHO), the healthy city strategy (Cardiff), and (Vancouver). All of these primary references aim to improve the quality of life of residents in cities through city development that focuses on health. However, there are several challenges that the Indonesian government may face in the future, including problems with air pollution, environmentally friendly transportation, and the provision of green public spaces, health facilities, universal health services, and other infrastructure. This all requires adequate capacity and budget plans, including ensuring transparency in budget management. This study also encourages collaboration between the government, the private sector, and civil society to support the development of healthy cities that run well and sustainably.

Keywords: healthy cities; urban development; urban health; new capital city; sustainability

1. Introduction

Urban health inadequacy in Indonesia is a serious concern. The rapid development of cities has an impact on increasingly complex public health problems, including air pollution problems (Haryanto, 2018), noise pollution (Islam et al., 2019), lack of clean water (Umami et al., 2022), and health facility service problems (Agustina et al., 2019). Through recent policies, the Indonesian government announced plans to move the country's capital from Jakarta to a newly built city on Kalimantan Island (Shimamura and Mizunoya, 2020). The Indonesian government plans to overcome these urban health problems by considering the development of healthy cities (Indonesian government, 2022). A healthy city is designed and built to promote the health and well-being of its residents (Guida and Carpentieri, 2021; Northridge et al., 2003), including aspects such as transportation (Nieuwenhuijsen, 2020), residence and walkability (Zhou et al., 2019), sports facilities (Davern et al., 2017), food (Li et al., 2016), and access to health services (Sarkar and Webster, 2017).

The development of healthy cities can help reduce various health problems that are often faced in modern cities, such as stress (Maury-Mora et al., 2022), lack of physical activity (Barton and Grant, 2013), and limited access to healthy food and health services (Corburn, 2017). Building healthy cities can also provide many social and economic benefits, such as improving residents' well-being (Lv et al., 2022), and sustainable economic growth (Yan et al., 2021). Based on this, the Indonesian government is seriously considering developing a new capital city. Despite this, plans to build a new capital city on the island of Kalimantan are still being criticized regarding their environmental impact.

Even though the plan to build a new city on the island of Kalimantan was announced as a strategic step to overcome urban health problems, it still received criticism regarding its environmental impact. One of the main criticisms is the potential environmental damage that could result from building new infrastructure and settlements in the area, including deforestation, loss of wildlife habitat, and increased risk of natural disasters. Apart from that, the construction of new cities is also predicted to hurt the availability of clean water, air quality and ecosystem diversity (Baharuddin et al., 2022; Nurkaidah et al., 2024; Rifaid, Rachman, et al., 2023). Therefore, the Indonesian government needs to pay attention to and respond to this criticism by taking appropriate mitigation steps to minimize the environmental impact of the construction of the new city, as well as considering sustainable solutions that involve community and stakeholder participation (Ibrahim et al., 2023; Rifaid, Abdurrahman, et al., 2023).

Many studies have been conducted analyzing the concept of a healthy city and the concept of building a new capital city. However, very few studies still focus on analyzing these two topics simultaneously, especially by linking them to cases in Indonesia. However, several previous studies are relevant. First, the study of the development of a new capital city in Indonesia has been planned for a long time and targets its development outside Java. It aims to support Indonesia's plan to become a Developed Country in 2045 (Baharuddin et al., 2022). Second, the development of healthy cities can face various obstacles, especially in the context of developing countries (Debrah et al., 2020). Some of the common obstacles faced in developing healthy cities are limited resources and inadequate infrastructure (Carmichael et al., 2019). Third, the government is essential in building healthy cities (Pineda and Corburn, 2020). The government needs to provide the necessary resources and policies to improve the quality of the environment and health services in cities (Lowe et al., 2022).

This research aims to fill the gaps in previous research with a thematic analysis approach. This approach examined official government documents about developing a healthy city in the new capital city. The results of the examination of these official documents map out the Indonesian government's plans for developing a healthy city in the new capital. The research questions are as follows:

- 1) What are the Indonesian government's primary references for developing a healthy city in the new capital city?
- 2) What are the challenges the Indonesian government faces in developing a healthy city in the new capital city?

3) How can adaptive policies support healthy city development in the new capital city?

