

Increasing Children's Preparedness, Especially Street Children By Children's Friends In Dealing With The Covid-19 Pandemic Disaster Through Educative Learning And Healing

Agus Mulyana¹⁾, Kusuma²⁾, Ernalem Bangun³⁾, Pujo Widodo⁴⁾, Wilopo⁵⁾
^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5)} Disaster Management Study Program, Indonesia Defense University, Bogor

*Corresponding Author
Email: wilopo02@gmail.com

Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic is affecting all age groups from young children to the elderly. Children are a population that is included in the vulnerable group category. Through Healing and Education activities. The Jakarta Sahabat Anak Foundation seeks to reduce the impact of Covid-19 by providing direct assistance which is expected to contribute to the three main components of disaster management, namely prevention, direct response and recovery. The purpose of this study is to analyze the educative learning model and examine its implementation efforts to increase children's preparedness for the Covid-19 pandemic in order to support national resilience. The research method used is a case study qualitative method supported by data that has been obtained from observations, interviews and document studies, then analyzed, and the findings are obtained. The results of this study are that educative learning is known to be one of the tools that can increase children's preparedness in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic. The Sahabat Anak Foundation is able to take appropriate actions to respond to the Covid-19 pandemic situation as a national disaster. Educational learning initiated by the Sahabat Anak Foundation is an activity that can help children in the process of adaptation, entertainment and learning in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic. The results of this study can be used as material for further research with the latest data so that it is more comprehensive.

Keywords: *Educative Learning, Children's Friends, Street Children, Covid-19*

INTRODUCTION

The non-natural disasters of the Covid-19 pandemic have affected all age groups, from children to the elderly. Referring to Law number 24 of 2007 article 55 (2), vulnerable groups consist of:

- a) Infants, toddlers and children;
- b) Mothers who are pregnant or breastfeeding;
- c) People with disabilities; And
- d) Older people.

Fulfillment of the rights of vulnerable groups is also regulated in Law number 39 of 1999 article 5 (3) which explains that everyone who belongs to a vulnerable group has the right to receive greater care and protection in their own department.

Based on research conducted by Huang (2020), it is said that children are a population that is included in the vulnerable group because the child's immune function is immature, children can have a more diverse range of symptoms, and are susceptible to respiratory system infections. In She's research (2020) it was also explained that children are said to be a vulnerable group because they can be infected through contact with close family and cannot clearly describe their health conditions or contact history.

Apart from being included in the vulnerable group category, children are also national assets, as part of the younger generation, children have a very strategic role as important assets for the success of a nation. Mona (2016) states that in the Indonesian context, children are followers of the ideals of the nation's struggle. In addition, children are the hope of their

parents, the hope of the nation and the state, the carriers of the baton for development and play a strategic role, with special characteristics or qualities that guarantee the existence of the nation and state in the future.

Covid-19 disease has a fairly good assessment of the development of children's symptoms, because most infected children can recover from mild illness and rarely develop into severe disease of the lower respiratory tract (Mustafa, 2020). However, children are at risk of experiencing complications due to Covid-19 such as severe respiratory problems and experiencing emergency conditions due to disruption of blood flow due to infection (Sankar, 2020).

Children's susceptibility to disease is also explained in other studies, namely children will have a high risk if there are congenital disease conditions such as asthma which can damage lung function and even cause cancer. A high risk can also be caused when children are in an environment that encourages the spread of the Covid-19 virus, such as areas with difficult access to clean water, children who are in hospital due to long-term medical treatment, and children who live in a crowded home environment (Pathak, 2020).

Preparedness is not only carried out by medical personnel or the government, but also by each individual community. Hilar (2015) states that various preparedness actions taken by governments, organizations, communities, communities and individuals must be feasible and able to respond to disaster situations quickly and appropriately.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) also pay special attention to the problems faced by children during the Covid-19 pandemic, namely non-governmental organizations engaged in education and child protection, such as the Sahabat Anak Foundation. This institution hopes that children can participate in the care and treatment of Covid-19. In collaboration with government, seek to create a sustainable change through improved policies and services that also protect children during or in the context of developmental disasters. Through education and resilience programs, the Sahabat Anak Foundation seeks to reduce the impact of Covid-19 in Indonesia by providing direct assistance which is expected to contribute to the three main components of disaster management, namely prevention, direct response and recovery which are carried out at the local and national levels.

