

## ***SOCIAL SERVICES FOR CHILDREN WITH HIV AND AIDS IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC TIME (CASE STUDY AT LENTERA FOUNDATION SURAKARTA)***

**Krisna Dewi Setianingsih**

Bandung Polytechnic of Social Welfare

[krisna\\_dewi@poltekesos.ac.id](mailto:krisna_dewi@poltekesos.ac.id)

**Nono Sutisna**

Bandung Polytechnic of Social Welfare

[nono.sutisna@poltekesos.ac.id](mailto:nono.sutisna@poltekesos.ac.id)

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### ***Abstract***

*Surakarta Lentera Foundation is a Child Welfare Institution that provides services for children living with HIV and AIDS. During the Covid-19 pandemic, its services must be adjusted to binding government policies for providing services to children. This study aims to obtain an overview of the actions of the Lentera Foundation management and caregivers in 1) recognizing the threat and risk of the Covid-19 pandemic on children's safety and welfare; 2) developing appropriate protection and care for children during the Covid-19 pandemic; 3) build awareness and self-care of the various risks of the Covid-19 pandemic. This research used a qualitative approach with seven informants, namely the management and caregivers of the Lentera Foundation. Data collection used interviews, focus group discussions (FGD), and observations. The results showed that the services provided by the Lentera Foundation to children with HIV and AIDS were the same as during normal situations, only during the Covid-19 pandemic the administrators and carers had additional duties to take precautions and protect children and residents. Foundation so as not to be exposed to Covid-19. Problems experienced in efforts to protect foster children from the risk of being exposed to Covid-19 are the lack of facilities and infrastructure to comply with health protocols, lack of caregivers both in quantity and quality to assist children to comply with health protocols, online learning, doing time filling activities spare time so that the child does not feel bored during their stay at the Foundation due to social restrictions, the difficulty of children's awareness in adhering to health protocols. Based on these problems, recommendations are needed, which are addressed to: 1) The Ministry of Social Affairs, needs to carry out socialization: regarding guidelines for Child Protection from Covid-19 Threats, technical guidance on the implementation of appropriate care during a pandemic; 2) Social Service to provide assistance and supervision to LKSAs to implement care guidelines during a pandemic; 3) Administrators and carers, consultations with the Social Service, increase competence, discuss and share with other LKSA officers.*

### **Keywords:**

Social Services, Children With HIV and AIDS, Covid-19 Pandemic

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## INTRODUCTION

Corona Virus Disease (covid-19), or *Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2* (SARS-CoV-2) has destroyed the order of human life, especially with the social, economic, cultural, religious, as well as defense and security orders. Currently, most areas of the world are experiencing and feeling the severity of the disease called Corona Virus Disease or better known as Covid-19. Covid-19 has changed various human behavior, including the behavior of human relations with each other, human relations with the universe, and also human relations with God. This disease is very dangerous to human survival because it can cause death in a very short time since a person is infected for the first time. Covid-19 is a new type of coronavirus that can infect the respiratory system of both humans and animals and is transmitted from human to human.

Covid-19 was first received by WHO on December 31, 2019, which stated that a virus was found in China, to be precise in the city of Wuhan which is part of Hubei Province. WHO then named the virus Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV). This virus is very dangerous, spreads very quickly and massively, this virus has spread to almost all countries in just a very short time. The effects of this viral infection range from mild to severe to cause death in sufferers.

Because this disease attacks everyone, there is something that needs special attention, so that the continuity and continuation of this nation's next generation are not lost (lost generation), namely the child population as the holder of the title of the next generation of a nation, and therefore all Indonesian children. without exception needing attention and protection from the threat of being infected with Covid-19. Children need to be given an understanding of Covid-19 and efforts to prevent it. Children need to be accompanied and helped to build healthy and useful habits to

protect themselves and others from the threat of being infected with Covid-19 as recommended by the government in each country.

