

ABSTRACT

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*Title : SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGE DESIGN IN SUKABUMI
FOR OPTIMIZATION OF INDONESIA'S FOSTER CARE
SYSTEM THROUGH A SALUTOGENIC
ARCHITECTURAL APPROACH*

SOS Children's Village or SOSCV is a place where children who experience neglect of care (by biological parents or relatives) in the form of a 'children's village' area. SOSCV has been developed in hundreds of countries and has nine branches in Indonesia since 1972. In one SOSCV area, there 12-15 houses occupied by 4-10 children with a foster mother. In 2020, the Ministry of Social Affairs issued instructions for the foster care program in Indonesia. There is an opportunity to help neglected children in Indonesia through architecture: SOSCV with a typology of children's villages. The presence of SOSCV in sheltering these children seems to be closely related to the implementation of salutogenic in the design aspect. Most likely, SOSCV has provided a built environment that improves the welfare of its children. This hypothesis can be identified through the application of design salutogenic, namely an architectural approach that demands an environment capable of enhancing human health. However, the salutogenic approach is universal design, so this study aims to identify how and to what extent where the application of salutogenic in the design process of SOSCV. The design indicators are 22 salutogenic design factors, which are then analyzed in conjunction with precedent studies from SOSCV India, Djibouti, and Aqaba, as well as direct research at SOSCV Jakarta. The results of the analysis are then adjusted to the design context to produce appropriate design criteria and then developed into a design simulation process. The results of this study indicate that salutogenic considerations are an important aspect in creating a living environment that can improve one's health and well-being, including in the design of SOS.

Keyword: SOSCV, children, health, well-being, salutogenic.