Street Children Shelter at Pasar Rebo, Jakarta: Exploring How Livable Settlement Fits for Them

Y Maulana, N Noegroho, M Tedja

Architecture Department, Faculty of Engineering, Bina Nusantara University, Jakarta, Indonesia, 11480

Corresponding author: noeginoegroho@binus.ac.id

Abstract. Street children are children who used to live their lives on the street. Street children are divided into several categories, namely: children who have problems, children who are on the road but do not live on the street and children who really live on the road. For this reason, we need a place to accommodate the problems experienced by street children with the construction of shelter houses by using the application of livable human settlements which means linking the quality of life of street children with their socials, economy and health needs. To find out what facilities are needed for this building is the holding of research methods, using qualitative research method. Then it can be seen the needs of shelter houses and accordance with the needs and activities of these street children

Keywords: street children, halfway house, livable human settlements

1. Introduction
A good environment and the health of living things is the need of every human. However, in reality many residents who haven’t received the quality of adequate housing. This condition also occurs in the city of Jakarta with a population of 5 million people since the increase of numbers of children living and working on the streets of Indonesia with a variety of their characters and problems. Each of them still has less fortunate to get a decent place to live. One such group of residents is “Street Children” (Figure 1). In fact, the children in this group are citizens between 6 – 17 years old. But, due to their unfortunate economic condition, they don’t get enough attention form their family, not going to school, and so because of that, it pushed them to “play” on the streets such as begging to strangers or busking at traffic lights. Basically, they are physically normal and in the school age category, but they have unfortunate economics. In Addition, many street children are deliberately exploited by their parents to perform various activities such as selling alongside the streets, busking and many street children who fall into black holes such as stealing or picking pockets. There are even some street children who consume illegal drugs.

Based on data from the Ministry of Social Affairs published in www.kemsos.go.id (2/7/2019) there were still 16,290 street children as of August 2017. Previously in 2006, the number of street children throughout Indonesia was 232,894 people. Then in 2010 there were 159,230 street children, 2011 dropped to 67,607 street children, and in 2015 it fell again to 33,400 street children. All street children are spread in 21 provinces. And more specifically in 2016, there were 7,600 street children only in Jakarta.
Street children are a group of PMKS (Persons with Social Welfare Problems) which is caused by the extension of PMKS itself is a person with social welfare problems relating to community groups related to problems, difficulties or disturbances, cannot be discussed by their social ways, so that their lives cannot be fulfilled in the physical, spiritual and social because it is adequate and reasonable. The obstacles are poverty, neglect, disability, and others.

According to data from the PMKS (People with Social Welfare Problems) data as of February 1, 2018, statistical data in South Jakarta placed rank first. Based on data Dinas Sosial Pemerintah Provinsi DKI Jakarta, East Jakarta is in the top position with an overall total of 738 inhabitants. From this statistical data it is explained that southern Jakarta ranks highest. However, in the data obtained from www.data.jakarta.go.id regarding PMKS (Persons with Social Welfare Problems) data as of February 1, 2018, categorized as Neglected Toddlers, Neglected Children, Children Needing Special Protection, Street Children, and Problematic Youth Socially. The impact of the existence of street children will be seen as a problem that gives a negative view of development. The existence of street children is used as an indicator of poverty and social value crises.

With these conditions, the members of the group must be accommodated according to their characteristics and needs. Basically, the government has provided facilities to accommodate such community groups by building shelters. However, the conditions were inadequate because the shelters were built without being based on the needs and characteristics of the street children. Which resulted in street children not feeling at home and returning to the streets.

Previously, according to the Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) Rumah Singgah is a special place that provides temporary food and protection for people or street children, disaster victims and so on. The establishment of the Shelter House is an effort to provide social welfare services for street children. Shelter is an informal process of socializing atmosphere for street children towards the values and norms prevailing in society. halfway house is the initial phase and phase for a street child to get services, life and further education, therefore the writer has the concept to make the Shelter House a safe and comfortable place according to the needs and needs of street children. Referring to the Journal of Pemberdayaan Anak Jalan di Rumah Singgah (source: PEMBERDAYAAN ANAK JALANAN DI RUMAH SINGGAH by Fikriryandi Putra, Desy Hasanah St. A, & Eva Nuriyah H 2015) explains that the purpose of the Shelter Home in general is to help street children overcome their problems and find the way out to fulfill their needs. And the specific objectives are:

- Reshaping children's attitudes and behaviors that are in accordance with the values and norms prevailing in society.
- Get children back home if possible or to the other institutions, if needed.
- Providing various alternative services to meet the needs of children and prepare their future so that they become productive citizens.
This paper described how to educated and teach street children at shelter. The efforts are made to realize a livable Shelter Home made through direct observation to the Sheltersite that has been established to find out whether the Shelters livable or not. If it is related to the concept of livable human settlement, the Shelter House structuring program must be able to create a decent and comfortable space for its residents to stay temporarily and study in the Shelter House.