Discussing the answers to these three questions is important because they comprehensively cover crucial aspects of developing a healthy city in the new capital. Knowing the main references from the Indonesian government will provide a theoretical and practical basis for use in healthy city planning, which is important to ensure that the approach taken is in line with global standards and best practices. Identifying the challenges facing the government will help reveal various obstacles that need to be overcome, such as environmental, social, and economic issues, which can affect the success of implementation. Meanwhile, exploring how adaptive policies can support the implementation of healthy city development will provide insight into the flexibility and responsiveness of policies to the dynamics and changes in situations that may occur, thereby ensuring this project's long-term sustainability and effectiveness. By discussing these three aspects, research can provide a holistic and in-depth picture of effective and sustainable healthy city development strategies in the new capital city.

2. Materials and methods

This study uses a qualitative approach with a focus on thematic analysis. A qualitative approach to research involves collecting, analyzing, and interpreting unstructured or non-numerical data. Qualitative research methods are descriptive and pay more attention to context, process, and meaning than numbers or statistics. In the context of thematic analysis, qualitative methods allow researchers to explore and understand thematic patterns, motifs, or categories that emerge from the data without limiting themselves to statistical measurements or generalizations. Rather, researchers use this approach to uncover nuances, deep understanding, and complexity of the phenomena being studied, which can help capture diverse perspectives and experiences from the analyzed documents.

This approach and focus were chosen to make it easier for researchers to find official document sources for analysis. The relevant documents that were found were in the form of regulations. This regulation is Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital (Ibu Kota Negara, IKN). Law Document Number 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital (Ibu Kota Negara, IKN) is relevant for analysis because it provides a clear legal basis regarding the relocation of the capital city. This regulation sets out official guidelines regarding the planning, development and management of IKN, providing a solid framework for in-depth analysis. Through this document, the objectives, policies and legal aspects related to the IKN project can be understood. This representative document determines the Indonesian government's plans for developing a Healthy City in the new capital city. The research process can be seen in **Figure 1** below.

Figure 1 depicts the research data analysis process, beginning with the data identification stage from relevant data sources. The relevant data source is official government documents, such as the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital City (IKN). Once relevant data sources are identified, the next step is data collection using the NCapture feature of Google

Chrome. The collected data was then transferred to the analysis tool, NVivo 12 Plus, for data coding. The data coding process with NVivo 12 Plus involves several analysis features, including Theme Identification, Case and Attribute Classification, and Theme Mapping (Project Mapping Tool). Theme Identification helps researchers identify information in official government documents, while Case and Attribute Classification categorize supporting data. Theme Mapping is used to map the data coding results as a whole. After the data is coded, the results are visualized, analyzed, and described to answer the research questions.

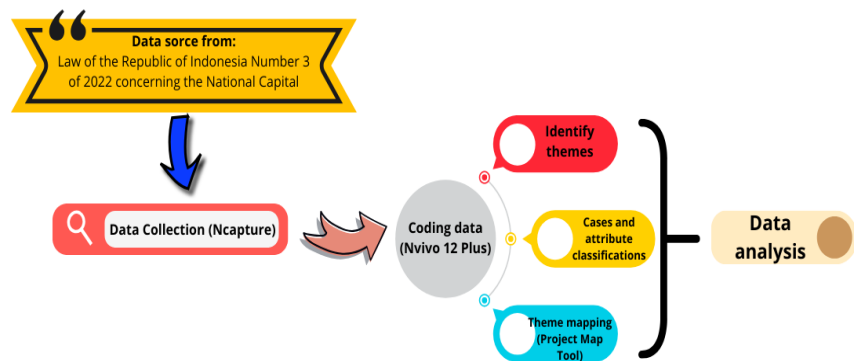


Figure 1. Data analysis process. Source: processed by researchers, 2024.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Basic reference for developing a healthy city in the new capital city

The basic development reference is essential because it provides clear guidance and direction in developing a project plan from the government. It can initiate a clear goal to develop a structured and organized plan to achieve the goal (Allen et al., 2020). Several bare references the Indonesian government is considering in its Healthy City development plan in the New Capital City. Some of these primary references include the healthy city model (World Health Organization, WHO), the healthy city strategy (Cardiff), and (Vancouver) (Indonesian government, 2022). The World Health Organization (WHO) developed the healthy city model in 1986 (Ashton et al., 1986). This concept aims to improve residents' quality of life through urban development focusing on health (Luo et al., 2022). The healthy city model includes several principles and characteristics that a city must have to be considered a healthy city. According to WHO, several principles of healthy cities include community participation, equality and justice, a healthy physical environment, sustainable planning and spatial planning, environmentally friendly transportation, healthy food, mental and social health, education, and community empowerment (WHO, 2015).

