

SOCIAL PROTECTION OF CHILD VICTIMS OF TERRORISM NETWORK IN INDONESIA

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Abstract: Children of victims of terrorist networks are at risk of being stigmatized, neglected and exposed to terrorism so they need special social protection from the government. This study aims to describe how the social protection of child victims of terrorism networks in Indonesia includes access to meeting basic needs, education, health services, and special protection services. This research was conducted through a survey of ex-terror convicts as parents of children through a Google form link which was distributed by snowball from their network group which was filled in by 34 respondents. To complete the data, Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were also carried out for ex-terrorism groups in five regions in Indonesia through the Social Welfare Institutions (LKS) who coached them. This research also conducted interviews with child social workers, teachers at schools for children who were victims of terrorism, bureaucrats who treat children who are victims of terrorism, heads of foundations, and children who have been exposed to terrorism and are currently receiving social rehabilitation services, as well as parents of children. The results of the study show the following: (1) there are almost 50% of children with problems related to where they live, because they often move around due to the stigma in society; (2) there are still 21% of children under five who do not have access to health services because their families are afraid of services; (3) 58% have barriers to education costs; (4) 14.70% did not have birth certificates; and 62% had the trauma of seeing their father being arrested in plain sight. The conclusion of this study is that children born to families of terrorist networks tend to experience growth and development disorders and their rights as children are not fulfilled. Recommendations for the results of this study gave birth to a service model design for children of victims of terrorism networks in Indonesia.

Keywords: Social Protection, Children, Victims of Terrorism Networks

1 Introduction

Children victims of terrorism networks are children whose parents are members of radical networks, children who are studying at educational institutions affiliated with radical groups, as well as children of deportees linked to radical groups (Kemensesneg, 2014). The issue of problems with child victims of terror networks was put forward by (Ansori, 2019) which stated that the cases of children of former terrorist convicts (napiters) are different from other cases, because: First, the magnitude of the negative stigma against children of former terrorists in society. Second, these children absorb radical ideology through their parents. Third, the potential for these children to be recruited by terrorist groups is enormous. On the other hand, children who are victims of terrorist networks are also vulnerable to being abandoned because they are separated or abandoned and not

cared for because their parents become convicts or are involved in radicalism groups. These conditions result in non-fulfillment of children's rights and affect children's basic needs for optimal growth and development.

The implications for children are one of the factors that must be considered in tackling violent extremism and combating acts of terrorism in general. Children who are victims of terrorist networks who receive social sanctions from society, are entitled to special protection as a consequence of the stigmatization they experience. If left untreated, it will have an impact on children's mental health (Betancourt et al., 2020; Chavira et al., 2017). Economically, victims of terrorism networks or ex-convicts of terrorism lose their jobs and are vulnerable to living in poverty. These conditions can also affect child development, and poor child development will affect the transmission of poverty between generations (Efevbera, Bhabha, Farmer, & Fink, 2017; Gabel, 2012).

Social protection is an instrument that can support the fulfillment of children's rights in risky situations such as victims of terrorist networks (Gabel, 2012; Roelen & Saha, 2021). Social protection for children in several references is related to how to fulfill child welfare which can include child support grants, access to basic services for children such as fulfilling nutrition, education and child health (Adato & Bassett, 2009; Di Gioacchino, Sabani, & Tedeschi, 2014). Several previous studies, among others, stated that social protection can reduce poverty and overcome biological and psychosocial risk factors in children (Adato & Bassett, 2009; Roelen & Saha, 2021). However, child victims of terrorist networks are still constrained by problems of stigma, discrimination, both self-discrimination from the group and from the surrounding community (Maknunah, 2016). In addition, social protection programs in Indonesia have not specifically touched child victims of terrorism. While Indonesia as a country that has ratified the rights of the child has policies and programs to fulfill children's rights so that children are protected from all forms of violence, neglect, exploitation and mistreatment. As regulated in Article 59 of the Child Protection Law Number 35 of 2014 Article 59 which contains the criteria for children who are victims of stigma as recipients of special protection, one of which is child victims of terrorist networks. Special Protection for Children victims of written terrorism networks is carried out through the following efforts: 1) education about education, ideology and values of nationalism; 2) counseling about the dangers of terrorism; 3) social rehabilitation; and 4) social assistance.