2. Methodology
In conducting this research, knowing the character of street children is an important factor in designing what spaces will be needed later. The technique used is acquiring primary and secondary data. Primary data is conducted by direct observation, interviews to some street children also site surveys to the propose site where the building will built. Secondary data was acquiring from city regulation, and other data collections from journals or from books that will be a reference in making schematic designs especially for type of Shelter House. All of the data then to be analyzed to produce not only to understand how the character of street children but also to understand how to provide suitable space for them. Principally, the analysis will determine:

- What the problems and the purpose
  How to make a halfway house related to Livable Human Settlements concept as a place to support social problems in Street Children.
- The building layout
  Determine the location for making a halfway house in accordance with the high factor of street children cases in Jakarta.

3. Discussion
Shelter is not just a place to stay, but it is also expected that children can provide quality life in terms of their social and health in the future in accordance with the Decent Human Settlement Plan that will be used in planning interactive and open space in this Shelter House. The atmosphere of an open and interactive space here is a room that can make children in the streets of learning, independent and there are no restrictions with the managers in exchanging ideas. This shelter is intended for street children who have social problems who have the age of 6-17 years.

The purpose of the shelter house is help street children to overcome the problems and find alternatives to fulfill of their life’s needs like (a) reshaping attitudes and child behavior that is in accordance with values and norms prevailing in society, (b) get the children back to home if possible or to homes and other substitute institutions if needed, and (c) providing various alternatives service for fulfillment children’s needs and preparing for their future so they could be a productive society citizen. Based on observations and surveys of street children, Table 1 shows the analysis of street children.

| Character of Street Children | Handling | Needed Space |
|------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| Difficult to socialize with new people | Coaching about socializing in a crowd environment, playing together according to interest | Classroom, Playground |
| Their words are like an adult when actually their ages around 9-10 years old | Coaching and counseling | Classroom, Counseling room |
| Unstable emotion | Provide counseling between the staffs and street children without any restrictions (open minded and exchange ideas with each other) | Counseling room |
| Trust of crisis with others | Providing coaching and playing together | Classroom |

Table 1. Characteristics of Street Children
Have no faith with God | by allowing volunteers | Playground
---|---|---
Giving study of spiritual to be brought to the God | | Praying room

Basically, this shelter house according to the government’s plan for prosperous society and also according to MGD’s (Millennium Development Goals) The method of application for this Shelter Home is by applying Livable Human Settlements, Livable Human Settlements are livable houses including facilities that make their lives easier and safer to use for all occupants including people with disabilities, elderly people, people who have temporary injuries, families with young children and street children. The application of the Livable Human Settlements concept focuses on how to create a comfortable Shelter Home for Street Children environment and as a vehicle for learning to street children. Therefore, there needs to be a connection between the place of learning and the place of residence for street children so that street children feel livable at the Shelter House they live in.

3.1. Location

This location is on TB. Simatupang, Pasar Rebo, East Jakarta, which has a land area 4,000 m² (Figures 2-3). The site selection is due to the location which is indeed close to the gathering of street children. Like the crossroad red light, National Commission for Children, and Hospitals.

![Figure 2. Map of Indonesia and Jakarta](image1)

![Figure 3. Location of East Jakarta](image2)

3.2 Space needed

Space Analysis includes the type of space or facilities provided, the amount of space needed, the amount of space and zoning of space based on location (Table 2). The facilities provided at this halfway house are provided at: A. The results of the survey that have been carried out and the interview process from sources owned such as the manager of a halfway house and street children who accommodate the halfway house. B. The concept of implementing habitable settlements in shelters which includes (1) Livable Homes which means the feasibility of houses to be inhabited with the aim of simplifying life for all people with minimal additional costs, (2) Access and Access to Adaptable and Livability Homes, which means houses approved by the appropriate users who will inhabit the house, (3) Interior for Adaptable and Livability Homes, which means the inside of the house must facilitate movement between spaces. Access must be easy throughout the house so that there are no errors in use, (4) Sleeping Space for Adaptable and Livability Houses, Multi-Level Housing for...
Adaptable and Livability Houses which means every house that uses the concept of human habitation is a house that can be easily accessed by residents with disabilities.

| User          | Activity                  | Space Requirement          |
|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| **Street Children** | Data collecting           | Data collection room        |
|               | Examination consultation  | Counseling room             |
|               | Coaching:                 | Hall                        |
|               | A place to do coaching   |                             |
|               | and games according to   |                             |
|               | counseling                |                             |
|               | Gathering, paying and    | Classroom                   |
|               | study                     |                             |
|               | Hand skill:               | Playground                  |
|               | To improve their skill   | Hand skill room             |
|               | and creativity            |                             |
|               | Eating                    | Dining room                 |
|               | Praying                   | Praying Room                |
|               | Sleeping                  | Bedroom                     |
|               | Take a shower             | Bathroom                    |
| **Staffs**    | Teaching and coaching     | Classroom                   |
|               |                           | Hall                        |
|               |                           | Playground                  |
|               | Meeting                   | Praying room                |
|               | Take a shower             | Meeting room                |
|               | Eat                       | bathroom                    |
|               | Sleep                     | Dining room                 |
|               |                           | Bedroom                     |
|               | Archive inventory         | Archive room                |
|               | Giving counseling         | Counseling room             |
| **Volunteer** | Parking                   | Parking lot                 |
|               | Information               | Admin room                  |
|               | Following street          | Classroom                   |
|               | children’s routine        | Hall                        |
|               |                           | Playground                  |
|               | Eating                    | Dining room                 |
|               | Urinate                   | Restroom                    |