- The principles of healthy cities, according to WHO, from the aspect of community participation, focus on the involvement of residents in decision-making and city planning to ensure that public needs and aspirations are met (Palutturi et al., 2021).
- The principles of equality and justice focus on equal opportunities to benefit from a healthy and quality environment (Deweese-boyd and Deweese-boyd, 2007).
- Healthy physical environment focuses on air, water, and land quality, which must be maintained not to endanger the population's health (Goldstein, 2000).

- Sustainable and spatial planning focuses on considering long-term environmental and public health impacts (Duhl and Sanchez, 1999).
- Environmentally friendly transportation is designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution (Nakamura and Ashton, 2017).
- Healthy food focuses on access to healthy food for society (WHO, 2022).
- Mental and social health must be maintained so that people can live in prosperity and harmony (WHO, 2020).
- Education and community empowerment focus on providing access to information and knowledge needed to maintain their health and the environment (WHO, 2023).

The following essential reference for the Indonesian government is based on the healthy city strategy (Cardiff). WHO has recognized Cardiff as a healthy city (Leeuw et al., 2015). Several healthy city strategies have been implemented in Cardiff, including providing healthy public spaces, encouraging environmentally friendly transportation, providing good health services, providing healthy food, providing community health programs, and providing sports and recreation facilities. The healthy city strategy (Cardiff) is to provide healthy public spaces (Johnes, 2012), where there are many parks and other green areas that can be used by residents, especially providing natural air filters (Irfan et al., 2018). Encourage using environmentally friendly transportation, such as walking, bicycles, and public transportation, to reduce pollution and improve public health (Neves and Brand, 2019).

The city of Cardiff also provides good healthcare with a diverse healthcare system (Bhui and McKenzie, 2008; Brown et al., 2023; Gray et al., 2019), including:

- Mental health services
- Community health centers
- Sexual health clinics

Another strategy is to promote and provide healthy food by collaborating with local restaurants and food stores, including schools, to increase healthy food choices and make healthy food more affordable, especially for students (Townsend et al., 2011). Cardiff also has various sports and recreation facilities (Higgs et al., 2015; Price et al., 2023), such as:

- Swimming pools
- Football fields
- Tennis courts
- Fitness centers
- Other sports activity venues to encourage people to live healthy and active lives.

By implementing these strategies, Cardiff has succeeded in achieving status as a healthy city and encouraging its people to live healthy and active lives. Cardiff City's achievements are essential for the Indonesian government to develop a healthy city in the new capital. Another important reference for the Indonesian government in developing a Healthy City in the New Capital City is based on the healthy city strategy (Vancouver). Some of the healthy city strategies implemented in Vancouver include:

- Provide access to open green space: Vancouver has many parks, city parks, and urban forests open to the public. This allows city residents to walk, cycle, run, and engage in physical activity in fresh air and a clean environment (City of Vancouver, 2015).

- Introducing sustainable transportation programs: Vancouver promotes sustainable transportation, such as bicycles and public transportation (Frank et al., 2021). Introducing a car-sharing program (Alencar et al., 2021). Sustainable transportation helps reduce air pollution and prevent climate change (Acar and Dincer, 2020).
 - Improving air quality and urban environmental health: Reducing vehicle exhaust emissions (Frank et al., 2021). Plant more trees (Aminipouri et al., 2019).
- The description of the three strategies, such as WHO, Cardiff, and Vancouver, can be seen in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Healthy cities development strategy from WHO, Cardiff and Vancouver.

The healthy city model	Main Strategy	Strategy Details
WHO	Principles of Healthy Cities	Community participation, equality and justice, healthy physical environment, sustainable planning and spatial planning, environmentally friendly transportation, healthy food, mental and social health, education and community empowerment.
Cardiff	Health services	Mental health services, community health centers, sexual health clinics.
	Healthy food	Collaborate with local restaurants and food stores, including schools, to increase healthy food options and make them more affordable.
	Sports and Recreation Facilities	Swimming pools, soccer fields, tennis courts, fitness centers, other sports activity venues.
Vancouver	Green open space	Providing access to green open spaces such as parks, city parks and city forests that are open to the public.
	Sustainable Transportation	Introducing sustainable transportation programs such as bicycles and public transportation; introduce a car sharing program.
	Air Quality and Health	Reduce vehicle exhaust emissions, and plant more trees.

