

Nutrition And Sanitation Interventions Through Community Engagement For Street Children: A Case Study Of Al-Ajyb

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Abstract: *This study is centered around enhancing nutrition and sanitation interventions by involving the community for the benefit of street children. The research takes place through community-based participatory research at the Al-Ajyb Child-Friendly School located in Pasar Sudimampir, Banjarmasin. The study investigates the interconnectedness of nutrition, sanitation, and health concerning street children and underscores the significance of early education and community engagement to address their distinct needs. Employing a blend of online and offline activities, the research brought together diverse stakeholders, including the Al-Ajyb Foundation, Banjarmasin Health Office, and the National Amil Zakat Agency of South Kalimantan Province, alongside educators and students from Al-Ajyb School. It delves into the challenges confronted by street children, encompassing issues of nutrition, hygiene, and constrained educational access. The research also spotlights the role of community-based interventions in fostering healthy behavior and enhancing awareness regarding the pivotal role of nutrition and sanitation. The study concludes with a pledge for collaborative endeavors among stakeholders to translate findings into tangible measures aimed at ameliorating the well-being and prospects of street children within the Sudimampir Market locality.*

Keywords: *Nutrition, Sanitation, Community, Street Children*

INTRODUCTION

The AL-AJYB Child-Friendly School is an acronym for "Anak Jalanan yang Baik." The purpose of establishing this school is to accompany early-age children who do not receive formal education in the Sudimampir Market area. Children in the Sudimampir market area do not fully receive their rights. They lack proper care and health services. The environment of their homes and shops used as classrooms is located in densely populated areas with poor water and sanitation facilities. These children are also exploited to work and contribute to their family's economy, even though they do so voluntarily. However, deep down, they still hold hope for experiencing a proper childhood.

The absence of education for young children in the Sudimampir market area deprives them of their rights to grow and develop well in various aspects, including moral and religious values, cognitive skills, socio-emotional development, language proficiency, physical motor skills, and the arts (Glauser, 2015). The limited conditions of their lives prevent them from expressing opinions or desires due to unfavorable circumstances, which are considered burdensome.

The presence of the AL-AJYB Child-Friendly School brings happiness to the challenging daily lives of these children and rekindles their hopes for a brighter future. Despite its modest conditions, the AL-AJYB Child-Friendly School strives to persist, holding onto noble objectives and genuine intentions. This is the main reason the researcher chose this support subject - to strengthen the existence of the AL-AJYB

Child-Friendly School and expand its beneficial impact. To achieve this, the school requires support from all segments of society, government, and academia, both morally and materially.

Before providing assistance, the researcher conducted one of the foundational activities known as "urun rembuk," a discussion involving various parties related to the AL-AJYB Child-Friendly School in the Sudimampir Market area. These parties included the head of the local community, community representatives, parents of the students, educators from the AL-AJYB Child-Friendly School, and the AL-AJYB foundation members. The purpose of this discussion was to map out the educational issues faced by residents in the Sudimampir Market area. Through this discussion, it was confirmed that the assistance theme is indeed a necessity and a concern of the community, and it is relevant to their lives. The discussion identified three important issues faced by the AL-AJYB Child-Friendly School: suitable learning facilities, learning materials, and Educational Play Tools (APE), as well as nutrition and sanitation issues. The discussion determined that nutrition and sanitation are the primary problems that need immediate solutions.

Several reasons were given for why nutrition and sanitation issues were prioritized in the discussion. Banjarmasin City, including the Sudimampir Market area, falls short in implementing the Community-Led Total Sanitation (STBM) program, despite its potential to enhance hygienic and sanitary behaviors among the community. Out of the 52 villages/neighborhoods in Banjarmasin, only 29 of them have implemented the STBM program, and even those have not reached maximum compliance. Additionally, only 65.6% of schools and health centers in Banjarmasin meet health requirements, which is lower than the provincial average of 75.2%. This is a concern, considering that Banjarmasin is the capital of South Kalimantan Province (Health Department, 2018). The participants of the discussion agreed that building the correct mindset, mentality, and habits regarding nutrition and sanitation is a priority, alongside improving physical infrastructure.