The threat of the Covid-19 pandemic and various situations that arise in society as a result of policies and actions taken by the Government to prevent and control the spread of the Covid-19 outbreak has created conditions that can harm the safety and opportunities for children's growth and development. In addition to concerns about being exposed to Covid-19, children are negatively affected when a parent or family is sick, their daily routines change and become confusing, including those related to routine school activities, tight social restrictions, and the possibility of children experiencing isolation. Some children also feel frightened because they are constantly bombarded by intensive bad information from the surrounding environment and media coverage. Therefore, many parties and the media continue to voice suggestions aimed at parents and educators to give special attention and treatment to their children, so that their children are better protected.

Children who are placed in care outside the family, such as at the Child Development Center, Child Welfare Institutions (LKSA), and Child Care Institutions in Other Institutions so that they remain there during the Covid-19 emergency period, are in a situation they are more prone to exposure to various risks. Therefore, it is important for the administrators, managers, or carers of the Child Social Rehabilitation Center (BRSA) and the Child Welfare Institution (LKSA) to recognize these risk situations and their impact on foster children, so that they can anticipate them with appropriate action and treatment. to ensure the safety and development of children.

Especially children with HIV, have a cumulative vulnerability, which means that as

children they are already a population that is vulnerable to various negative risks exposed by their environment. Furthermore, the next vulnerability increases when they are exposed to HIV. The condition of the Covid-19 pandemic is a very worrying threat to children with HIV, this is as described by Public Health England, Covid-19 is a major threat to those with weaker immune systems and long-term or chronic disease. Coronavirus infection or Covid-19 is susceptible to people who have low immunity, including people with HIV. (Angga Roni Priambodo & Rosiana Chozanah <https://www.suara.com/health/2020/03/18/085809/>)

In the general population, people with HIV and AIDS who have heart and lung problems are more at risk of being infected with Covid-19, therefore people living with HIV and AIDS are advised to follow preventive steps to avoid the coronavirus, this is confirmed by the Institute The Irish Health Service has released a list of conditions that weaken the immune system, including patients with HIV. (Angga Roni Priambodo & Rosiana Chozanah <https://www.suara.com/health/2020/03/18/085809/>).

According to WHO, the impact of the coronavirus can worsen the condition of patients who have chronic diseases such as HIV with low levels of body immunity. For people with a decreased / low immune system, with the coronavirus, their immune system has to work twice as hard. First, the immune system must work against existing diseases. Second, the immune system must also fight a new pathogen, namely the Corona Virus. This situation can also worsen because the Corona Virus attacks the immune system so that it weakens its function to help the body fight disease, and can eventually lead to complications. (Muhammad Aditya R,

<https://www.bobobox.co.id/blog/dampak-virus-corona/>).

According to data released by the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19 of the Republic of Indonesia, the number of confirmed positive cases as of December 11, 2020, was 598,933 people with a death toll of 18,336 people. The case fatality rate due to COVID-19 is around 3.1%. When viewed from the percentage of mortality rates divided by age group, the 46-59 year age group has a higher percentage of mortality than other age groups.

Meanwhile, based on gender, 56.7% of sufferers who died from COVID-19 were male and the remaining 43.3% were women. <https://www.alodokter.com/virus-corona>, and based on data from the Ministry of Health until Saturday (30/5/2020), there were 1,851 cases of Covid-19 in children aged less than 18 years. The highest cases were reported in DKI Jakarta (333 cases), East Java (306 cases), South Sumatra (181 cases), South Sulawesi (151 cases), Central Java (100 cases), and West Nusa Tenggara (84 cases). Of these, 29 deaths from corona in children were reported. (Gloria Setyvani Putri) <https://www.kompas.com/sains/read/2020/06/04/170300423/kematian-anak-indonesia-karena-corona-tertinggi-di-asean-ini-sebabnya?page=all>.