The application of the healthy city model (WHO), healthy city strategy (Cardiff), and healthy city strategy (Vancouver) as an essential reference for the Indonesian government in developing a Healthy City in the New Capital City is expected to improve the quality of life of residents and public health in the city. Meanwhile, environmental damage can be minimized. By implementing this strategy, the Indonesian government can achieve much success in improving the health and welfare of its citizens and become an example of a city that cares about sustainable development issues by considering aspects of public health and environmental health, especially in the new capital area. To realize the Healthy City development plan is undoubtedly a challenge. Generally, in a city development idea, there are bound to be problems and challenges that can make it difficult to project optimal city development (Secinaro et al., 2022).

3.2. Healthy city development: The Indonesian government’s challenges

Developing healthy cities is one of the essential goals pursued by many countries worldwide (de Leeuw, 2017). Several cases show that the development of Healthy Cities in several countries can be challenging and run optimally. Several factors influence this, so the Indonesian government can learn from the problems that arise from these cases. A common problem is air pollution. Air pollution is a serious public health problem in many cities worldwide. Several countries experience severe air pollution problems (Dhital and Rupakheti, 2019), including Indonesia (Surya et al.,

2020). These problems negatively impact residents' health and make it difficult to develop healthy cities.

The air pollution problem also occurs in Kalimantan, which is a serious concern because its impact harms public health and the environment. The leading causes of air pollution in Kalimantan include forest and land fire activities (Santoso et al., 2022). Industrial activities also contribute to air pollution in Kalimantan (Latif et al., 2016). The impact of air pollution in Kalimantan is severe and has an impact on public health. Air pollution can cause various health problems, such as eye, nose, and throat irritation, as well as respiratory problems, such as asthma and bronchitis (Kumar et al., 2023). The Indonesian government needs serious efforts to overcome the air pollution problem in Kalimantan and improve air quality in the area.

Apart from problems such as air pollution, the problem of poor infrastructure is also a challenge for governments in many countries. In the case of Indonesia, especially in Kalimantan, fundamental infrastructure problems such as damaged roads and bridges are still present (Atmojo and Fridayani, 2018). Poor infrastructure, such as damaged roads and bridges, has the potential to make it difficult for the community to access health services. This is especially highlighted in remote or hard-to-reach areas, where it is difficult for people to get necessary medical care (Ogunkola et al., 2020). There needs to be serious efforts from the Indonesian government to overcome the problem of poor infrastructure in Kalimantan and improve the quality of infrastructure in the area.

The challenge of developing a Healthy City in Indonesia's New Capital City also involves the issue of land acquisition in the area. Not all of the land acquisition needs for developing the Indonesian Capital City (IKN) have been completed by the government. The Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning (Agraria dan Tata Ruang, ATR)/National Land Agency (Badan Pertanahan Nasional, BPN) is still collecting data on the completion of land acquisition covering an area of 2086 hectares in the Central Government Core Area (Zakaria, 2024). This unresolved land acquisition problem is an obstacle to accelerating the development of infrastructure and city facilities needed to create a healthy and sustainable environment. Serious efforts are needed from the Indonesian government to resolve this problem so that the Healthy City development project in the New Nation's Capital can run smoothly and achieve its goal of improving the health and welfare of the community.

The unresolved land acquisition problem in Indonesia's new capital region can directly hinder the implementation of the three principles referred to by the Indonesian government in developing a healthy city in the new capital city. Regarding implementing the WHO healthy city model, the unavailability of adequate land can hinder the development of infrastructure and health facilities that comply with WHO standards. With sufficient land, it is easier for the government to build adequate health facilities and create an environment that supports public health. In the healthy city strategy adopted by Cardiff, unresolved land acquisition could disrupt efforts to improve environmental quality and accessibility of health facilities. With sufficient land, it is easier to develop spatial planning that supports a healthy lifestyle and integrates various health elements into the city's physical environment.