Nutrition knowledge and the implementation of a healthy lifestyle supported by clean water availability and proper sanitation are among the rights established by the United Nations. Considering the COVID-19 pandemic, the support subject has designated this issue as the central theme for the upcoming service. Another reason for choosing this issue is that enhancing children's nutrition knowledge and programs is a vital step in reducing stunting and its negative impacts. In Indonesia, stunting is a significant issue affecting the development of young children. The prevalence of stunting is alarming. In 2013, 37% of Indonesian children under 5 years old, nearly 9 million children, experienced stunting, according to the National Health Survey. This number significantly decreased to 27.67% in 2019. Several factors exacerbate child malnutrition including food vulnerability and poor eating patterns, reduced income and financial resources, limited healthcare services, disrupted education for children and adults, and unhealthy household environments.

The first factor is food vulnerability and poor eating patterns due to the closure of eateries and sales restrictions. This issue is compounded by food price concerns. Production and delivery restrictions can increase costs, and fears of shortages can lead to speculative hoarding (Reardon dkk., 2020). Limited access to fresh produce might lead children and families to rely more on processed and packaged foods that are cheaper and more affordable, high in sodium, and lacking nutritional value (Tester dkk., 2020), with detrimental health consequences.

The second factor is reduced income and financial resources. COVID-19 has pushed millions of households into economic distress, described as more devastating than the 2008 global financial crisis (Van der Ploeg, 2020). Oxfam estimates that half a billion people could be pushed into poverty (Barrett dkk., 2022), while the World Bank argues that 40-60 million people could fall into extreme poverty (Jafino dkk., 2020). Poverty prevents families from accessing nutritious food.

The third factor is limited healthcare services. Given the burdened healthcare system and shifting priorities at the primary care level, routine healthcare access for women and children is disrupted. Quality healthcare was a persistent challenge before COVID-19 (Kretchy dkk., 2021), and under current and ongoing conditions, targeted efforts for high-quality healthcare for those most in need are likely to regress. As a result, maternal and child health and the risk of malnutrition could dramatically increase, particularly if current conditions persist for an extended period.

The fourth factor is disrupted education for children and adults. Educational facilities, including primary, secondary, post-secondary, and special training institutions, have been nearly completely closed worldwide due to COVID-19 (Ali, 2020). One of the main effects of COVID-19 is exacerbating educational inequalities. Alternative forms of learning, such as online classrooms, web-based courses, and homeschooling, are inaccessible to most children in poor and developing countries. Yet, the benefits of health and nutrition education in enhancing family knowledge and reducing childhood stunting across generations are undeniable, consistently demonstrated in stunting case studies (Akseer dkk., 2020; Conway III dkk., 2020; Ntambara & Chu, 2021)

The fifth factor is unhealthy household environments. Building safe and healthy households and community environments, particularly related to clean water, proper sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), may have been overlooked in national agendas. However, now, WASH interventions are critical for safeguarding human health and preventing malnutrition (Momberg dkk., 2021). The most vulnerable communities are those in urban slums due to high population density and low socioeconomic status.

The goal of this nutrition and sanitation support program is to lay the foundation of proper nutrition and sanitation practices for the Al-Ajyb children and their parents, while fostering coordination with the community, including parents of the students and designated stakeholders. The hope is that children can fully access their rights, receive appropriate care and health services, and that parents can understand the importance of clean water and sanitation. The program also aims to educate about the significance of meeting nutritional needs in children.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This engagement utilizes the Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR) method. CBPR is a partnership approach to research that involves fair participation of community members, organizational representatives, researchers, and others in all aspects of the research process. All partners contribute expertise and share in decision-making (Coughlin dkk., 2017; Israel dkk., 2019).

The engagement for enhancing child nutrition and sanitation programs at the AL-AJYB Child-Friendly School in Sudimampir Market, Banjarmasin City, will be conducted through several phases with an equitable distribution of roles among researchers, stakeholders, and the supported subjects. The phases are as follows:

1. **Foundation Building:** Before entering this phase, researchers establish collaborations with various stakeholders, including the Banjarmasin City government, education and health departments, nutrition experts, educational practitioners, social and community practitioners, community leaders, AL-AJYB foundation executives, AL-AJYB Early Childhood Education (AUD) teachers, parents of students, academics, and students. In this phase, the goals and roles of all involved elements are negotiated. Each person presents important issues to be addressed, and then major issues are agreed upon. Subsequently, roles are assigned according to each individual's capacity. Researchers assist in explaining the contextual situation surrounding the issues and identifying goals for the support.
2. **Planning:** The core of this phase is negotiating perspectives to broaden stakeholder viewpoints. It involves formulating research questions, data collection methods, considering time and cost constraints, factoring in stakeholder opinions, and determining the data analysis plan.
3. **Data Collection:** This phase involves a co-learning process to make the data beneficial for designing changes. Data collection instruments can vary, adapted to field conditions. Instrument choices include opinion surveys, fishbone diagrams, Venn diagrams, ranking matrices, and others. Data is then analyzed through a series of organizational steps, categorizing, unit elaboration, synthesis, and pattern formation.
4. **Action Based on Findings:** The gathered information is disseminated through various means, formats, and strategies to raise community awareness and encourage stakeholders to take further action. The Action Plan for Supporting the AL-AJYB Child-Friendly School includes: fostering friendly relations with stakeholders; Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with stakeholders, parents of students, and the local community; audiences with relevant departments; development of nutrition and sanitation enhancement programs; logistic collaboration.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overview of the Service Location

Sudimampir Market is one of the oldest markets located in the heart of Banjarmasin City, designed with a traditional market concept. Sudimampir Market serves as a wholesale center in Banjarmasin, originating from the term "Soedi Mampir." According to Mansyur (2018), this term was first used in the *Poetri Hindia Magazine*, issue number 3/1909. The development of Sudimampir Market was initiated by Ir. Kartens in 1937. The construction took place in phases and was realized in 1942, approximately five years after the inception in 1937. Initially, Sudimampir Market was conceived as a new marketplace for trading vegetables and fish along the Martapura River.

The front part of Sudimampir Market was established with the collaboration of the Banjarmasin City Government and Borsumij Company. Multi-story concrete shop buildings were constructed, and between these buildings, two cinemas were erected: Bioskop Eendracht and Corrie, followed by Bioskop Rex. Additionally, there was an expansion of the surrounding roads and the construction of new shops. Alongside cinemas, there were various stores such as Radio & Electronics WA Van Joost, a cosmetics and women's beauty store Djokja Abdulgalib, Borneo Post and Bintan Borneo offices, and numerous other shops.

Sudimampir Market area was once destroyed by the Dutch, particularly the row of shops from Ujung Murung Market to Limar Market. This was aimed to prevent the Japanese from using these facilities, resulting in ownership status issues that continue to exist. Over time, Sudimampir Market faced various socio-cultural challenges, including overcrowding, lack of order, and a transient population seeking both legal and illegal means of livelihood. This has led to the rise of issues such as begging, busking, and school dropout among the offspring.

Conditions of the Supported Subjects

Around 25 students participate, with diverse backgrounds including 2 children classified as early childhood age and 23 children in primary school age. These 25 children are residents of the Sudimampir Market area, sometimes engaging in activities like begging, busking, and assisting their parents in selling or earning a livelihood. These children consistently participate in the Education program provided by AL-AJYB Child-Friendly School, covering Quranic lessons, reading, writing, and other educational activities. However, they do not fully enjoy their rights. They lack proper care and health services, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. The classroom environment is located in densely populated areas with poor water and sanitation availability. Due to their limited circumstances, these children often refrain from expressing their opinions or desires due to the perceived burden on their parents.

According to Bagong Suyanto (2019), the classification of street children can be divided into 3 categories: Children on the street, children of the street, and children from families of the street."

1. Children on the street: These are children who engage in economic activities as street workers while maintaining a strong connection with their parents. Some of their earnings from street work are given to their parents. Their role in this category is to help strengthen their family's economic support due to the poverty-related burdens that cannot be solely managed by both parents.
2. Children of the street: These are children who are fully engaged in street life, both socially and economically. Some of them still have a connection with their parents, but their meetings are irregular. Many of them are children who, for reasons often involving violence, have run away from home. Various studies indicate that children in this category are highly vulnerable to various forms of abuse, including social, emotional, physical, and sexual.
3. Children from families of the street: These are children who come from families that live on the streets. Although these children have a relatively strong family connection, their lives are unstable, moving from one place to another with all its risks. Their exposure to street life begins since infancy, even from before birth.