Research on social protection for child victims of terrorist networks is still very limited, therefore it is necessary to do social protection for children victims of terrorist networks, so that recommendations for social protection models for child victims of terrorist networks can be made as an alternative to breaking the chain of terrorism networks and environmental security that protection for children and fulfillment of children's rights in Indonesia. The aspects discussed in this study are related to aspects of social protection, namely related to meeting the basic needs of child victims of terrorist networks and access to basic services such as education services, identity, and services for special protection related to the impact of stigma on children. victims of terrorist networks.

2 Methods

This research is a mixed methods research, namely research conducted by combining qualitative and quantitative approaches (Creswell, 2010). This is done to find problems and needs according to conditions in

the field which will provide a new understanding in handling the problems of child victims of terrorist networks. The research design used mixed methods with equivalent status, where qualitative or quantitative data are collected at the same time and analyzed to complement each other so that they can understand the phenomenon of social protection for child victims of terrorism networks. This research was conducted in five locations, namely DKI Jakarta Province, West Bandung Regency and Bogor Regency, West Java Province, Semarang City, Central Java Province, and Lamongan Regency, East Java Province. The selection of research locations was based on regions that have Social Welfare Institutions (LKS) that focus on fostering terrorist convicts (convicts), ex-convicts, and children who are victims of terrorism networks.

2.1 Population and Sample

The population of this study is a hidden population, so the exact number of parents or families of ex-convicts who care for children under the age of 18 is not known. Data at the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia regarding ex-convicts who were fostered by LKS from 2016–2019 throughout Indonesia totaled 162 people. Then the researchers spread the instruments through LKS ex-convicts in five locations by means of snowball. The selection of the research locus was based on regions that had LKS that fostered terrorist convicts (convicts), ex-convicts, and children who are victims of terrorism networks.

Based on the instruments distributed via the Google Form, there were 34 respondents who were willing to fill out the instruments. To complete the data, FGDs were conducted with 35 people in five regions, each of which was attended by 6-8 participants consisting of families/wives of convicts/ex-convicts and foundation administrators and social workers at BRSAMPK Handayani Jakarta. In-depth interviews were also conducted with 12 informants and one child who was willing and allowed by his parents to be interviewed. The informants interviewed consisted of foundation administrators, fostered by foundations, social workers, and elements of bureaucrats from the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs and the Social Service who handle ex-convicts.

2.2 Data Analysis

Data analysis was carried out quantitatively and qualitatively. The results of the data collection were classified, and the general trends and distribution tendencies were examined using descriptive statistics. These tendencies are presented in the form of tables, pictures or diagrams, as well as narration, then their qualitative meaning is interpreted and explained using narrative explanations. Research data analysis was carried out using quantitative analysis. The conclusions of the research results on the sample are then generalized to the population with the help of inferential statistical estimates of proportions. In addition, this study also uses qualitative analysis of several cases to get a deeper picture and explore findings that cannot be described through survey results (Sugiyono, 2014).

3 Results

3.1 Characteristics of Respondents

Respondents who answered research questions through the google form which was distributed by snowball were parents or caregivers of children who were victims of the terrorist network, with the gender of 11 male

and 23 female. The age of the respondents ranged from 18 years to under 50 years. The description of respondents by age is as shown in the following figure:

Figure 1. Respondent age

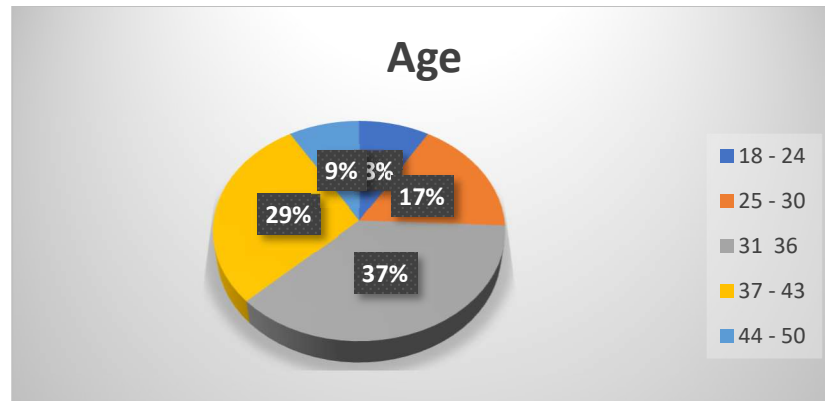
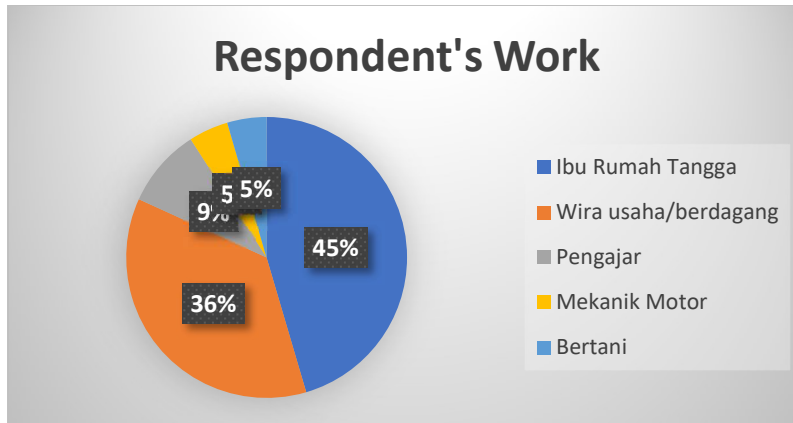


Figure 1 shows the majority or 37 percent of respondents aged between 31 to 36 years, which is the productive age. The results of FGDs with several informants in all locations said that terrorist convicts (among them husbands/fathers) carried out terrorist acts in the form of bombings when they graduated from high school or graduated from Islamic boarding schools, namely at the age of around 18 years. There is one case where a child was recruited at the age of 14 and then sent by his father outside Java to receive special education related to radicalism. His father was caught returning from Syria, and the child informant was arrested in Ambon and is currently undergoing social rehabilitation at a social rehabilitation institution in Jakarta.

The occupation of most of the respondents (45 percent) is housewives who do not have a steady income or are waiting for income from their husbands, but the rest (55 percent) have jobs in the entrepreneurial field or in private companies with quite varied types of work such as: trading, teaching, farming, mechanics, etc. A detailed description of the respondent's work is presented in Figure 2.

Based on the results of the FGDs and interviews, it can be described about the belief of the wives or children of ex-terrorists that as a woman, according to her nature, she is a housewife who must obey and obey her priest, namely her husband. During FGDs or interviews, almost all of the women who were respondents wore veils with closed clothing in accordance with their beliefs, which they believed had to cover their private parts tightly.

Figure 2. Conditions of respondents based on the type of work



The status of respondents in the family related to childcare shows that 50% of respondents are mothers who are currently more responsible for caring for their children, including when their husbands are in Correctional Institutions (Lapas) as terrorist prisoners. This is similar to what happened during FGDs in several research locations, where the majority of participants who attended were women or mothers. From this study it was also found that 2 percent of respondents who acted as caregivers were grandmothers who took care of their grandchildren who had been abandoned by their parents as convict prisoners. Meanwhile, 16 percent are fathers who have now returned to society or have claimed to have the status of the Republic of Indonesia to carry out their role as heads of families and citizens who must return to society. According to an informant AF, a former terrorist and currently chairman of the foundation.

“we like to be confused when terrorism convicts leave prison and are confused about what to do. It's not easy to find a job, but they have a wife and children to support. The existence of a former terrorist stereotype makes it an obstacle for people to relate to them, so it is difficult for them to get jobs”.