In addition, related to the healthy city strategy used as a basis for reference from Vancouver, land acquisition issues can hamper efforts to encourage collaboration

between the government, the private sector, and civil society in developing healthy cities. Land that has yet to be acquired can create obstacles in the process of open dialogue and building cooperative relationships between stakeholders needed to develop a healthy city. Thus, unresolved land acquisition issues can directly hinder the implementation of the three principles adopted by the Indonesian government in developing a healthy city in the new capital city. Therefore, resolving this problem is crucial to ensure the smoothness and success of healthy city development projects in the region.

Apart from the problems above, other challenges are related to the government's budget capacity. Developing a healthy city requires a relatively large and adequate budget (Park et al., 2021). Several state budget problems that can affect the development of healthy cities include budget limitations (Lee et al., 2021), lack of transparency, and corruption (De Leeuw et al., 2015). Prioritizing government spending on other sectors can result in limited budget allocations for developing healthy cities (Mitton et al., 2009). Developing healthy cities is crucial to improving public health and quality of life. Budget capacity is also a significant problem in developing countries (Palutturi, 2013), including Indonesia (Afdhal et al., 2022). More budgets can help the development of city infrastructure, such as roads, waterways, and sanitation, which are essential for creating a healthy and safe environment for the community. Lack of transparency and corruption in state budget management can also result in funds allocated for developing healthy cities not being appropriately channeled.

Budget limitations are one of the main challenges in developing a healthy city in the new national capital. Although the government allocated a portion of the state revenue and expenditure budget (Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara, APBN) for the development of the nation's capital in 2023, the request for an additional budget of IDR 3.5 trillion in 2024 indicates that the initial budget may not be sufficient to meet all development needs (Lucretie, 2024). This can hinder the implementation of healthy city development plans because limited funds can limit the government's ability to build adequate health infrastructure, improve transportation accessibility, and integrate health and environmental aspects in city planning. Without an adequate budget, healthy city development projects may face delays in completing construction or a reduction in the quality of planned infrastructure.

Collaboration between government, the private sector, and civil society is essential in supporting financing, transparency, and preventing corruption (Abdillah et al., 2023; Vian, 2020), especially in developing healthy cities. Several steps can be taken in this collaboration, including building cooperation between the government, the private sector, and civil society. This collaboration can be started by building a good communication network and stakeholder trust. Additionally, transparency and accountability mechanisms in budget management should be created to develop healthy cities. This can be done by creating clear and measurable rules for budget management (Richiedei and Tira, 2020), and strengthening audit and supervision systems to ensure compliance with these rules (Cao et al., 2022). The Indonesian government can learn from problems and how to anticipate previous cases.

Apart from that, one of the challenges the Indonesian government faces in developing Healthy Cities is the rapid urban population growth trend.

Table 2 displays the percentage of city residents in Indonesia’s total population from 2015 to 2020. In 2015, the city population reached 137,634,761 people out of Indonesia’s 258,383,256 people. This means that around 53.3% of Indonesia’s population lived in cities that year. Furthermore, in 2016, the city’s population increased to 140,972,925 people, while Indonesia’s total population reached 261,556,381 people, bringing the percentage of the city’s population to around 53.9%. The trend of increasing the city’s population continued in the following years. In 2017, the city’s population reached 144,294,861 people, or around 54.5% of Indonesia’s total 264,650,963 people. Meanwhile, in 2018, the city population was 147,603,006 people, with a total population of 267,670,543 people in Indonesia, which shows that around 55.1% of the population lives in cities. This trend continued until 2020, when the city’s population reached 154,188,546 people out of Indonesia’s total population of 273,523,615 people, resulting in a percentage of around 56.4%.

Table 2. City population to total Indonesian population 2015–2020.

No.	Year	City Residents	Total Population of Indonesia	Percentage of City Residents (%)
1	2015	137,634,761	258,383,256	53.3%
2	2016	140,972,925	261,556,381	53.9%
3	2017	144,294,861	264,650,963	54.5%
4	2018	147,603,006	267,670,543	55.1%
5	2019	150,900,390	270,625,568	55.8%
6	2020	154,188,546	273,523,615	56.4%

Source: Processed by researchers from Worldometers, 2024.