There are 3 models of street children intervention: street-based, center-based, and community-based. Each model has its own strengths and weaknesses. Community-based is a community-centered intervention model that emphasizes family functions and the potential of the entire community. The ultimate goal is to prevent children from becoming street children and to keep them within the family environment. Activities usually involve improving family income, providing child care education and guidance, ensuring children's access to education, leisure activities, and more. Street-based activities take place on the streets, where street children operate. The social message is to create companionship, support, and be friends who

listen to their grievances. Children who have lost regular contact with their families might find surrogate siblings or parents through social workers. Center-based involves activities in shelters for children who have severed ties with their families. These shelters become substitute family institutions, fulfilling children's needs such as health, education, skills, leisure time, food, shelter, work, and more. The Community-Based Street Children Intervention Model is one that aims to reunite children with their families and prevent them from becoming street children. The target audience is children who still have a connection with or live with their families. The intervention's foundation is focused on strengthening family functions, improving income, and utilizing community potential. Children receive formal and non-formal education, basic needs fulfillment, leisure activities, and more (Banaag, 2016; Haris & Saleh, 2021).

Expected Conditions

The hope is that these children can fully enjoy their rights, receive adequate care and health services, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. It's expected that these children, along with their parents and the surrounding community, can understand the importance of clean water and sanitation. Moreover, an understanding of the significance of meeting nutritional needs in children is desired. Researchers, stakeholders, and supported subjects have established several targets to be achieved through this CBPR approach:

1. Emphasize collaborative partnerships among community members, community organizations, healthcare providers, and researchers to generate knowledge and address local challenges faced by the AL-AJYB Child-Friendly School during the COVID-19 pandemic, specifically issues related to child nutrition and sanitation.
2. Improve the quality of life for early childhood students despite their low socioeconomic status.
3. Initiate policies related to the provision of clean water and sanitation for early childhood students.
4. Create an environment conducive to improving educational services for early childhood children in the Sudimampir Market area.
5. Build social capital, access networks, and continued collaboration, especially with relevant departments and local government, which can extend to a broader scope.

Action Stage in Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR)

Foundation Setting, Planning, Data Collection, and Coordination

During this phase, researchers identify and establish communication with various stakeholders, including the Banjarmasin city government through the health department, particularly in the areas of sanitation and nutrition, education practitioners, volunteer teachers of the Child-Friendly School (Sekolah Ramah Anak) program, social and community practitioners, local community leaders, the Al-Ajyb Foundation management, representatives of student parents, academics, and students. Several activities carried out in this phase include:

1. Coordination Meeting with Child-Friendly School Representatives, Al-Ajyb Foundation, and Student Volunteers

A meeting was held on July 27, 2022, at Cangkir Kopi Pal 7, Banjar Regency. The participants of the meeting included the support team, HMJ PIAUD (Early Childhood Education Student Association), Al-Ajyb Foundation, and the managers of the Child-Friendly School in the Sudimampir Market Area. The meeting took place from 11:00 AM to 2:30 PM local time with the agenda of aligning the vision and mission of the support program.

The meeting commenced with a presentation by the team leader regarding the support activities for improving nutrition and sanitation among children at the Child-Friendly School of Al-Ajyb. The initial part of the meeting focused on how the team could establish rapport with the students' parents and seek permission to implement nutrition and sanitation support at the Al-Ajyb Child-Friendly School.

In line with the team leader's presentation, input from the Al-Ajyb Foundation and the managers of the Child-Friendly School highlighted the socio-cultural context and community expectations concerning the involvement of third parties in assisting the marginalized. Generally, street children, particularly those around Sudimampir Market, are negatively stereotyped and often not accepted by society, even seen as disrupting public order. People usually care about providing instant aid like giving money, but not about sustained programs, especially during the pandemic. For street children, the pandemic doesn't deter their survival efforts as their priority is to sustain themselves and have food. Hence, it's important to educate through support programs conducted by the Early Childhood Education Program team, ensuring that children feel cared for and motivated to realize the importance of education for their future.

According to the analysis, the lives of street children are frequently depicted as marginalized, vulnerable, and prone to exploitation. They are marginalized due to the "types of jobs" they engage in, which lack clear career paths, are undervalued, and generally do not promise a secure future, such as begging, street performing, casual labor, and more. They are considered exploitable because they typically hold a weak negotiating position, are subordinate, and are easily subject to arbitrary treatment by those in more powerful social positions. Additionally, an area requiring attention is the emergency classroom space they use for learning activities. This classroom is located in a former movie theater in Sudimampir Market, Banjarmasin City, and serves as the sole learning space for children in the Child-Friendly School.

