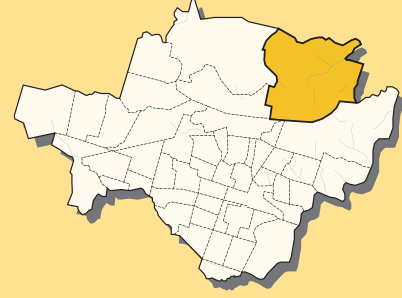


# MOJOSONGO ATLAS

## What's happening in Mojosongo?

Mojosongo is a very large Kelurahan in north Solo. Most of the residents are newcomers and many resettled here from flood prone areas of the city. A national government housing project provided new infrastructure for expansion.

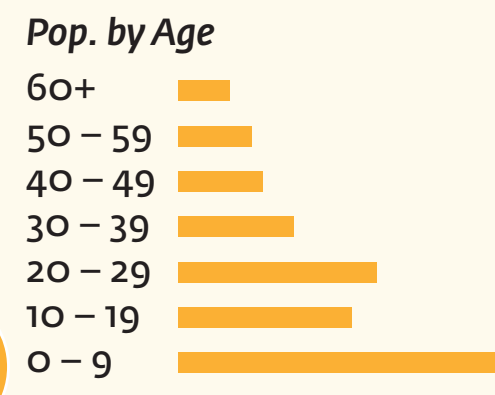


Mojosongo's Location in Solo

This Mini Atlas collects information about Mojosongo so everyone can see and understand what is going on. Information

### MOJOSONGO PROFILE

Population = 45,080  
# Households (HH) = 11,145  
Average HH size = 4.0



about the condition of services can help people discuss what they want from the annual participatory budgeting process, *musrenbang*. Our goal is to make citizens more informed about their communities.

# ASSETS

## What are Kelurahan assets?

- ✓ Available land for new development
- ✓ High sanitation levels
- ✓ Employment opportunities in factories and market

## What are potential issues?

- ✓ Infrastructure required if there is new development
- ✓ Poor rubbish collection management
- ✓ Need for resettlement services for newcomers