Informant AF said that when terrorist convicts get out of prison it is not easy to get a job to support their family. Based on this, AF through its foundation carries out empowerment activities to help ex-convicts so that they have jobs to support their families:

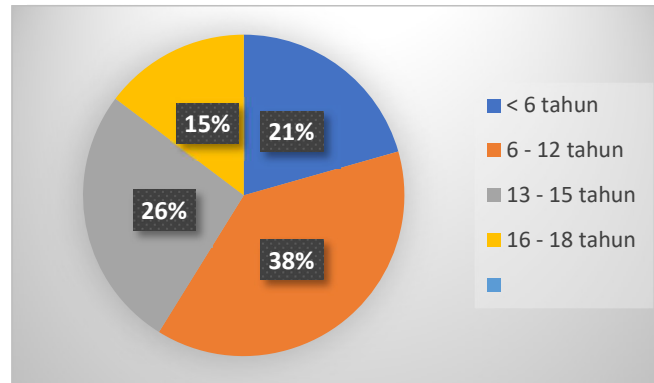
“If they are not embraced later they will return to being terrorists, there are many cases like that. So here there is an empowerment section, so besides changing the mind sheet of religious understanding, we also empower us to work, that's what I think is more effective. So after they can move on, I'll invite them to an empowerment program”.

Several types of empowerment activities are carried out by LKS in collaboration with stakeholders from both Special Detachment 88 (Densus 88) and donors, so that families who have access to this foundation can provide social protection for their children.

3.2 Age of the Child

The data on the ages of ex-convicts are mostly (38%) aged 6-12 years, namely elementary school age. Detailed data on the age of children can be seen in the following graph:

Figure 3. The age of the child victim of the terrorist network

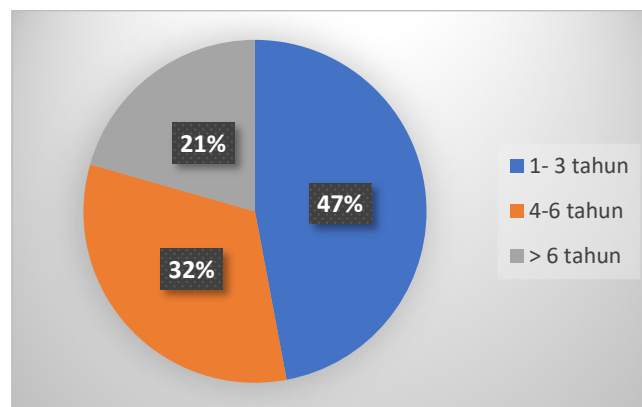


From the figure it can be seen that there are 21% of children under 6 years of age or toddlers. At that age, children still need to fulfill basic health for the growth and development of children. Meanwhile, at the age of children found 26 percent of children aged 13-15 years. This child includes one child who is undergoing social rehabilitation at a social rehabilitation institution in Jakarta because he has been exposed to terrorism.

3.3 Conditions of Child Abandonment

The neglected condition of children who are victims of terrorism networks illustrates how long children have been abandoned by their parents because they have to undergo rehabilitation in correctional institutions. The results showed that the length of time children who were victims of terrorism networks left their parents (mostly fathers) ranged from 1 year to more than 6 years. The following is a graph about when a child is left by one of the parents, either the father or the mother, as presented in graph 4. below.

Figure 4. The child has been abandoned by his parents for a long time

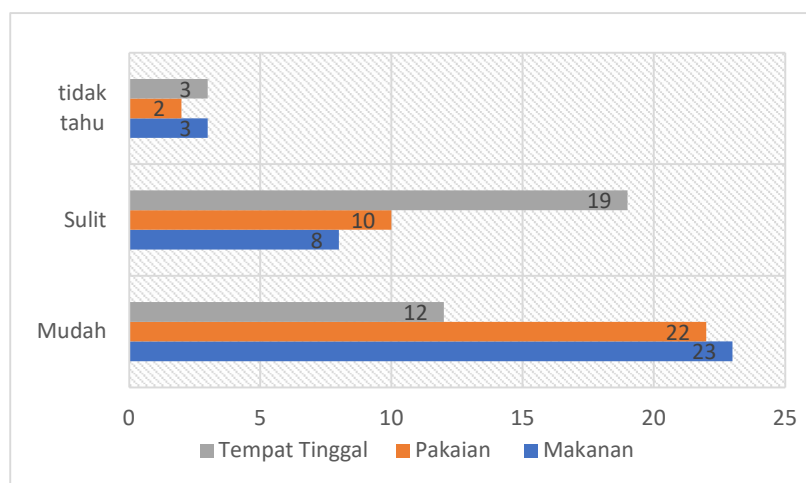


Graph 4 shows that 47 percent of children live with their parents in the period of 1 to 3 years. However, there are 21 percent of children whose parents are more than six years old. This condition has implications for child neglect and a lack of fulfillment of children's rights.