According to the managers of Al-Ajyb Sudimampir Child-Friendly School, economic factors are the primary influencers of street children's lives. These children function as breadwinners on the streets. The school has been operating as a child-friendly school through self-funding, treating the children like family to introduce them to rules, values, norms, religious education, and to reduce their engagement in street life or even eventually detach them from it. However, the reality is that these children are not entirely detached from street life; at times, they still go back to the streets as they find it easy to earn money to meet their needs.

The meeting concluded with various agreements, including continuing discussions with stakeholders or community representatives from the

Sudimampir Market area, organizing webinars/seminars with nutrition experts, and proceeding with Focus Group Discussions involving relevant institutions to ensure the success of the nutrition and sanitation support program for the children of the Al-Ajyb Child-Friendly School.

2. Discussion with Community Representatives and Student Parents

A discussion with community representatives and parents of students was held on August 2, 2022, at one of the shop-house residences in the Sudimampir Market Area, Banjarmasin City. The house in question is not a permanent residence but a "borrowed" house within the Sudimampir Market that is not currently in use. The lead researcher began by explaining the purpose of the mentoring activities. The intended mentoring is a process of establishing social relationships between facilitators and targets, in this case, street children from the Al-Ajyb Child-Friendly School in Banjarmasin City. The mentoring activities involve providing facilities to identify integrity, solve problems, and encourage the growth of initiative in decision-making processes, thereby stimulating the potential of street children, especially in understanding the importance of nutrition and sanitation for their lives.

During the mentoring process, the research team only provides guidance, advice, and consultation assistance, and they do not have greater authority. The researcher emphasized that mentoring is an activity that can mean guidance and teaching, making the status of both parties (the mentor and the mentee) equal, and avoiding any dichotomy between superior and subordinate. This means the mentor's role is limited to providing alternatives, suggestions, and consultative support, not decision-making. Hence, the active role of the community as the mentee is highly anticipated.

The researcher then explained that one of the objectives of this mentoring is to conduct outreach activities for the people around Sudimampir regarding sanitation and nutrition, with the aim of serving as a medium for transferring knowledge about sanitation and nutrition to raise awareness of proper child growth and development. The follow-up to this activity is the involvement of parents and students from the Al-Ajyb Child-Friendly School in future meetings.

Many aspects were uncovered and gained from this activity, including their need for attention to their children's future to receive "Education" as preparation for their future lives. They are aware of the limitations they face, including knowledge and economic constraints. Community representatives also expressed that the deteriorated building conditions combined with extremely poor sanitation pose challenges due to their limited resource capacity. They have to use the river for their toileting needs, despite the considerable distance from the emergency classroom to the river.

Parents emphasized that most of them only completed primary school and reside in uninhabited shop-houses. Some help shop owners, while others have professions like "entertainers," beggars, street performers, and more. They expressed the desire for their children to continue receiving educational values even if not formally enrolled in school, as well as the necessities needed by the children around Sudimampir Market, such as vitamins, since the children there do not have regular meals.

3. Webinar on the Importance of Nutrition and Sanitation

This activity took place on October 4, 2022, conducted both online and offline. The webinar session was conducted online, while the offline session was held in person with parents and students of the Al-Ajyb Child-Friendly School, along with educational and play activities focused on strengthening sanitation and nutrition education. Approximately 150 participants attended online, and 40 participants attended in person. Parents gathered at a location to collectively listen to the presentation session by the guest speaker, Dr. dr. Hj. Siti Wasilah, M.Si, Med.

The event began with an opening speech from the lead researcher, Dra. Hj. Ikta Yarliani, M.Pd, outlining the purpose of the webinar program. This event aimed to reinforce the ongoing community service mentoring program on child nutrition and sanitation in the Al-Ajyb Child-Friendly School in Sudimampir Market, Banjarmasin City, by the Early Childhood Islamic Education faculty of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. It was based on the understanding that health and nutrition are crucial for every child, particularly for street children who require attention. The follow-up to previous activities needed to be reinforced by imparting an understanding to parents, specifically regarding the mentoring program for children at the Al-Ajyb Child-Friendly School.