Departing from this background, it is important to complete disaster education guidelines, especially for children which do not yet cover non-natural disasters, especially disease outbreaks, it is necessary to conduct research on increasing community preparedness, especially early childhood in dealing with non-natural disasters, namely the Covid-19 pandemic through educative learning to support government programs

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative method using a descriptive approach. The qualitative research method is a type of method for describing, the meaning that a number of individuals or groups of people ascribe to social or humanitarian issues (Creswell 2013:4-5). In this study, narrating educational learning conducted by the Sahabat Anak Foundation to increase children's preparedness during the Covid-19 pandemic. The author explores and interprets "Increasing Children's Preparedness to Face the Covid-19 Pandemic Disaster through Educative Learning with the Sahabat Anak Foundation to Support Government Programs" to accurately describe the characteristics of several phenomena, groups or individuals and community organizations/institutions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

An Educational Model for Increasing Children's Preparedness for the Covid-19 Pandemic

Sahabat Anak Foundation carries out Healing and Education Children activities. This activity supports children to create works of art as a form of expression and relaxation at the same time. Children can draw, shape candles, or create other works of art in hopes that they can manage stress. By doing art activities, relaxation activities, and stress relievers children feel entertained, relaxed, and happy. Children may not have an in-depth understanding of mental health, but through educational and healing activities they have actually learned to treat their psychological condition.

This program aims to foster a sense of concern from an early age to start learning to care for mental health through activities they like. Educational learning carried out by the Sahabat Anak Foundation itself is given to children without any element of coercion so that children are happy and willing to do these activities. In conducting educational learning activities, it's not just to teach children how to make art – the goal is to give children opportunities to express themselves, however they want, and for those expressions to be supported and understood by caring adults.

Then, in accordance with the Disaster Risk Prevention and Reduction Education module made by the Ministry of Education and Culture, educative learning and healing contribute especially to indicators for knowledge and skills parameters. Where it can be discussed the relationship of each element in these parameters, namely:

1. The Sahabat Anak Foundation provides social support in the form of educative learning and healing to help minimize the risk of the Covid-19 pandemic for street children. Efforts are being made to provide information on how to prevent the spread of Covid-19. Educational and healing learning can be used to teach students how to deal with the stress and anxiety that may arise during an emergency situation, as well as how to take care of their mental health and that of others. Besides that, this activity also encourages empathy and social solidarity among children. This lesson can help students understand the importance of working together and supporting each other during the Covid-19 pandemic, as well as strengthening solidarity and social care among them.
2. The distribution of books and education by the Sahabat Anak Foundation can be an effective means of increasing children's early readiness in dealing with emergency situations, such as the Covid-19 pandemic. Street children are taught how to express their feelings and also tell the meaning of the works they have made. Through these activities, the ability to communicate effectively during emergency situations is trained. This lesson can help students and school staff understand the importance of effective communication during an emergency, and how to communicate clearly and in a timely manner with others. This includes conveying important information, avoiding the spread of misinformation, and providing emotional support to others.
3. Educational and healing activities for street children make them feel better prepared and more confident in dealing with emergency situations.
4. Educational and healing activities for street children help increase social awareness and empathy for people affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. Children can also learn about the importance of social support and how to provide effective support to those in need. With learning and social support from the Sahabat Anak Foundation on the importance of maintaining mental health, it helps reduce the anxiety and uncertainty that may be felt by them during a pandemic.

The program was initiated by the Sahabat Anak Foundation which involved the participation of street children as objects/targets for increasing intelligence and a sense of concern for others, especially in the world of children during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Application of Educative Learning to Improve Street Children's Preparedness in Facing the Covid-19 Pandemic

In the educational learning activities carried out by the Sahabat Anak Foundation, the implementation carried out by the institution is in accordance with the definition of educative learning. According to Zulkifli, learning and games are activities that are chosen by themselves without any element of coercion, without being pressured by a sense of responsibility and having no specific goal but learning itself. The Sahabat Anak Foundation as an organization is taking actions that are able to respond appropriately to the Covid-19 pandemic situation as a national disaster. The preciseness here means the method used by the institution, namely through fun educational learning so that children's understanding of the Covid-19 pandemic can be well absorbed by children.

According to (IDEP, 2007) the purpose of preparedness is divided into 4 things. The first is to reduce the likelihood of a threat occurring. With educational learning conducted by the Sahabat Anak Foundation, the threat of children being exposed to viruses can be reduced. They can be trained to use masks and wash their hands. One of the program activities is the provision of activity support equipment and textbooks, story books that support children to make works of art as a form of expression and at the same time relaxation.

Second, vulnerability can be reduced if the community is prepared, it will be easier to carry out rescue actions when a disaster occurs. The third is to reduce the consequences of a threat, you need to have preparations so that you can act quickly in the event of a disaster. Children, especially street children, may not have an in-depth understanding of mental health, but by doing educational and healing activities, they have actually learned to treat their psychological condition. Educational learning prepares children to face the Covid-19 pandemic, so that children can be invited to work together to protect themselves and their families from exposure to the virus.

Fourth, depending on the scale of the disaster and the capacity of the community, disaster management can be carried out within the community itself or in cooperation with the surrounding community if necessary. In this case, the Sahabat Anak Foundation is working with the government and the community to increase street children's intelligence and preparedness in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic.