Social services for children with HIV and AIDS (ADHA) can be implemented by the government and social organizations managed by the community, to improve children's welfare, improving nutritional status, reducing poverty experienced by their families, and increasing access to education and health services. (Save the Children 2012). However, this hope still needs to be struggled because according to the results of research by Mann, Long, Delap, & Connell (2012) it shows that in some contexts, children with HIV and AIDS are more likely to be placed in institutional

care. Children with HIV and AIDS need specialized medical care, monitoring, and support. Medical services are essential for their survival and well-being. It is not clear whether children with HIV and AIDS who live in institutions, their needs for medical services can be met by the institution. Children with HIV and AIDS who live in the Institute are at risk of experiencing emotional and social problems. Currently, care institutions do not provide enough support. Quality of care is still lacking in many institutions due to limited infrastructure, financial resources, lack of training, and supervision of caregivers. This is also due to the lack of awareness of caregivers about child development and the special needs of children with HIV and AIDS. The results of this study illustrate that children with HIV and AIDS who live in institutions have the potential to experience problems in achieving a prosperous life.

In Indonesia, Child Welfare Institutions that provide care for children with HIV and AIDS are still very limited. Surakarta Lentera Foundation is one of the Child Social Welfare Institutions (LKSA) which provides direct services to 33 children with HIV and AIDS, and must also comply with government policies to protect those for whom it is responsible, including the children they care for. Surakarta Lentera Foundation is a private LKSA that operationally provides services to its foster children is the full responsibility of the foundation. It is very interesting to research social services to children with HIV and AIDS at the Lentera Foundation because children with HIV and AIDS who are cared for at LKSA Lentera Foundation are children aged three months to 13 (thirteen) years. To provide care for children with HIV and AIDS, LKSA employs nine caregivers, with most of them high school education. Most of them are married, whose time cannot be fully focused on

caring for and accompanying children at LKSA Lentera Foundation.

As an institution that must be independent in providing services to children, the conditions may not be much different as illustrated by the results of research by Mann, Long, Delap & Connell. (2012). The social services provided by the Surakarta Lentera Foundation for foster children are likely to be more complicated in the conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic as is currently happening.

Based on the Guidelines for protecting children from the threat of Covid-19 in rehabilitation centers, LKSAs, and caring for other institutions, formulated by the Directorate General of Child Social Rehabilitation in collaboration with Unicef in March 2020, it explains that every administrator, manager, or carer has a responsibility to take self-protection measures for themselves and for the children under their care to maintain safety and health and ensure child protection, especially during the emergency period to prevent and control the spread of Covid-19 in Indonesia. These guidelines are in the form of a mandate so that LKSA administrators and caregivers can develop appropriate decisions and actions in preventing and dealing with the threat of the spread of Covid-19 in their institutional environment.

Social problems related to services to children with HIV and AIDS provided by Child Welfare Institutions are targets of social work interventions. To be able to contribute to the development of knowledge that can be the basis for the development of social service programs for social welfare service providers, especially children with HIV, it is necessary to understand the phenomenon of social services for children with HIV, as illustrated by Henrickson & Chipanta (2017) that social work based on different theories and knowledge, and

there has been a change from a positive approach to an effort to seek knowledge and understanding of a phenomenon more deeply, an understanding of how individuals perceive the world. It has long been recognized that the global HIV epidemic demands an innovative approach. Such an approach is aimed at increasing the rights and dignity of people living with, or at risk of being exposed to HIV, to access prevention, treatment, and care services to maintain their survival. Such efforts must be built on an understanding of the individual, social and cultural issues related to gender, relationships between people, the use of hazardous substances, sex workers, and other behaviors that put people at risk of being exposed to HIV.

The purpose of this research was to describe the social services for children with HIV and AIDS (ADHA) at the Surakarta Lentera Foundation during the covid-19 period. In detail, the description of social services for children with HIV and AIDS at the Lentera Surakarta Foundation during the Covid-19 period includes 1) the actions of administrators and carers in recognizing the threats and risks of the Covid-19 pandemic to the safety and welfare of children at the Lentera Foundation; 2) the actions of administrators and carers in developing protection and appropriate care for children during the Covid-19 pandemic within the Lentera Foundation; 3) the actions of administrators and carers in building awareness and self-care from the various risks of the Covid-19 pandemic at the Lentera Foundation.