The webinar continued with a message from UIN Antasari's Vice Rector 3, Dr. Hj. Nida Mufidah, M.Pd, representing the Rector. In her address, she expressed support for the conducted activities and encouraged everyone present to seriously engage with the content presented by the guest speaker. The program then featured a storytelling video about the Al-Ajyb Child-Friendly School in Sudimampir Market, Banjarmasin City.

As the main guest speaker, Dr. dr. Hj. Siti Wasilah, M.Si, Med., is a lecturer at the Faculty of Medicine, Lambung Mangkurat University, Banjarmasin. She completed her undergraduate medical degree at the Faculty of Medicine, Lambung Mangkurat University, her master's degree in Biomedical Science with a concentration in Traveling Genetics at Diponegoro University, Semarang, the Ciomas essential program, and training in hospitals in Singapore, as well as her doctoral degree in Medicine from Brawijaya University.

The speaker began by acknowledging the nearly two-year-long pandemic and how adaptation has become a daily routine. This pandemic has posed challenges for parents to protect their families, where mothers are often seen as superheroes for their families. However, she emphasized that child responsibility is shared and that fathers must also play a role in instilling discipline. The speaker stressed the importance of mutual care and protection among families, and how President Jokowi's directives and the government's emphasis on health protocols are part of the Clean and Healthy Living Behavior (PHBS) campaign.

She explained that PHBS is aimed at realizing healthy living from an individual's cultural perspective. Knowledge is vital for individuals and collectives to engage in clean and healthy living practices. Through knowledge, individuals can develop and maintain clean and healthy behaviors. For children, she emphasized the importance of discipline and how parents should model behaviors for their children.

Regarding nutrition, she discussed how nutritional intake is key to building strong immunity and ensuring overall health. She addressed sanitation, urging the audience to maintain cleanliness, including keeping everyday items

sanitized. Parents who attended the event collectively absorbed the content presented by the speaker. Besides the seminar, a volunteer team composed of teachers, lecturers, and students engaged children from the Al-Ajyb Child-Friendly School in play-based learning about nutrition and sanitation.

One of the health problems faced by street children is malnutrition due to irregular eating habits and an imbalance between activity and food intake. Malnutrition affects growth, thinking, and all aspects of life. The main activities of street children, such as begging and street vending, are accompanied by irregular working hours, leading them to consume more calories compared to children living with their families. Physical activity combined with unbalanced eating habits can lead to malnutrition. If nutritional needs and health statuses are not met, street children could become a lost generation.

To address this issue, educational sessions were initiated for children, including providing them with nutritionally valuable food and essential hygiene items like soap and toothpaste. At the end of the event, children extended gratitude to all participants, especially the main speaker.

4. Focus Group Discussion with Al-Ajyb Foundation, Banjarmasin Health Department, and Provincial Zakat Agency

This event was held on October 28, 2022, featuring speakers from the Al-Ajyb Foundation, the Banjarmasin City Health Department represented by Yanuar Diansyah, S.KM., M.Kes, and Risa Ariani, S.Kep., M.M., and from the National Zakat Amil Agency of South Kalimantan Province represented by Nur Huda Fikri and Abdul Hakim. Also present were teachers from the Al-Ajyb Child-Friendly School (SRA) in Sudimampir Market, Banjarmasin, lecturers, and PIAUD (Early Childhood Islamic Education) students from UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

The event began with a presentation from the lead researcher, outlining the progress of the activities up to the day of the Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Following this, responses were given by the three stakeholders who attended the event. A representative from the Al-Ajyb Foundation mentioned their continuous efforts to advocate for the hopes and motivation of street children at the Al-Ajyb Child-Friendly School in Sudimampir Market, Banjarmasin. They appreciated the FGD event with other stakeholders, aiming to shed light and provide information to realize various programs that benefit street children. They also highlighted the conditions of the children as students and the limitations of teaching volunteers in terms of resources and facilities.

The second respondent from the Banjarmasin City Health Department discussed factors that need attention, such as the economic and educational capabilities of parents that influence nutrition and sanitation fulfillment. According to the Health Department, there are generally two approaches: the need for intervention and cross-sector collaboration. Intervention is necessary if a child is experiencing conditions like stunting. Nearby health facilities can monitor nutrition and health periodically (with assurance), instill Clean and Healthy Living Behavior (PHBS), and provide balanced nutritional meals. The creation of meals can involve requesting menus from health centers and further implementing them as community job opportunities. Follow-up activities can collaborate with various sectors, including the Education Department, Civil Registry Office, and other relevant departments regarding relocation issues,

obtaining health assurance (social services) (National Health Insurance, Local Budget), aid from social affairs, and clean water availability. Data mapping is a priority, serving as the foundational data for follow-up actions in other sectors. Data mapping can involve assistance from the Civil Registry Office for individuals without ID cards. Data collection includes statistics like the number of babies, pregnant women, households, adolescents, children attending school, children with disabilities, and more.