In this case, the Sahabat Anak Foundation is working with the community to increase the knowledge and skills of street children in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic. The Sahabat Anak Foundation organizes activities to support the mental and psychosocial health of elementary and junior high school children in Central Jakarta.

In addition, the goal of the Sahabat Anak Foundation is to improve the intelligence and knowledge as well as the mental and psychosocial health of street children during the critical period of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Therefore, as part of preventive measures to combat the Covid-19 disease outbreak, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia has prepared a new guide on how to prepare for corona virus infection. Referring to these guidelines, Sahabat Anak Foundation plays a role in community empowerment, especially through educative learning for street children. To determine performance indicators that improve disaster preparedness in early childhood is based on the Disaster Risk Reduction and Prevention Training Module prepared by the Ministry of Education and Culture in collaboration with UNICEF in 2015.

Disaster education indicators used to assess children's preparedness for the Covid-19 situation are: Indicators for Disaster Preparedness School Parameters regarding Knowledge and Skills.

1. Indicators for Parameters of Knowledge and Skills.
The efforts made by the Sahabat Anak Foundation are inviting street children to minimize disaster risk in their environment through educative learning. In addition, this educative learning also teaches children to prepare for and care for their mental and psychosocial health both now and in the future. Street children who receive psychosocial support activities through educational learning by the Sahabat Anak Foundation, previously only knew about the social restriction policy according to recommendations given by the government through the media they heard and saw. The implementation of government policies on Covid-19 with educational learning for street children conducted by the Sahabat Anak Foundation helps children understand the importance of complying with these regulations in order to support preparedness efforts in the community.
2. Indicators for Emergency Response Plan Parameters:
Provision of masks, availability of clean water and soap for washing hands as an effort to reduce risk. In terms of providing understanding, the Sahabat Anak Foundation takes on the role of making street children understand more about what to do if at any time a wave of the virus spreads through the educational learning tools provided.
3. Indicators for Resource Mobilization Parameters.
Regarding this indicator, the Sahabat Anak Foundation works together with the community to collect street children to be given educational learning and a psychosocial understanding of Covid-19 pandemic preparedness.

The link between Yaysan Sahabat Anak's educational learning and the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, which is based on four priority actions including:

1. Understand disaster risk. With educational learning aimed at street children by the Sahabat Anak Foundation, not only the mental health and psychosocial aspects of street children are met, but street children can also understand the risks of Covid-19 well without fear. Street children are taught to protect themselves by wearing masks and washing their hands during the Covid-19 pandemic. This will form the resilience and preparedness of street children in facing the Covid-19 pandemic.
2. Strengthen disaster risk governance to manage risk. The Sahabat Anak Foundation does not directly make policies for managing the risk of the Covid-19 pandemic, but with educational learning that aims to improve the preparedness and mental health of street children, this indirectly has a significant role in managing the risk of the Covid-19 pandemic, especially at school, home, and the surrounding environment.
3. Invest in disaster risk reduction. The investment made by the Sahabat Anak Foundation is to increase street children's preparedness to face the Covid-19 pandemic and future crisis conditions. Street children are part of Indonesian children who are an investment in the future that must be given optimal understanding and knowledge, so that in the future the resilience of Indonesian society can be well formed.
4. Improve disaster preparedness for effective response. The preparedness of street children in facing the Covid-19 pandemic carried out by the Sahabat Anak Foundation is one of the efforts for the success of responding to the Covid-19 pandemic disaster.

CONCLUSION

One of the activities to increase the preparedness of street children during the Covid-19 pandemic is educational learning to support street children in making works of art as a form of expression and at the same time relaxation. By doing these activities, they actually have learned to treat their psychological condition. This habit is useful for developing children's resilience in dealing with stressful situations like now or other pressures in the future in their lives.

Educative learning is considered as one of the tools that can increase children's preparedness in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic because learning is a fun activity, without any coercion, without being pressured by a sense of responsibility and does not have a specific goal but learning itself.

The Sahabat Anak Foundation as an organization is taking actions that are able to respond appropriately to the Covid-19 pandemic situation as a national disaster. The preciseness here refers to the method used by Yayasan Sahabat Anak, namely through fun educational learning so that street children can absorb children's understanding of the Covid-19 pandemic. Street children as a vulnerable group sometimes become objects that are excluded in handling the pandemic, even though the risk of transmission to children at school, at home and in the environment where they play is also high. In the concept of disaster risk reduction, one of the highest risks in society that needs to be managed is vulnerable groups, namely children, vulnerable ages, and disabilities. Street children as a vulnerable group are a group of people who are at high risk because they are in situations and conditions that make it impossible to prepare for disaster risks or threats. This is what underlies the Sahabat Anak Foundation to involve street children by providing educative lessons to increase their preparedness both in terms of self-protection as well as their mental and psychosocial readiness in facing a pandemic situation.

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