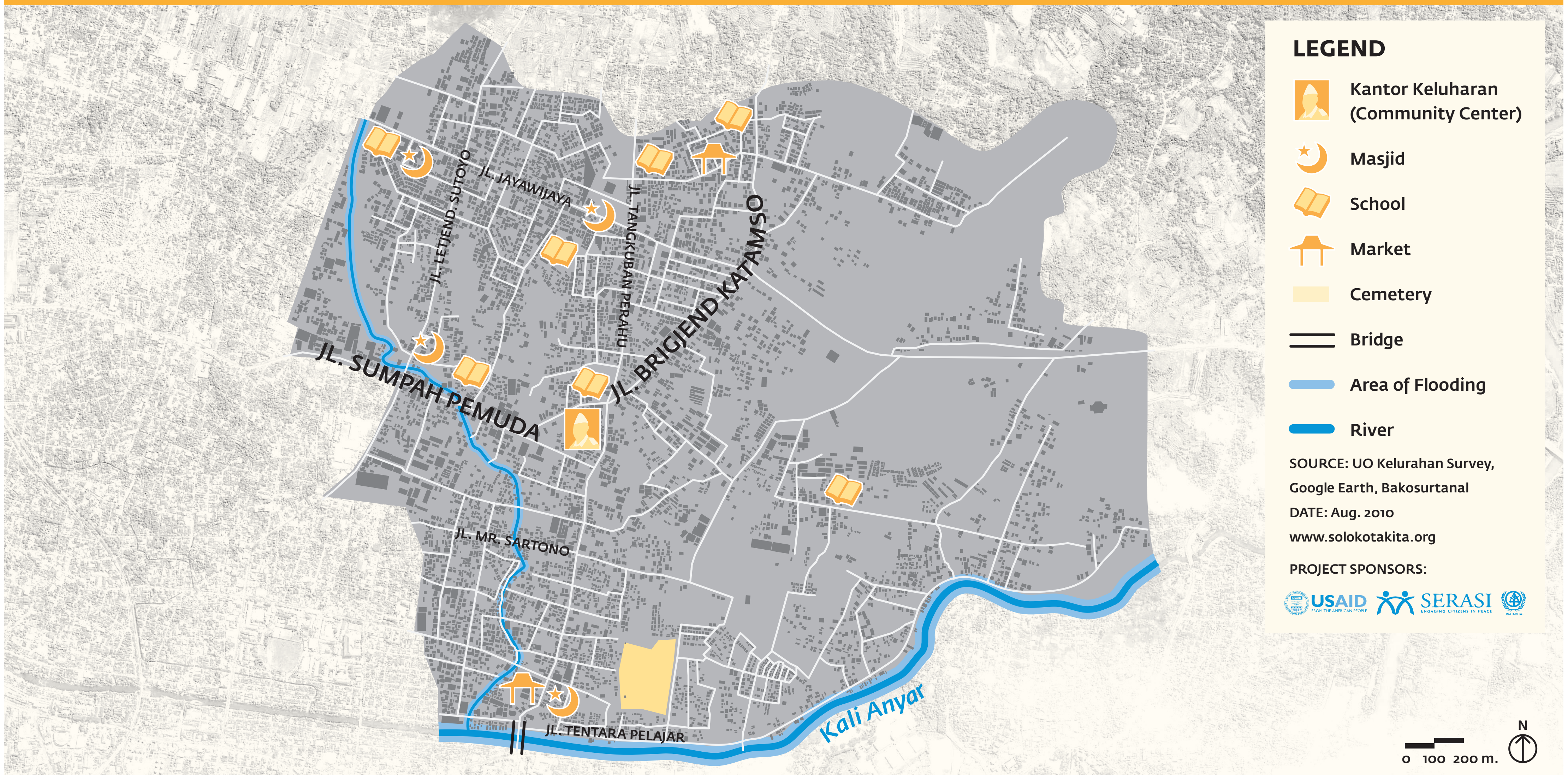


Working at a Tofu Factory in Mojosongo

New housing opportunities have allowed families to relocate from other at-risk areas of the city. These families will have special needs such as finding jobs in order to successfully transition to their new communities.



# MOJOSONGO NEIGHBORHOOD MAP

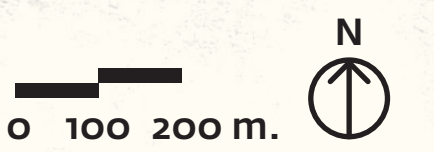


### LEGEND

- Kantor Kelurahan (Community Center)
- Masjid
- School
- Market
- Cemetery
- Bridge
- Area of Flooding
- River

SOURCE: UO Kelurahan Survey, Google Earth, Bakosurtanal  
DATE: Aug. 2010  
www.solokotakita.org

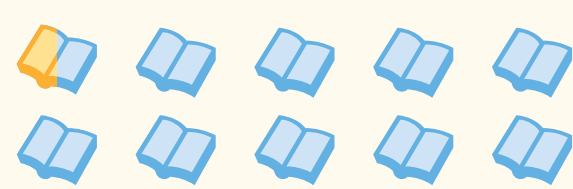
PROJECT SPONSORS:



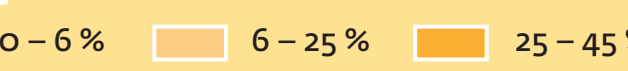
## EDUCATION

School attendance in Mojosongo is high. Out of 8,315 children of school-going age, 405 are out of school. The absenteeism rate is 5%, which is below the Kec. average of 6%. Out-of-school youth are concentrated near the market and places of economic activity.