From this data, the rate of urbanization in Indonesia is increasing from year to year. The city’s population continues to grow along with overall population growth. In 2015–2020, city population growth was stable, with a relatively consistent increase from year to year. The percentage of urban residents in Indonesia’s total population also shows a significant upward trend, indicating a sizeable demographic shift from rural to urban areas. This implies the need for mature urban planning and city development policies that can accommodate rapid population growth and ensure that the quality of life of city residents can be maintained and improved sustainably. The rapid urban population growth trend, if not managed well, can become an obstacle in implementing the previously mentioned healthy city principles. As the population continues to increase, the risk of pressure on infrastructure, health services, and the environment becomes greater. Uncontrolled growth can cause congestion, air pollution, and difficulty accessing health resources and quality food. In the context of developing a new national capital that is predicted to have a population of around 1.9 million in 2045, this challenge becomes increasingly important to pay attention to.

High population growth can pressure city infrastructure, including health services, transportation, clean water, and sanitation. As the population grows, there will be increased demand for health facilities and community services, while available resources may be limited. Therefore, the government needs to implement comprehensive policies to manage population growth by paying attention to health, environmental, and social aspects so that healthy cities can effectively support their residents’ welfare. This involves wise spatial planning, adequate health infrastructure

investment, and programs encouraging awareness of the importance of healthy lifestyles and environmental sustainability.

From the description above, it is clear that the challenges of rapid urban population growth in Indonesia, especially in developing a new national capital, require appropriate implementation of the healthy city principles that WHO, Cardiff and Vancouver have established. In the face of significant population growth, the government must adopt a holistic approach that considers health, environmental, and social aspects. This includes investment in adequate health infrastructure, wise spatial planning to manage population growth, and programs that promote awareness of healthy lifestyles and environmental sustainability. Through collaboration between government, the private sector, and civil society, as well as a focus on transparency, accountability, and efficient budget management, the implementation of healthy city principles can become a solid foundation for building a sustainable and inclusive healthy city for the Indonesian population, especially in the capital of the new country.

3.3. Supporting implementation: An adaptive policy recommendation

In developing a healthy city in the new capital city, Indonesia can consider several policy recommendations to ensure the success and sustainability of this project. First, the Indonesian government needs to ensure that implementing the healthy city concept not only focuses on physical infrastructure but also pays attention to social and cultural aspects relevant to local communities. This can be done by actively involving the community in the planning, decision-making, and implementing health programs. Apart from that, the government needs to educate and train the public regarding the importance of a healthy lifestyle, access to health facilities, and environmental protection. This has been done by governments in many other countries (Kumar et al., 2024; Ling et al., 2023; Niu, 2024).

Second, Indonesia must integrate health and environmental approaches into all city development policies, including spatial planning, transportation, waste management, and city greening. Concrete steps such as increasing the accessibility of environmentally friendly transportation, increasing the number of parks and green open spaces, encouraging active lifestyles, and using renewable energy can be part of a healthy city development plan. By taking this approach, Indonesia can create cities that are healthy for its residents and environmentally sustainable. In addition, the government needs to ensure strict regulations and effective law enforcement to protect the environment and prevent further damage. In this way, Indonesia can be an example for other countries in implementing the concept of a healthy city oriented towards public health and environmental sustainability.

Careful and integrated planning is essential in the urban population growth rate, projected to reach 1.9 million in 2045 in Indonesia's new capital city. To control this significant growth rate, the government must take strategic steps to develop healthy cities. First, focus must be given to wise spatial planning to accommodate rapid population growth, including efficient land management, appropriate arrangement of urban zones, and improved transport accessibility. Second, educational programs and public awareness about the importance of wise family planning and limiting the number of children can also help control the population growth rate. Through holistic

policy integration, collaboration between stakeholders, and a community-based approach, Indonesia can face the challenges of urban population growth in its new capital city more effectively and sustainably.

One policy suggestion Indonesia can consider to overcome budget constraints is to open up investment space through well-structured public-private partnerships. Investments through well-structured public-private partnerships can be an effective solution to overcome budget constraints, enabling resource utilization (Cepparulo et al., 2024). Governments can access additional financial resources and reduce the burden on public budgets by involving the private sector in financing healthy city development projects. Collaboration between the government and the private sector in health and environmental infrastructure development can expand available resources, increase the efficiency of using funds, and speed up implementing these projects. Through a collaborative governance approach, the government can facilitate open dialogue and build close cooperative relationships between various stakeholders, including the private sector. This creates a conducive environment for sustainable and beneficial investment in developing a healthy city in the new capital.

