

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Refugees have become a global crisis due to the number of refugees worldwide rising every day, with 82 million in 2020. The term refugees can be found in the 1951 Convention and the 1967 New York Protocol; these documents described refugees as someone:

“...owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.”

With a total of 13,000 refugees in Indonesia, most of them are driven to flee their country due to security or the lack of rights they get in their countries, intending to get their freedom or get better access in life. As a non-signatory state to these documents, Indonesia does not have any responsibility for refugees in Indonesia; yet it is not made Indonesia stop help them. In 2016 Indonesian government issue the 2016 presidential regulation on the treatment of the refugees; it states how Indonesia is dealing with the refugees. In the regulation, the Indonesian government gave shelter, safety, and healthcare to the refugees.

Although the law guarantees their lives, their living condition in Indonesia is still miserable, for example, In 2019 the government gave shelter to the refugees, a military building in Kalideres, Jakarta. It used to accommodate more than 1,000 refugees in a 4,000 sqm site area with limited access to the bathroom, water, and electricity (Siregar, 2020). Other than that, refugees get minimal access to healthcare and education and a strict safety protocol.

So, it needed a solution for refugees to live in an adequate living like they wanted even though Indonesia is only their transit country; Social housing is one of them. In many countries, it is known as a low rental fee house that can be owned and managed by the government, organization, or both to reduce the social gap in the community. These housings are built for people of low income or people with needs.

With 7,137 refugees in Greater Jakarta and constantly increasing throughout the year, this made Jakarta the primary accommodation for refugees stranded in Indonesia. This number is not followed with a decants shelters that are available for them. They are shattered in many accommodations in Greater Jakarta that are far from the detention centers.

Therefore, based on the data and observation above, the writer will design a social housing for the refugees in Jakarta with a space to accommodate their needs like healthcare, work, and education to meet their adequate basic living so the refugees can have a better life here in Indonesia while waiting for their resettlement to a third country.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

From the introduction above, there are several problems, namely :

1. How to create social housing that can fulfill refugees' needs based on the humanity aspect?
2. How to create a form of social housing based on the diversity of the refugees?
3. How to create space and circulation on the social housing that can help surveillance on the building?

1.3 ISSUES

Several issues appear on this project, namely:

- **Refugee/Humanity:** Refugees are fleeing from a conflict country to a safe country. The number of conflicts countries make the number of refugees increasing every day intending to seek safety and escalate their livelihood.
- **Accessibility:** The lack of recognition of refugees in Indonesia makes it hard for them to get equal with Indonesian, especially in their basic needs. To create equality through its limitation, it needs access for them to get to facilities that can complete their basic needs.

1.4 AIMS and OBJECTIVES

The project aims to create housing for refugees while in Indonesia. So they can get an adequate standard of living before their resettlement to a third country. Besides that, the social housing can act as a learning center for the refugees to improve their skills and knowledge to help them in their new settlement.

The objectives are:

1. To meet the adequate basic living for the refugee such as food, clothing, housing, and health care
2. To give a facility for the refugee to improve their skill and knowledge

1.5 BENEFITS

The benefits that I want to achieve in this project are:

1. This project is expected to become a basis of refugee housing in Indonesia if Indonesia admits the refugee's right to housing one day.
2. This project is expected to give safety for both the refugee and Indonesian.

1.6 ORIGINALITY

The following is another student project with the topic of refugees housing as a comparison of the authenticity of Refugees Social Housing :

Table 1.1 Originality Table
Source: Personal Analysis

| NO | Project Title | Topic | Writer |
|----|---|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Penampungan Pengungsi Di Pulau Selayar, Sulawesi Selatan (Hasanuddin University/2020) | - | Amanda Apriani |
| 2. | Perancangan <i>Shelter</i> Bagi Pengungsi Luar Negeri Di Jakarta (Podomoro University/2018) | - | Meriska Patricia |
| 3. | Refugees Social Housing in Kemayoran, Jakarta (Soegijapranata Catholic University/2021) | Humanity Architecture | Zuhad Zaisyar |

From the following project title above, we can see that the existing project is a refugee shelter that is useful as a shelter for refugees, while in the project the author is working on, it is a shelter for refugees but also a place where refugees can be given their basic needs based on aspects of humanity.

1.7 SYSTEMATIC

Systematic of this theoretical and architectural programs is as follows :

CHAPTER I - INTRODUCTION

Describe the background, issues, design problems, objectives, and benefits, as well as systematic of Refugees social housing in Kemayoran Jakarta

CHAPTER II – GENERAL REPRESENTATION

Describe the location of the site, the condition of the site, and a general description of the function of the social housing building, as well as an explanation of the natural and artificial physical environment

CHAPTER III – ARCHITECTURAL PROGRAM ANALYSIS

Analyze and describe the study approach of architectural programs, both activity and space programming.

CHAPTER IV – PROBLEM DETERMINATION

Explain and describe the aspects of the problems and examine the potential and constraints related to architectural design.

CHAPTER V – THEORITICAL REVIEW

Contains a description of the literature review and theory that supports programming and design, both architectural and non-architectural.

CHAPTER VI – DESIGN FOUNDATION

Explain and describe the design approach and considerations in the process of designing and designing the function of the building.