3.4 Fulfillment of Basic Needs

The child's right to growth and development is the fulfillment of food, clothing and a safe place to live. This is one aspect of child social protection. The findings of this study indicate that there are 19 people or 56% of respondents who still have difficulty accessing a place to live, but in the aspect of fulfilling clothing and food needs, respondents do not experience difficulties in fulfilling them, as presented in the following graph.

Figure 5. Respondents' access to basic needs (food, shelter and clothing)



The results of the FGD also showed that most of the respondents rented houses and moved around because there was an issue of 'stigma' given to them as ex-convicts. As stated by an informant who stated that:

“especially when the community around the year when my husband was arrested at home, usually the neighbors or the environment have become the talk. This also affects my child”.

It was further explained that if she moved locations, some people would be suspicious of the appearance of veiled women. This condition affects the growth and development of children in socializing, access to school. Based on the results of interviews and home visits to one of the informants, it was stated that their children were prohibited from leaving the house, even for school it was better to be sent to Islamic boarding schools according to instructions from their community.

3.5 Access to Health Services

The results showed that 85 percent of the informants had received information about health services for their children, however, there were still 15 percent who did not receive information about health services for the growth and development of their children. Information obtained through the results of the FGDs generally stated that in the early days their husbands were arrested, it was quite difficult for them to obtain information about health services. This is because they themselves tend to close themselves off from interacting with their environment for fear that the identity of their husband who is a prisoner of terrorism will be known by his environment. However, it can be seen that 18 percent have access to the local RT/RW, especially invitations to have their children checked at Posyandu, because judging from the age of the children being cared for there

are still many children under five. From the results of the FGD it was also seen that there were several informants in the category of young families who brought their toddlers during the discussion.

A total of 24 informants (70.58 percent) said it was easy to get services. However, there were 10 informants (29.41 percent) who stated that they had difficulty getting services. The inhibiting factors experienced by respondents in accessing health services were mostly due to the cost factor. 20 informants (58.82 percent) in the answers to the questionnaire via the Google form stated that the inhibiting factor was the cost factor. Their limited income, especially when their husbands are in detention, makes health care costs not a priority for them, unless their children are really sick. This was conveyed by the women participating in the FGD at the Lamongan Peace Circle LKS and the Bandung Peace Holding LKS. Another factor that impedes access to health services is the long distance to health services. In addition, 7 informants (20.58 percent) stated that they experienced stigma related to their status as convict family members.

3.6 Access to Education Services

Access to educational services is related to the ease and equality of opportunities for children to utilize educational services. The results showed that 62 percent of respondents said that it was easy for them to get to school. The results of FGDs with informants revealed that they attended their network's pesantren. They are less interested in sending their children to public schools, for fear of being contaminated by associations that are not in accordance with religious law, as stated by one of the informants ‘.....afraid of dating quickly’.

There are 38 percent of respondents who have difficulty sending their children to school, due to various obstacles such as: the problem of education costs (58 percent); stigma (24 percent), and school distance (3 percent), while there were 15 percent who said they did not find it difficult. The results of the interviews and FGDs also revealed that they did not receive enough money to continue their children's education. This condition, when related to their current job, is that many are small traders. As stated by several informants during the interview: ‘...everyday I trade fried foods ma'am, the results are mediocre and I can't save money’. Meanwhile, 24 percent of children still receive stigma related to their parents' status as convicts. This was stated by one of the Chairpersons of the Foundation regarding her experience of stigma causing trauma to her child:

“my son was traumatized for quite a long time, he even went on strike and finally transferred schools because his friends often teased him about his father's status as a terrorist. He was often bullied and said that the theoretical child should be chopped up. So my child is often afraid when going to school”.