## **METHOD**

### **Research Design**

This research used a qualitative research method with a case study approach. This approach was used to investigate and understand social services for children with

HIV and AIDS at the Lentera Surakarta Foundation during the Covid-19 pandemic by collecting various information as a basis for providing solutions in the form of recommendations. This is following Creswell's opinion (in Sugiyono, 2014) that the case study approach is used to investigate and understand an event or problem that has occurred by collecting various kinds of information which are then processed to get a solution so that the problem raised can be resolved.

### **Research Location**

This research was conducted at the Lentera Surakarta Central Java Foundation, which is currently the only Child Welfare Institution that provides services to children with HIV and AIDS, both institutional and non-institutional.

### **Research Informants**

The main informants of this research are the administrators and carers at the Surakarta Lentera Foundation. These informants are determined purposively, namely determining informants with certain goals and considerations by determining certain criteria. These criteria are administrators and carers at the Surakarta Lentera Foundation who directly provide social services to children with HIV and AIDS, Foundation administrators who have the authority to determine policies related to child services and are willing to provide the information required in this research.

This research did not involve foster child informants because there was a regulation from the Foundation that guests were not allowed to have direct contact with children, while family informants did not exist. After all, most of the foster children at the Lentera Foundation were orphans. Most of the children who live and care for in the Lentera Foundation

do not have parents and they have been separated from their extended family.

### **Data Collection Technique**

The data collection technique used in this study was in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, observation, and documentation study. In-depth interviews were conducted to obtain information about childcare policies and programs during the Covid-19 pandemic from the Lentera Foundation management. FocusGroup Discussion involved seven administrators and carers of the Lentera Foundation LKSA.

### **Data Analysis**

Research data were collected using in-depth-interviews and observation or through FGD, then analyzed qualitatively. This means that data analysis on services to children with HIV and AIDS at the Lentera Surakarta Foundation is carried out continuously from the beginning of the research process until the end of the research.

## **RESULT**

### **Research Overview**

The Lentera Foundation was founded in 2008 was initiated by several volunteers who were concerned about and concerned about issues of empowerment and public health, especially for women. The high poverty rate is the cause of the low quality of human life, especially for women, children, and other marginalized communities. Poverty greatly affects the community of people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA).

Volunteers at the Lentera Foundation work in the community by carrying out outreach processes, strengthening livelihoods, and advocating for community groups who are marginalized because of their conditions as PLWHA. The strategy used by the Lentera

Foundation in assisting PLWHA is through community involvement including PLWHA in program development, building synergies with government and health services, and building networks with related parties. Activities carried out by volunteers at the Lentera Foundation are to reduce stigma and discrimination for assisted groups, advocacy by encouraging government involvement to pay more attention to the needs of marginalized community groups.

Based on these problems, volunteers at the Lentera Foundation agreed to establish an institution that is legally incorporated and registered in the government that will make a real contribution to community empowerment and assistance efforts, especially women and children infected with HIV. The legal basis for the establishment of the Lentera Foundation is the Deed of Establishment of the Lentera Institute with Notary Debora Enny Sutanti, S.H. No. 4 dated 18 November 2015, registered with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights No. AHU-0029177.AH01.04-2015. Besides, the Lentera Foundation is also registered at the Surakarta Social Service and the Kesbangpolinmas Surakarta City.

As an organization, the Lentera Foundation aims to play an active role in strengthening civil society groups and marginalized community groups, while the vision of the Lentera Foundation is an organization capable of increasing the welfare and independence of marginalized community groups.

Based on this vision, the mission of the Lentera Foundation was formulated as follows: 1) Improving the welfare of children, especially those infected with HIV, by fulfilling children's basic rights; 2) Improve the welfare of women, especially those infected with HIV, by fulfilling their right to health and economic security for their families; 3) Improve the economic welfare of the families

of PLWHA (people living with HIV and AIDS); 4) Conducting policy advocacy, reducing stigma and discrimination, legal assistance, assisting victims of violence against women and children infected with HIV; 5) Providing assistance and health services to groups of commercial, transgender and gay sex workers.