At the Street Children Shelter, there are several special rooms such as rooms for counseling, workshop rooms and kiosks, places of worship and fields for sports. The existence of these rooms is obtained on the basis of the characteristics of street children who have social and economic problems of street children and lack of confidence to open themselves up to others. in addition, the field or playground also serves as a meeting point for street children for their socializing.

3.3. Livable Human Settlements Analysis

Livable Settlement is a development and design concept that has two important aspects as a basic reference, namely the provision of livelihoods for the surrounding community and maintenance of the quality and sustainability of a residential environment.
In the Habitat Agenda explains that sustainable human settlements depend on creating a better environment for human health and well-being, which will improve the living conditions of people and reduce gaps in their quality of life. The health of the population or community depends at least as much on controlling the causes of the poor health environment as a clinical response to disease. Children are very vulnerable to dangerous urban environments and must be protected. Measures to prevent illness and disease are as important as the availability of appropriate medical care and care. It is therefore important to take a holistic approach to health, where both prevention and care are placed in the context of environmental policies, supported by an effective management system and a combined action plan that reflects local needs and capacities.

- **The Need for Accessible Housing**
  Access to buildings is easy for motorists and motorists and it is better to use a ramp from the main road to the site and avoid using stairs from the main road to the site.

- **Availability of Public Space**
  Public space in the form of a park or field is a central point or meeting point for people to gather. Therefore, in this building a public space was designed as a focal point for the socialization of street children in this halfway house.

- **Reach of Public Space**
  Reach to public space must be able from all directions so that activities that occur in public space can be monitored from all sides of the building.

- **The result from the analysis**
  This design (Figure 4) is based on the characteristics and needs of street children themselves.

- **Such as:**
  Holding a kiosk and workshop space to serve as a medium for street children to solve their economic problems by selling products made in the workshop space at existing kiosks.
  - There is a prayer room as a place of worship because street children do not believe in God.
  - There is a counseling room as a mental health service for street children because as long as they are on the road, many of them have had bad experiences.
  - The existence of the field or playground is for a meeting point and a place to relieve their stress.

![Figure 4. The Block Plan](image)

4. Conclusion
The conclusion of this study is in the form of a planning concept from the results of an analysis of the research at the Shelter House for Street Children in East Jakarta. The thought that underlies this research is to provide adequate facilities for street children to feel comfortable and safe that aims to
provide knowledge and fostering to street children in order to become a better person in terms of social and economic aspects of the present and future. Because, until now the shelter for street children scattered throughout Indonesia is still very inadequate in terms of education and comfort for these street children.

The shelter is very influential for the lives of street children in the future. In addition, the existence of this halfway house is expected to reduce the population of street children in Indonesia, more precisely in North Jakarta, which indeed has the highest population. From this writing, we know the activities that will be carried out by street children in this halfway house to stay organized with the prevailing norms and can be fostered according to the direction of the staff that are in the halfway house.

Based on environmental analysis, users, the surrounding area, zoning of the area which has the concept of integration is formed at each time of the existing building. So, one building with another building connected to each other. The distribution of zoning is also based on activities that exist in the area to be built this Shelter House. Thus, forming zoning in accordance with the flow of activities of the Shelter users who use playgrounds or public zoning is the center of this building.

References
[1] Anandar R Wibhawa B Wibowo H 2015 Dukungan Sosial Terhadap Anak Jalanan di Rumah Singgah. Share Social Work Jurnal.
[2] Astri H 2014 Kehidupan Anak Jalanan Di Indonesia: Faktor Penyebab, Tatanan Hidup Dan Kerentanan Berperilaku Menyimpang.
[3] Australia L H Livable Housing Design Guidelines.
[4] BrightView Teams with USGBC on Project Haiti. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.brightview.com/resources/news/brightview-teams-usgbc-project-haiti
[5] Harmaini 2018 Tipe Kepribadian dan Aktivitas Anak Jalanan.
[6] Kapamilya stars welcome first batch of kids to the Bantay Bata 163 Children’s Village - LionhearthTV. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.lionhearthtv.net/2018/12/kapamilya-stars-welcome-first-batch-of-kids-to-the-bantay-bata-163-childrens-village/
[7] Putra F Desy H Eva N 2015 Pemberayaan Anak Jalanan di Rumah Singgah.
[8] Santosos, A. (n.d.). Latar Belakang Rumah Singgah Anak Jalanan Yayasan Bina Anak Pertiwi.
[9] Yudi K. 2006 Analisis Peranan Rumah Singgah Dalam Upaya Perlindungan Anak Jalanan.