

ABSTRAK

Kelompok anak yang kehilangan pengasuhan memerlukan perlindungan dan perhatian khusus dari negara maupun masyarakat. Kurangnya kebijakan yang sesuai dengan perlindungan hak anak serta panti asuhan yang kurang ideal, kurang memberikan sosok hangat bagi anak-anak menjadi hal penting yang harus diperhatikan. Dinamika kebijakan nasional dan global, isu pengasuhan alternatif menjadi sorotan krusial, terutama bagi organisasi non-pemerintah yang bergerak di bidang perlindungan anak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bagaimana upaya *SOS Children's Villages* Indonesia dalam mengadvokasikan isu pengasuhan alternatif anak, serta bagaimana keterlibatan mereka dalam jaringan advokasi transnasional. Metode pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan analisis dokumen yang relevan dan melalui wawancara mendalam dengan aktor kunci di lembaga tersebut, serta dianalisis dengan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *SOS Children's Villages* Indonesia menjalankan strategi advokasi berlapis, baik secara teknis melalui kerja sama program, maupun strategis melalui partisipasi dalam forum regional dan internasional seperti ACWC, IGF, dan Komite Hak Anak PBB. Keterlibatan ini memungkinkan mereka menyuarakan isu pengasuhan ke dalam kebijakan nasional, termasuk masukan terhadap RUU Pengasuhan Alternatif di DPR RI. Temuan juga menunjukkan bahwa *SOS Children's Villages* Indonesia memanfaatkan jaringan transnasional (*Transnational Advocacy Network/TAN*) dan strategi *boomerang pattern* untuk memperkuat posisi advokasinya, terutama ketika akses terhadap pengambil kebijakan domestik terbatas. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa *SOS Children's Villages* Indonesia berhasil memainkan peran ganda sebagai pelaksana program sekaligus aktor advokasi yang signifikan dalam pembentukan wacana dan kebijakan pengasuhan alternatif di Indonesia.

Kata kunci: *Boomerang Pattern*, Jaringan Advokasi Transnasional, Pengasuhan alternatif, NGO, *SOS Children's Villages* Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Children who are deprived of care require special protection and attention from both the state and society. The lack of policies aligned with children's rights and the presence of substandard orphanages, which fail to provide a nurturing environment, are critical issues that must be addressed. Amid the dynamics of national and global policies, the issue of alternative care has become a significant concern, especially for non-governmental organizations (NGO) engaged in child protection. This study aims to analyze the efforts of SOS Children's Villages Indonesia in advocating for alternative care for children, as well as their involvement in transnational advocacy networks. Data were collected through analysis of relevant documents and in-depth interviews with key actors within the organization and analyzed using a descriptive qualitative approach. The findings indicate that SOS Indonesia implements a layered advocacy strategy—technically through program collaborations and strategically through participation in regional and international forums such as the ACWC, IGF, and the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. This involvement enables them to bring alternative care issues into national policy discussions, including providing input on the Alternative Care Bill at the Indonesian House of Representatives. The study also reveals that SOS Children's Villages Indonesia utilizes the Transnational Advocacy Network (TAN) framework and the boomerang pattern strategy to strengthen its advocacy, particularly when direct access to domestic policymakers is limited.

Keywords:

Alternative care, Boomerang pattern, NGO, network, SOS Children's Villages Indonesia, Transnational Advocacy.