The services provided by the Lentera Foundation to marginalized communities are:

1. Advocacy services in the form of strengthening HIV-infected support groups, encouraging government and private involvement in strengthening HIV-infected groups, encouraging the government to provide a budget for improving the quality of life of children with HIV and AIDS, encouraging efforts to reduce stigma and discrimination against children by HIV
2. Public Health Services, which includes peer counseling services, outreach, and assistance to groups of sex workers, transgender and gay, assistance to women and children infected with HIV, support for children with HIV and AIDS, especially those who are orphaned
3. Empowerment, efforts to facilitate the fulfillment of children's rights, facilitate income generation activities, and efforts to sustain livelihoods
4. Established the ADHA Lentera shelter, which is a service in the form of accompanying and caring for HIV-infected orphans.

### **Child Welfare Institution (LKSA) Lentera Foundation**

LKSA Lentera Foundation is one of the programs of the Lentera Foundation which aims to provide social services to orphaned children with HIV and AIDS in the form of assistance and care. This LKSA was established

because of the high sense of concern and concern from Lentera Foundation volunteers towards children who are exposed to HIV and AIDS because of the rejection of other children to their presence.

LKSA Lentera Foundation is located in the Taman Makam Pahlawan Kusuma Bhakti complex, occupying government-owned land with the permission of the Solo City Social Service. Initially, the Lentera Foundation was located in a residential area of residents, but the surrounding community refused and protested the presence of the LKSA which provided social services to orphans exposed to HIV and AIDS. People still have a wrong understanding of HIV and AIDS, they think that children with HIV and AIDS can pass the disease on to other people. In LKSA Lentera Foundation there are 33 (thirty-three) children with HIV and AIDS ranging in age from three months to high school. Most of them are orphans. There are nine caregivers at LKSA Lentera Foundation whose task is to provide care, mentoring, and caring for children with HIV and AIDS who are cared for at LKSA Lentera Foundation.

Most of the children who are cared for in LKSA Lentera Foundation are victims of transmission from their parents. The mother is an HIV sufferer who does not have complete knowledge about HIV so she goes through a normal delivery then her child is given breast milk from the mother and there is a mother-to-child transmission. The services provided by LKSA Lentera Foundation for children with HIV and AIDS are 1) fulfillment of basic needs, namely shelter for children with HIV and AIDS, food, and clothing; 2) Health services in the form of routine health checks once a month and free medical treatment, which is organized in collaboration with dr. Muwardi Solo; 3) Education in collaboration with the Solo City Education Office; 4) Social guidance; 5) Spiritual guidance



The facilities and infrastructure owned by LKSA Lentera Foundation are buildings located in the Kusuma Bhakti Solo Heroes Cemetery Complex, which are used for bedrooms, baby rooms, isolation rooms, children's playrooms, counseling rooms, and social interaction rooms. An operational car to take the child to the hospital in case of an emergency or if there are activities outside the home.

In implementing service programs, the Surakarta Lentera Foundation builds networks with various organizations that have programs, both government and private. The network that has been built by the Lentera Foundation is with the Non-Governmental Organization Caring for AIDS in the City of Surakarta, the Surakarta City Health Office, the Social Service for Central Java Province, the Surakarta City Social Service, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Lotte Mart Business World.

In addition to building networks with government and private social organizations, the Lentera Foundation has funding sources that come from the self-help of the management, non-binding donors, assistance from the Ministry of Social Affairs, assistance from the Surakarta City Office of Social Affairs and the Central Java Province Social Service. - fundraising activities.

The Lentera Foundation has experience in organizations that can support service efforts to marginalized groups, especially children with HIV and AIDS. The experience that has been achieved by the Lentera Foundation is 1) implementing the GF R 8 program unit of the Mitra Alam Foundation SSR starting in 2012, 2) outreach and mentoring sex workers, transgender, and gay workers in the Surakarta City area, 3) mentoring children infected with HIV in several cities/regencies in Central Java, and 4) mentoring people with HIV and AIDS in the former Surakarta residency.

## **Surakarta Lentera Foundation Organizational Structure**

The list of the Surakarta Lentera Foundation Management:

Manager	: Widi Nugroho
Supervisor	: Septiana EW
Chairman	: Yunus Prasetyo
Secretary	: Eka Wardaya
Treasure	: Puger Mulyono

## **Research Result**

Data collection was carried out through in-depth interviews, focus group discussions with several informants consisting of administrators and caregivers at the Lentera Surakarta Foundation. This study did not involve foster child informants because the Lentera Foundation implemented a rule that guests should not make contact with foster children, while informants from the child's family were also absent because almost all foster children were orphans.