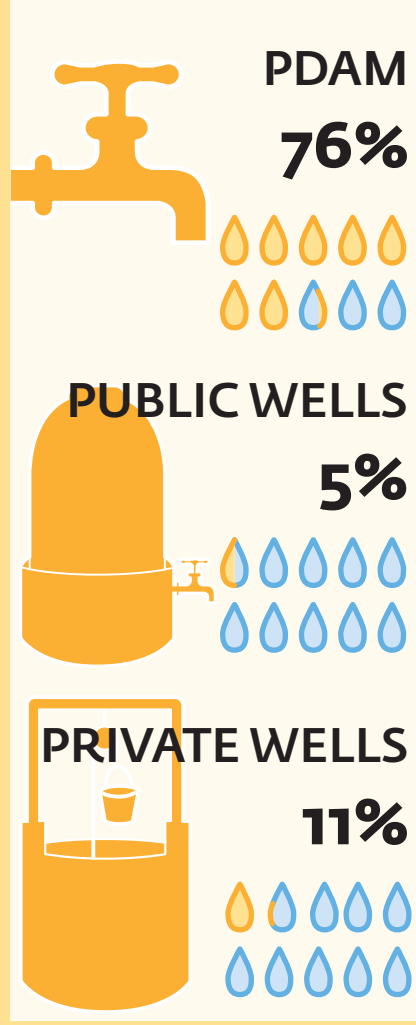
OUT OF SCHOOL  
5% of children



% AGE 7 - 18 NOT IN SCHOOL

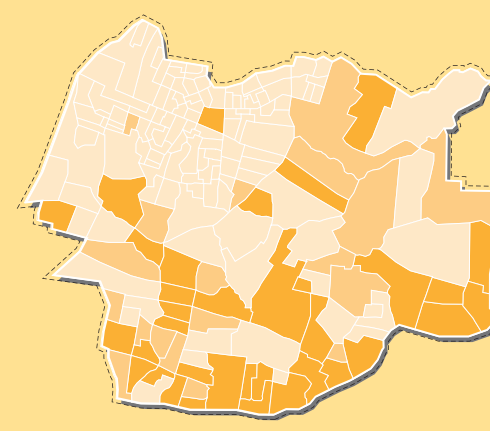


## WATER



KEL. PRIVATE WELLS  
KEC. PRIVATE WELLS

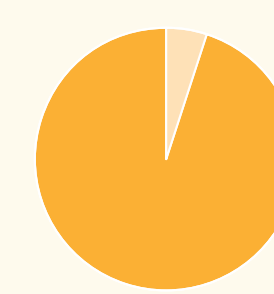
PDAM is used by 76% of families, which is more than the Kec. average of 50%. Accessing ground water requires residents to dig deep wells, so most families rely on PDAM.



% HOUSEHOLDS WITH PDAM

## SANITATION

PUBLIC versus PRIVATE WC

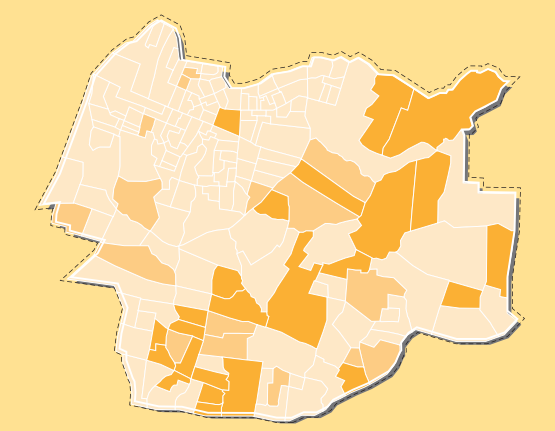


Public = 5%  
Private = 95%



KEL. PRIVATE WC  
KEC. PRIVATE WC

Private sanitation is used by 95% of families, which is the highest average in Solo. Use of private WC is an asset since it reduces health risks.

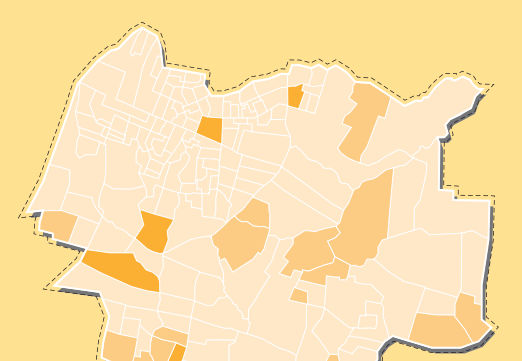


% HOUSEHOLDS WITH PRIVATE WC

## HOUSING

How can government assist their transition to new communities? Many residents are newcomers from relocation initiatives. Even though there are many newcomers, 92% of families have land tenure. This is higher than the Kecamatan average of 77%.

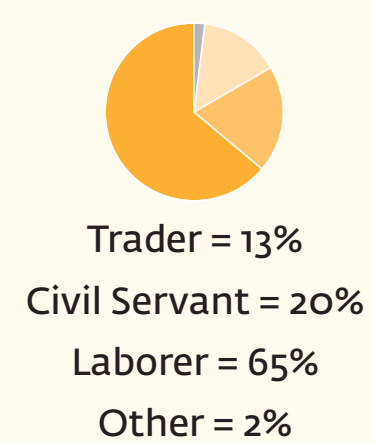
LAND TITLES =  
92%



% HH WITH LAND TITLE

## ECONOMY / POVERTY

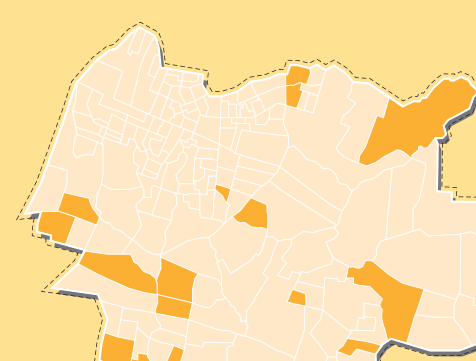
TOP 4 OCCUPATIONS



POVERTY RATE = 9%

Poverty is lower than the Kecamatan rate, which is 15%.

KEL. POVERTY  
KEC. POVERTY



% HOUSEHOLDS IN POVERTY

## HEALTH

COMMON HEALTH PROBLEMS

- 1 - Diarrhea
- 2 - Dengue
- 3 - Eczema

What health risks are residents concerned about?

Common health problems may be related to the condition of air and water. Poor drainage leads to mosquito-borne disease. Factory pollution lowers air quality, which increases ISPA.

TOP HEALTH ISSUE

- 1 - Rubbish management
- 2 - Poor drainage
- 3 - Mosquito-borne illness such as dengue

