

Introduction

Evidence-based practice means applying the best evidence currently available for the health practitioners in the provision of health services. School health services for children in the developing countries could contribute to improve community health and eliminated health disparities. Promoting the strategies of health equity and child-centered public health will help to ensure that social and environmental determinants contribute to health and well-being of children. Thus, health practitioners who provide school health services in the developing countries need to focus on evidence-based practices.

Purpose/ Methods

The purpose of this study was to describe the global health promotion strategies for Indonesian children. The global health promotion strategies were based on theoretical evidence and results of health promotion practices for the school children in Banda Aceh, Indonesia (2012-2014). The health promotion practices were performed by Korea Association of Health Promotion (KAHP), sponsored by Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA).

Results

The global health promotion practices were applied principles of Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR). In addition, this project was based on results of parasite and health examination by KAHP in Banda Aceh, Indonesia, 2012-2014. The prevalence of anemia was decreased 18.8% to 6.8%, parasite infection rate was declined 18.2% to 3.8% after the practices, 2014. Also, the prevalence of anemia and parasite infection of the children who had abnormal findings was decreased 8.8% to 6.8% and 10.2% to 3.8%, respectively, after the practices.

The global strategies for Indonesian children were conducted through cooperative partnerships between Korean organization and Indonesian civil society organization. The Korean organization was included KAHP and KOICA. KOICA was in charge of financial assistance, administrative support. KAHP as Health Promotion Hospitals (HPHs), planned, implemented, and evaluated health promotion practices from 2012. Indonesian Civil Society Organization grafted Korean school health systems and practices onto Aceh Besar, Indonesia. Aceh Besar Health office and Education office were involved projects. Specific practices to promote Indonesian children were included the followings: 1) building school infrastructure 2) health promotion activities 3) health education 4) capacity building training 5) awareness raising 6) school health manual.

Conclusion

Application of CBPR and evaluation results of past practices is useful strategies to promote children's health in developing countries. In addition, the cooperative partnership between HPHs and the community organization is necessary in the school health programs for the children in developing countries. In 2018, KAHP has initiated the new school health practices in Indonesia, on the basis of previous accomplishment.

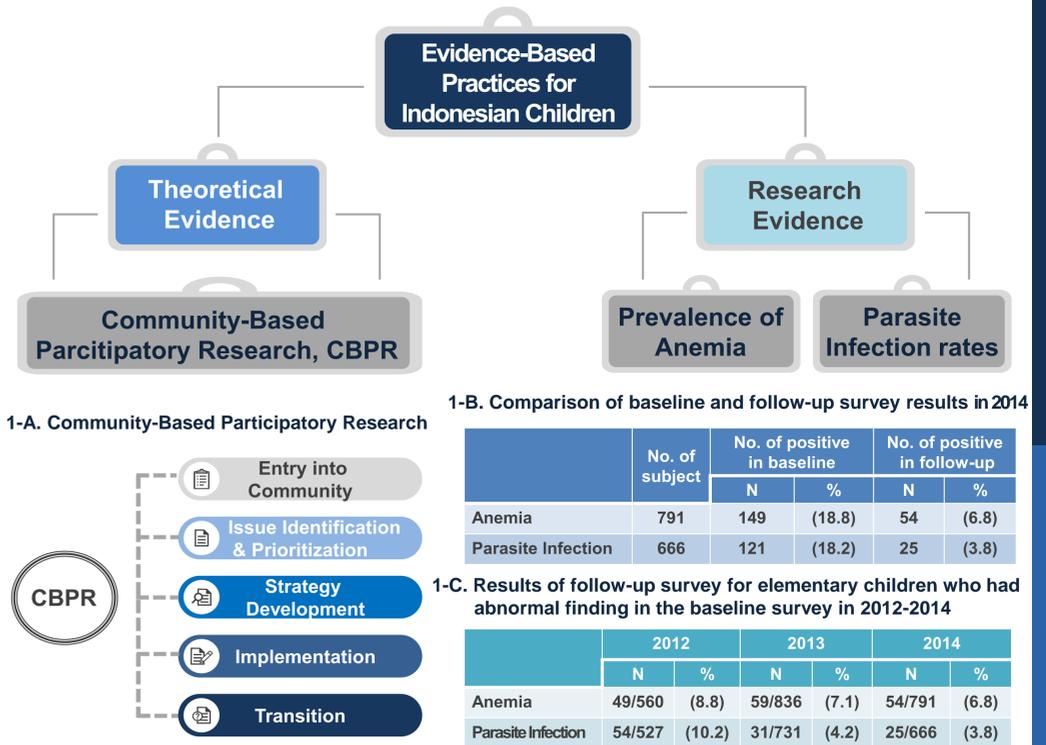


Figure 1. Evidence of School Health Practices for Indonesian Children



Figure 2. Cooperative Partnerships between HPHs in Korea and Indonesian Civil Society Organization



Figure 3. Specific School Health Practices for Indonesian Children