## **Informants' Characteristic**

Seven informants are willing to participate in this research, all of whom are administrators and carers of the Surakarta Lentera Foundation. In more detail, the following describes the characteristics of the informants:

1. Initial name: D is a widow, 26 years old, Muslim, high school education, position as a caregiver and has worked at the Lentera Foundation for 1.5 years
2. Initial Name: KK, male, 39 years old, Muslim, married, S2 education, 3 years of work and position at the Foundation as a caregiver
3. Initial Name: Is, a widow, 52 years old, Muslim, high school education, 4 years of work, position at the Foundation as a caregiver

4. Initial Name: RD, a widow, 27 years old, Muslim, high school education, 2 years of work, and a position at the Foundation as a carer
5. Initial Name: S, female gender, single, Muslim, high school education, 1-year-old work, the position at the Foundation as a caregiver, apart from working at the S Foundation, also working as a private employee
6. Initial Name: A, a man, 30 years old, single, Muslim, high school education, 1-year-old work and position at the Foundation as a caregiver
7. Initial Name: P, a man, 46 years old, married, high school education, position at the Foundation as a manager, and P also has another job as an entrepreneur.

### **The Efforts of caregivers/administrators in providing services to foster children during the Covid-19 pandemic.**

#### **1. Actions of Managers and Carers in Recognizing the Threats and Risks of the Covid-19 Pandemic Toward Child Safety and Welfare.**

##### 1) Efforts of Administrators / Caregivers in Understanding the Covid-19 Pandemic

The efforts of administrators/carers in understanding the Covid-19 pandemic are directed at efforts to understand the following:

##### (1) Understanding the Definition of the Covid-19 Pandemic

Based on data obtained through interviews with several administrators and caregivers as informants regarding their understanding of the Covid-19 pandemic, it is known that the informants' understanding of Covid-19 is very diverse. They view that Covid-19 is a scary and frightening disease, as stated by KK and RD:.... I think Covid-19 is a scary and scary virus. Informant D

stated that.....that the Covid-19 pandemic is a virus that should not be taken lightly, must maintain health protocols wherever they are. The informant described that Covid-19 is an unknown virus whose work is to attack the immune system, damage the respiratory system and disrupt health

##### 2. Causes of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The information conveyed by the informants related to the causes of the Covid-19 pandemic, is very diverse, which illustrates that not all informants have an understanding of the causes of Covid-19. As stated by KK and RD..... the causes of Covid-19 as the symptoms of a person who has the flu, namely fever, cough, shortness of breath, dizziness. Informant D said..... Covid-19 was caused by people from abroad, especially from Wuhan China because they ate dirty food, and other informants described that the cause of Covid-19 was because people did not maintain their health.

##### 3. The Process of Covid-19 Transmission

All informants explained that the process of transmitting the Covid-19 virus is through saliva and coming into contact with people who have been exposed to Covid-19, people who have been exposed to Covid-19 can transmit the virus if they sneeze without using self-protection tools properly so that the particles are saliva those who have been contaminated with the virus scatter into the air and are inhaled by healthy people, besides that healthy people can also contract the Covid-19 virus if they come into contact and shake hands with people who have been exposed to Covid-19 because the virus is likely to stick to their hands or other body parts.

##### 4. Symptoms of People Exposed to Covid-19

According to informants, people who are exposed to Covid-19 will show the

following symptoms: body temperature increases to 37.5 degrees C or more, fever, cough, runny nose, and shortness of breath. Informant S added that if people show these symptoms for one week they should immediately be taken to the nearest hospital.

#### 5. Impact of Exposure to Covid-19

##### - Against Health Aspects

Information obtained from informants illustrates that Covid-19 can cause interference with the immune system, shortness of breath, indigestion, and lead to death. As stated by Informants RD and D:..... people who are exposed to Covid will result in death. Informant KK said.....the Covid-19 pandemic caused many people to wear masks.

