

ABSTRAK

Berdasarkan Survei Nasional Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Terorisme (BNPT) Daya Tangkal dan Potensi Radikalisme, tercatat bahwa 5 Daerah/Provinsi meliputi Provinsi Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Sulawesi Selatan, Lampung, Kalimantan Utara berpotensi terpapar paham radikal yang cukup tinggi. Selain itu, berdasarkan *The Global Terrorism Index 2017-2022*, tercatat bahwa Republik Indonesia menjadi negara dengan penyusutan tingkat keamanan tertinggi kedua di kawasan Asia-Pasifik. Oleh karena itu, dalam upaya merespon perkembangan ekstremisme berbasis kekerasan di tengah masyarakat Negara Republik Indonesia, pada tanggal 6 Januari 2021, Presiden Republik Indonesia telah mengesahkan Peraturan Presiden Nomor 7 Tahun 2021 tentang Rencana Aksi Nasional Pencegahan dan Penanggulangan Ekstremisme Berbasis Kekerasan yang Mengarah pada Terorisme (RAN PE) Tahun 2021-2024 yang turut mendukung peran serta Pemerintah Daerah dan Masyarakat Sipil selaku *direct victims* melalui penerapan *whole-of-government* dan *whole-of-society* sekaligus membuka kesempatan bagi pihak ke-3 (tiga) untuk dapat mendorong pelaksanaan RAN PE. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis akan berupaya menjelaskan apa yang menjadi dukungan dari Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Justice (AIPJ2) selaku pihak ke-3 (tiga) terhadap RAN PE di Daerah Republik Indonesia. Penelitian ini merupakan sebuah penelitian kualitatif menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif dengan data penelitian yang dikumpulkan melalui wawancara dengan narasumber dari AIPJ2 dan Organisasi Masyarakat Sipil (OMS) serta laporan resmi dari berbagai sumber yang kredibel. Hasil akhir dari penelitian menunjukkan bahwa AIPJ2 telah mendukung berbagai upaya pelaksanaan RAN PE di Daerah melalui penyediaan fasilitas *donor funding* hingga *experts* (ahli) sebagai bentuk penyempurnaan dari hasil program terkait pelaksanaan RAN PE di Daerah yang disusun oleh Pemerintah Daerah dan OMS. Adapun hasil dari dukungan AIPJ2 terhadap RAN PE di Daerah yang meliputi Peraturan Gubernur terkait RAN PE di Daerah, dokumen resmi, pelatihan pendek, forum kemitraan, dan pelaksanaan aksi RAD PE berupa kegiatan atau program yang berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci: AIPJ2, BNPT, RAN PE, Pemerintah Daerah, Organisasi Masyarakat Sipil, Dukungan, Ekstremisme Berbasis Kekerasan

ABSTRACT

Based on the National Survey by the National Counter Terrorism Agency (BNPT) on Resilience and the Potential for Radicalism, it is recorded that 5 regions/provinces, namely Bengkulu, Gorontalo, South Sulawesi, Lampung, and North Kalimantan, have a relatively high potential for exposure to radical ideology. Furthermore, according to The Global Terrorism Index 2017-2022, Indonesia is regarded as the second-highest country with a declining security level in the Asia-Pacific region. Responding to the development of violent extremism within the Indonesian society, on the 6th January 2021, the President of the Republic of Indonesia declared Presidential Regulation Number 7 of 2021 on the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Handling of Violence-Based Extremism Leading to Terrorism (RAN PE) 2020-2024, which supports the involvement of Regional Governments and Civil Society as direct victims through the implementation of a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, as well as providing an opportunity for third parties to promote the implementation of RAN PE. In this research, the author will attempt to explain the support provided by the Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Justice (AIPJ2) as a third party to RAN PE in the regions of the Republic of Indonesia. This study is a qualitative research study using a descriptive research method, with research data collected through interviews with sources from AIPJ2 and CSOs, as well as official reports from various credible sources. The final results of the research indicate that AIPJ2 has supported various efforts to implement RAN PE in the regions through the provision of donor funding and experts as a means of improving the results of programs related to the implementation of RAN PE in the regions, which are formulated by Regional Governments and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). The results of AIPJ2's support for the Local Action Plan (LAP) include Provincial Regulations on LAP for PCVE, official document, short course, partnership forum, and the implementation of activities/programs related to the LAP for PCVE.

Keywords: *AIPJ2, BNPT, RAN PE, Local Government, Civil Society Organization, Support, Violent Extremism*