The healing of children who have experienced trauma has also not been helped professionally by psychologists or social workers, because there are no counseling services that they can access, so the healing process takes a very long time and is carried out using a family approach without expert assistance.

3.7 Child Identity Services

One of the rights of children is the right of identity. The child's identity can be in the form of name, religion, gender and parent's name. Forms of child identity are birth certificates and ID cards for those who are 17 years old. This study also asked how children's access to identity rights, this is the basis for obtaining social protection and social security. The results showed that there were still 14.70 percent (5 children) who did not have birth certificates. The reason for not having a birth certificate was stated by 20 percent of respondents because it was difficult to arrange. The results of the FGD showed that several ex-convict families did not take care of their children's birth certificates. This is because there is still the issue of trauma to face services from the government. However, there were also those who said they had not had time to arrange a birth certificate. Meanwhile, for KTP ownership, there are still 20.6 percent who do not yet have KTP. The reason for not having a KTP was stated in the FGDs because they were still reluctant to apply for a KTP. Identity is also important for arrangements related to access to health services, education and access to social assistance services as a form of social protection. The chairman of the Lamongan Peace Circle Foundation also stated that the weak access of children to identity services said that many of the obstacles in fulfilling children's rights to identity are caused by parents who think radically and consider this something unlawful.

3.8 Access to Special Protection Services

The results showed that 62 percent of children experienced unpleasant experiences as children from terrorist networks. These types of unpleasant treatment include scorn, rejection, and cynical glances. Unpleasant experiences received from neighbors (53 percent), friends (23 percent), and relatives (15 percent). The results of interviews with informants in Bogor stated: "Every time we sign a contract, suddenly the landlady is good, then suddenly it changes to something a little different, that's how it is. Mom, they keep whispering. My child doesn't have any friends either, he likes to be banned from playing with my child and his parents".

However, one informant stated that the stigma and unpleasant treatment depended on the attitude of the ex-convict as follows:

"If the stigma depends on the family, if the family still doesn't want to change their mindset, doesn't want to mingle with society, then the community will definitely have a negative stigma, so look at the parents first. Our society is actually an easy society. Usually, this ex can't move on from old habits. That treatment can be eroded by new behavior, new thoughts from those concerned. Psychological changes also, before being in prison, the association was rough, and after being in prison, there were many changes, so the people were happy".

So referring to the narrative of the head of the LKS, the stigma can actually disappear if ex-convicts and their families show a good attitude in maintaining social relations with their environment. Meanwhile, according to the results of the FGDs, it was generally stated that terrorist families should be able to keep secrets about the husband's status as a terrorist, as long as the public does not know about the status of the terrorist, then everything will be safe.

With regard to access to special protection services, it was stated by 71 percent of respondents that it was difficult to access these services, however, 29 percent of respondents stated that it was easy to get services because they lived in an LKS/foundation environment. Factors inhibiting the difficulty of access to special services for children who need special protection include the majority (56 percent) of respondents not knowing what services to use.

Nevertheless, several LKS administrators stated that in providing services to convicts, ex-convicts and their families, outreach and assistance was carried out as stated by one of the LKS chairpersons:

“So we are more on the recommendation of parents, I usually go in and out of prisons, I go in and out of prisons to provide guidance to convicts who are still inside. Then they said to entrust my child to me, that's why it was more of a recommendation from his father. There are those who are free or have not left and cannot afford it. We will pay for it. Some are going to college, like Pak Ali Imron's 19-year-old son too. Most of them are middle school and high school students, so education programs are prioritized. Usually, every child here is always looking for a foster father. Incidentally there is also a permanent donor here, I gave the profile of this child and asked for a companion from the police so that the terrorist child would not be afraid to make him a foster child”.

Special protection services are important enough to prevent children from becoming resentful because they still have the trauma of seeing their parents' arrest, feelings of discrimination and exposure to radicalism. The availability of special protection services for child victims of terrorist networks is the obligation of the government, regional governments and other institutions that are responsible for providing special protection to children. Special services in the form of assistance need to be provided not only to convict convicts but also to provide social protection for convict children.