In opening investment space through public-private partnerships, it is essential to maintain openness and transparency as the primary foundation (Seyoum and Manyak, 2009). The government can ensure accountability and build public trust by providing precise and open access to information regarding healthy city development projects and the investments involved. This transparency covers financial aspects, the decision-making process, and project implementation. Thus, openness and transparency will strengthen public support for developing a healthy city and ensure community interests are prioritized in every development step.

A collaborative governance approach is crucial in implementing policy recommendations for developing a healthy city in the new capital city of Indonesia. Collaboration between government, the private sector, civil society, and various other stakeholders is needed to ensure the success and sustainability of this project. This approach involves building close collaborative relationships between all parties, facilitating open dialogue, and building trust between them. With collaboration, it will be easier to integrate various perspectives and interests in planning and implementing healthy city policies and ensure that the resulting solutions genuinely meet the needs and aspirations of local communities.

Apart from that, collaborative governance can also strengthen institutional capacity and expand the resources available for healthy city development projects. By involving the private sector, for example, governments can access technology, knowledge, and financial resources that may not be available internally. Meanwhile, civil society participation can help ensure accountability and transparency in decision-making and strengthen public support for projects. Thus, governance collaboration can be a strong foundation for accelerating and strengthening the implementation of policy recommendations that have been formulated, as well as maintaining the sustainability of efforts to develop a healthy city in Indonesia's new capital city.

Collaborative governance approaches have become increasingly common in developing projects in healthy cities worldwide. For example, in the development of healthy cities in Toronto, Ottawa, and Copenhagen, local governments collaborated with various parties, including the private sector, civil society organizations, and

residents, to design and implement various programs aimed at improving public health and environmental quality (de Leeuw, 2017). The collaboration involves a robust participatory process, inviting local residents to provide their input and ideas in policy making. Additionally, collaboration with the private sector has allowed the government to access additional resources, such as advanced technology for environmental monitoring and better health infrastructure. In Malmö and Bristol, a collaborative governance approach has also proven successful in developing holistic and sustainable public health policies, where the government works together with the private sector and civil society to strengthen health infrastructure, provide broader access to health services, and increase awareness of the importance of a healthy lifestyle, including encouraging good leadership (Hambleton, 2020).

Applying a collaborative governance approach to developing a healthy city in Indonesia's new capital city has significant implications (Rusliadi and Aina, 2024). This project could create more holistic, sustainable policies oriented towards community needs by involving various stakeholders such as government, private sector, civil society, and residents. This collaboration can also strengthen policy legitimacy and increase public trust, allowing broader participation and transparency in decision-making. In addition, with collaboration, diverse resources and competencies from various sectors can be utilized optimally, increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of project implementation. Thus, a collaborative governance approach can be the key to success in developing a healthy city in Indonesia's new capital city and providing an inspiring example for other countries in their efforts to create healthier and more sustainable cities.

4. Conclusion

Healthy cities are crucial, and the Indonesian government's current plans are considered a step forward. The healthy city development plan in the new capital city considers the primary references, namely the healthy city model (WHO), healthy city strategy (Cardiff), and healthy city strategy (Vancouver). These basic guidelines aim to improve the quality of life of city residents through city development focusing on health. A city must have several principles and characteristics to be considered healthy: community participation, equality, and justice, a healthy physical environment, sustainable planning, and spatial planning, environmentally friendly transportation, healthy food, mental and social health, education, and community empowerment. The primary development reference is essential because it provides clear guidance and direction in developing a project plan from the government.

There are several challenges that the Indonesian government may face in the future, including the problem of air pollution, environmentally friendly transportation, providing green public spaces, health facilities, universal health services, and other infrastructure. This all requires adequate capacity and budget plans, including ensuring transparency in budget management. This study also encourages collaboration between the government, the private sector, and civil society to support the development of healthy cities that run well and sustainably. The contribution of this research can be the basis for studies on the development of healthy cities in Indonesia and as a future government evaluation. The limitation of this study is that it needs to

consider an observational approach to support the analysis. Research observation is essential for collecting data directly from the studied object or phenomenon. It can be considered by future studies, especially in answering much more complex problems, and can provide a broad perspective.

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