The subsequent response from Baznas (National Zakat Amil Agency) pledged readiness to contribute by assisting the Child-Friendly School, which could include community empowerment programs, business capital, tuition fees/scholarships, basic necessities, spiritual guidance, and premises support. The event concluded with a consensus among all parties to collaborate in implementing the FGD outcomes in more concrete forms, to be initiated by the Al-Ajyb Child-Friendly School in Sudimampir Market, Banjarmasin.

Throughout these activities, the goal was to enhance community engagement and empower stakeholders to contribute to the improvement of child nutrition and sanitation in the Al-Ajyb Child-Friendly School program in the Sudimampir Market area of Banjarmasin. The activities aimed to provide education, resources, and support to parents, students, and the community at large.

Reflection and Follow-Up Recommendations

Reflection

The Al Ajyb Foundation was established in 2018, but its struggle began in the same year. The motivation behind its establishment was the young street musicians in Banjarmasin who desired a better life. Eventually, they decided to establish the foundation and initiated a movement for child-friendly schools for street children in the Sudimampir market area.

The learners at SRA Al-Ajyb are children from Sudimampir market area, categorized as early childhood and elementary school students. Some of these children work while studying, such as searching for onions or performing as clowns, street musicians, and even beggars. Most of them are the children of traders who reside there. Their work is driven by economic necessity.

The child-friendly school, SRA Al-Ajyb, received a significant response from the community in Sudimampir market, and parents were very supportive. This was evident through the provision of a learning space for the children in Sudimampir market, even under "emergency" conditions. The program's activities focus on strengthening reading skills, play, and various learning activities, including reading the Quran.

The foundation of the child-friendly school is to introduce child-friendly education and prioritize education based on trust. This is important due to the backgrounds of the local residents and the children in Sudimampir market who have not yet received quality and enjoyable education. Therefore, the goal is to make education truly enjoyable and beneficial for both the children and parents in Sudimampir market.

Follow-Up Recommendations

Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR) is a collaborative approach that involves active engagement between researchers and community members to address specific issues or challenges. In the context of Al-Ajyb Institution and its

efforts to increase sanitation awareness among street children, several effective CBPR activities were undertaken.

One effective CBPR activity could have been conducting sanitation workshops tailored to the needs and understanding of street children. These workshops could include interactive sessions on the importance of hygiene, proper handwashing techniques, and maintaining clean surroundings. The engagement of the children themselves, along with the use of visual aids and hands-on demonstrations, would enhance the effectiveness of these workshops. This intervention would directly address the lack of proper sanitation practices among street children and help build their awareness and skills.

Involving street children in the design and planning of sanitation facilities can be a powerful CBPR approach. Children's insights and preferences can inform the creation of facilities that are practical, user-friendly, and culturally relevant. This collaborative process empowers street children and ensures that the facilities meet their needs. It also fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility for maintaining the facilities.

Utilizing creative mediums such as street art, drama, or storytelling can effectively convey sanitation messages to street children. Collaborating with local artists or theater groups, and involving children in the creation and delivery of these campaigns, can make the messages more relatable and engaging. Interactive sessions where children themselves participate in creating awareness materials can promote a deeper understanding of sanitation practices.

Engaging street children in community clean-up activities can have a dual impact. It not only helps improve the physical environment but also educates children about the consequences of poor sanitation. Through hands-on involvement, children can experience the immediate benefits of clean surroundings and gain a better understanding of the link between hygiene and health.

Peer education programs, where older street children act as mentors and role models for their peers, can be effective in spreading sanitation awareness. Trained older children can conduct educational sessions, share personal experiences, and provide guidance on adopting healthy sanitation habits. This approach leverages the influence of peer relationships and creates a safe space for learning.