3.9 Access to Alternative Care

Alternative care is care outside of the nuclear family, such as foster families, guardianship and the last alternative is in Social Welfare Institutions (LKS). This alternative care is given to children who experience separation from the nuclear family. For children who are victims of terrorist networks, several cases have lost both parents because their parents were in prison or died due to terrorist acts. The results of the study show that 47 percent of children live with their parents within the period of 1 to 3 years. However, there are 21 percent of children whose parents are more than six years old. For children who do not have parents, they need alternative care services. However, most of the respondents did not know about alternative care services. Data shows that 68 percent did not know about alternative care services, but there were 32 percent who knew about alternative care from LKS.

The strategy used by LKS so that this alternative care service is known to families or parties related to convict children is to pay visits to children who are victims of terrorism networks. as was done by Ali Fauzi when handling the case of the child victim of the 2018 Surabaya Bombing:

“I don't think there is a specific model, but yes, our presence as foster fathers creates trust in the eyes of the children, that's why, for example, I want to accompany children like that. For example, the one who took part in the suicide bombing at the Surabaya Police Headquarters yesterday has his son still alive when he was thrown. So to create trust, I have to wear clothes that are like them, so they will respect you right away. At that time I was asked to go to Jakarta by Social Services and others wanted to know how the child responded so he dressed exactly like his father, so I was like his uncle. The plan is to bring the child here (LKS).. So the assistance for the children has been carried out since the father was arrested”.

There is still a lack of information about alternative care services when parents are unable to carry out their role in the care and protection of children, requiring the intervention of the Social Service and Social Workers to deal with it. By providing assistance for the placement of children who are victims of terrorist networks who have lost their families, so that children can obtain alternative care services.

4 Discussion

The results of the study show that social protection for children in at-risk families such as victims of terrorism networks has not been touched by the government, so families of ex/terror convicts experience difficulties in accessing various services that are children's rights such as basic needs fulfillment services, health, education, identity, and special protection services. This condition causes children to experience obstacles in their growth and development. The social protection that should be provided is to fulfill child welfare in the form of child support grants, access to basic services for children such as fulfillment of nutrition, education and child health (Adato & Bassett, 2009; Di Gioacchino et al., 2014).

Child victims of terrorist networks need to be given special social protection, namely social assistance and rehabilitation to eliminate the stigma and trauma experienced by children related to cases of violence that they see as a result of being ambushed or arrested by their parents as terrorism. Apart from reducing poverty, social protection for child victims of terrorism is also carried out to address biological and psychosocial risk factors for children (Roelen & Saha, 2021). If children are not touched by social protection programs, they are vulnerable to negative influences (radicalism) and do not trust the state as the institution responsible for fulfilling the rights of every child in Indonesia. These conditions can be a threat or a "pull factor" for the emergence of radicalism (Altier, Leonard Boyle, Shortland, & Horgan, 2017).

Social protection programs for children should be carried out in a special and integrated manner, so as to encourage sustainable welfare improvements by taking into account (1) positive and sustainable long-term needs for children's needs; and (2) the complex relationship between children, their caregivers and the community in program design. Child Protection Law No. 35 of 2014 in article 59 classifies child victims of terrorism networks into clusters of children who need special protection, and in that article in paragraph 11 efforts are needed: a) education about education, ideology and values of nationalism; b) counseling about the dangers of terrorism; c) social rehabilitation; and d) social assistance. However, in this article it is not written that there is 'sustainable social assistance' related to access to basic needs, education and health service guarantees.

The Social Welfare Institution (LKS) for former convicts or LKS for family members has an important role in social protection efforts for children who are victims of terrorist networks. In this study it was found that not all LKS have social protection programs for Children Victims of Terrorism Networks, but the programs they have are more on family empowerment. For this reason, a social protection model is needed for child victims of terror networks

Child victims of terrorist networks are a vulnerable group who need to receive social protection services, whether provided by LKS, central government or local government. Social protection efforts for children in terror networks are the fulfillment of children's special protection rights, therefore it is also necessary to involve social workers in child social protection to fulfill children's rights and stop radicalism in children so that they can become children of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).

Social Protection Model Children victims of terrorist networks are an urgent need considering the threats and vulnerabilities experienced by these children continue to threaten the safety and well-being of these children. According to (Suharto, 2007), the Child Social Protection Model is an institutional-universal model, namely social services that are organized institutionally and sustainably, with a very broad scope. More specifically for children who have experienced acts of violence, exploitation, child abuse, as well as child victims of terrorist networks, they have trauma that requires special attention to restore their condition both physically and psychologically.

The design of a child protection model needs to involve five pillars namely, parents, family, community, government and state. The five of them are related to each other as organizers of child protection. In its simplest form, child protection strives so that every child's rights are not harmed. Child protection is complementary to other rights ensuring that children will receive what they need so they can survive, develop and grow.

Government agencies involved in handling victims of terrorism in Indonesia are the Ministry of Social Affairs, Special Detachment 88 (Densus 88) formed by the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) and the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) formed by the police. The task of Detachment 88 is to carry out intelligence activities, prevention, prosecution, investigation and outreach in the context of tackling criminal acts of terrorism. These institutions exist in all provinces of Indonesia (Sobari & Dermawan, 2021). Meanwhile, the BNPT is a non-ministerial government institution whose duties and functions include: 1) formulating and establishing national policies, strategies and programs in the field of combating terrorism; 2) coordinating national policies, strategies and programs in the field of combating terrorism. However, the services of these two institutions have not touched child victims of terrorism.

Thus a social protection model designed to provide social protection to child victims of terrorist networks needs to involve participants consisting of: Detachment 88, BNPT, Ministry of Social Affairs, Social Service, and LKS. The proposed model of social protection for child victims of terrorist networks is "Social Protection Action for Child Victims of Terrorism Networks", as presented in the following chart:

Figure 6. Action Model for Social Protection of Children Victims of Terrorist Networks



The Action Model for Social Protection of Children Victims of Terrorist Networks can be explained as follows: Detachment 88, the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) works together with the Ministry of Social Affairs or Social Services in the regions. Furthermore, the Ministry of Social Affairs or the Social Service assigns Social Workers to handle and assist child victims of terrorism networks at the district/city level with the stages as shown in Figure 6. The stages carried out by the Social Worker are: (1) Conducting an assessment of the conditions and needs of each children: (2) develop an intervention plan based on the results of the assessment through case conferences with stakeholders. Alternative plans can be carried out by networking to meet children's needs, mentoring, nationalism education, good parenting for parents, and strengthening LKS; (3) implementation of child social protection actions with LKS, community, and service institutions; (4) Monitoring the process and reporting on child development so that children are protected and can carry out their roles in school and society.

5 Conclusion

Child victims of terrorist networks are a vulnerable group who have the right to receive social protection. The results of this study conclude that the right to social protection for child victims of terrorist networks has not yet been obtained in accordance with the Child Protection Act No. 35 of 2014. Children's accessibility to fulfilling children's rights, namely basic needs services, health services, education services, identity services, alternative care and special protection has not been optimally obtained. For this reason, from the results of this study, a design model of "Social Protection Action for Children from Terrorism Networks" was designed which involved government agencies and Social Welfare institutions in its implementation. In order to

optimize this model, it is recommended to the government as follows: (1) Reviewing the Child Protection Law No. 35 of 2014, especially in article 59 concerning the Cluster of Children in Need of Child Protection at point 11 to include a point regarding social assistance for child victims of terrorism networks in addition to providing counseling, education about nationalism, social rehabilitation and assistance; (2) Providing social security in the form of smart Indonesian cards and Healthy Indonesia cards for Children Victims of Terrorism Networks; (3) Provide reinforcement to Social Welfare Institutions to create special programs for social protection for child victims of terrorist networks; (4) The regional government through the Social Service shall collect data and monitor the continuation of the provision of social assistance to child victims of terrorism networks. However, the authors still experience limitations in obtaining data from children directly, bearing in mind that there is still fear from the informants in this study.

This research focuses on social protection for children who are victims of terrorist networks, but studies have not been conducted on the role of the community in providing social protection or on the effectiveness of empowering families of victims of terrorist networks. victims of terrorist networks; and (2) The effectiveness of empowering families of victims of terrorism networks by LKS in Indonesia.

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