A critical aspect of effective CBPR is continuous monitoring and evaluation of interventions. Regular assessments of street children's sanitation practices, knowledge retention, and behavioral changes are necessary to measure the impact of the interventions. This feedback loop helps in refining strategies, identifying challenges, and ensuring that the efforts are leading to sustainable improvements.

Collaborating with local schools or educational institutions to integrate sanitation awareness into the formal curriculum can extend the reach and impact of CBPR activities. Incorporating hygiene education into subjects like science or health can ensure that children receive consistent messages about sanitation.

In the context of Al-Ajyb Institution's CBPR activities, interventions could have included a combination of these approaches. The key to success lies in the active involvement of street children throughout the process – from planning and design to implementation and evaluation. This participatory approach ensures that interventions are relevant, impactful, and sustainable, ultimately leading to increased sanitation awareness and improved hygiene practices among street children.

Discussion

This Community service delves into the intricate connections and pressing significance of interventions relating to nutrition, sanitation, and health for street children in the context of the Al-Ajyb Institution. This Community service underscores the interdependence of these three domains, emphasizing how proper nutrition, access to clean sanitation facilities, and maintaining good health are deeply intertwined. It underscores the critical nature of these elements in fostering overall well-being among street children, as malnutrition and unsanitary conditions can lead to various health challenges (World Health Organization, 2019).

This Community service also highlights the pivotal role of early education in instilling healthy behaviors. By educating young children about hygiene practices, nutritional choices, and the importance of a clean environment, it seeks to establish a solid foundation for lifelong habits that promote well-being (Fernandez, 2020). This proactive approach aims to empower children to make informed decisions about their health and hygiene (Ogata & Hayes, 2014).

Moreover, This Community service addresses the adverse impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the nutritional, sanitation, and health aspects of street children's lives. It identifies how factors such as reduced access to healthcare, disrupted education, and compromised living conditions have been exacerbated by the pandemic, potentially aggravating existing challenges faced by these children (Ntambara & Chu, 2021; Zhu dkk., 2022).

This Community service introduces community-based interventions as a viable strategy. By engaging families, communities, and schools, these approaches work towards addressing the multifaceted challenges encountered by street children (Kimbrough-Melton & Melton, 2015). This involves strengthening family bonds, creating better income opportunities, ensuring access to education, and promoting healthy behaviors. By involving the broader community, these interventions aim to cultivate a supportive environment that enhances the well-being of street children. Furthermore, this Community service outlines three distinct models for classifying street children based on their level of engagement with street life and their family relationships. This classification system is pivotal in designing tailored interventions that cater to the specific needs of each group (Aptekar & Stoecklin, 2014).

This Community service culminates by presenting the community-based model as an effective avenue for addressing the needs of street children. This model prioritizes bolstering families, enhancing income opportunities, and utilizing community resources to prevent children from resorting to life on the streets. This approach aligns with the overarching idea that addressing the challenges faced by street children should initiate from within families and communities (Wessells, 2015).

CONCLUSION

The Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR) undertaken in this study shed light on the pressing concerns and unique challenges faced by street children in the Sudimampir Market area. The participation of around 25 students, spanning early childhood and primary school ages, unveiled the diversity of their backgrounds and experiences. Engaged in activities such as begging, busking, and assisting their parents in livelihood activities, these children strive to engage in education through the AL-AJYB Child-Friendly School program. Nevertheless, their rights and well-being are not fully realized. The study's foundation was built upon collaboration and communication with multiple stakeholders, including the city government, health department, education practitioners, volunteer teachers,

community leaders, and the Al-Ajyb Foundation. This collective effort enabled the formulation of coordinated strategies to address critical issues related to nutrition, sanitation, and education for these marginalized children.

Through actions like webinars and focus group discussions, the study facilitated the dissemination of crucial information about nutrition and sanitation to the stakeholders involved. By engaging with the Al-Ajyb Foundation, the Banjarmasin Health Department, and the Provincial Zakat Agency, the study aimed to drive actionable changes that could enhance the well-being and prospects of these street children. The CBPR approach underscored the importance of recognizing the voices and needs of the community, particularly those of the street children themselves. While challenges like poor water and sanitation availability, crowded classroom environments, and limited parental support persist, the study's collaborative nature has the potential to bring about positive change by leveraging the collective strengths and resources of various stakeholders. As such, this research contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of the issues affecting street children in the Sudimampir Market area and paves the way for informed interventions and policies aimed at improving their lives and future prospects.

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