##### - Against psychological aspects

All informants stated that the impact of Covid-19 on society was the emergence of feelings of fear and anxiety. Informant KK..... added that the Covid-19 pandemic caused people to think strange, causing their immunity to drop. Informant Is stated that ..... the Covid-19 pandemic children were limited in their movement and caused learning barriers.

##### - Against Social Aspects

The Covid-19 pandemic has greatly affected people's lives, including the lives of children with HIV and AIDS who are served at the Lentera Surakarta Foundation. All informants stated that Covid-19 caused isolation in a person, many activities in the community were canceled and if you met other people, you could not shake hands and had to keep your distance, and caused the loss of social contact.

##### - Against Economic Aspects

The impact of Covid-19 on the economic life of the community is very large, according to informants KK and RD..... Covid-19 causes difficulties for people's lives, many

people lose their jobs and become poor, unemployment occurs, and as a result crime increases. People find it difficult to live and have difficulty meeting their daily needs and other necessities of life.

#### 1) Sources of Information About Covid-19 for Administrators / Caregivers at the Lentera Foundation

##### (1) Information Source

Administrators and carers are trying to get information about Covid-19 from various sources, including from Muwardi Hospital Solo, doctors, nurses who handle foster children, from TV, social media such as WhatsApp, Instagram, Facebook, Newspapers, Internet and from the citizens of the community. This is in accordance with the statements from D and A ..... I got about Covid-19 from the Muwardi Surakarta Hospital. Meanwhile, KK informants, Is, RD, and explained. I know about Covid-19 from social media such as TV, Internet, Whatsap Instagram, books, as well as hospitals, doctors, and nurses who care for foster children's health.

##### (2) Time and Location where

##### Information about Covid-19

Regarding the time and location in obtaining information about Covid-19, several informants explained that information about Covid-19 was obtained from the Muwardi Surakarta Hospital before the fasting month at the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic which became an exploding issue, from news on TV, and cellphones. or social media that is received and the news is available and read almost every day when communicating with people in the orphanage or family whose topics are always related to Covid-19, health education is carried out in the orphanage by health workers who provide

information about Covid-19 and how to prevent it.

(3) How to get information about Covid-19 Informants in looking for information about Covid-19 through different ways, some get information about Covid-19 from chatting with people they know, following socialization organized by health service agencies, getting news on various media. This is in line with what was conveyed by Informants KK, RD, Is and A..... I got information about Covid-19 while in the hospital to take part in the socialization about Covid delivered by health officials and by the Covid task force, in addition to information from TV, read stickers and social media.

1) Utilization of information about Covid-19

(1) The benefit of knowing Covid-19 The informants explained that knowing the Covid-19 pandemic is very useful for making prevention efforts and maintaining the safety of the family and nursing home environment. Another benefit is that it can provide explanations for children. As conveyed by Informants D and RD, having knowledge about Covid-19 has many benefits, namely to maintain health and take precautions so that children at the Lentera Foundation do not contract Covid.

(2) Dissemination of Information

Several informants explained that information about Covid-19 was disseminated mainly to foster children and officers at the Lentera Foundation, but several informants stated that information about Covid-19 was also disseminated to neighbors in the orphanage and their neighborhood. family, and also to the community around the orphanage. In this case, Informant A conveyed that I convey

Covid information to family, neighbors and also to people who happen to want to know about Covid as I know and as best I can.

(3) The Process of Information

Dissemination about Covid-19

Regarding the process of disseminating information about Covid-19, only an informant explained, namely Informant S..... the dissemination of information about Covid-19 I

carried out while chatting with people in their environment. When chatting, it is used as a medium for exchanging information, including information about Covid-19.

(4) Reactions of People Within the Foundation After Providing Information About Covid-19

The informants explained that people's reactions after being given information about Covid-19 generally became shocked, fear, panic, and anxiety, so they became careful and alert to take precautions and protect themselves from being exposed to Covid-19. Some people do not believe it and it becomes an argument.

(5) Forms of Information About Covid-19 Delivered by Management / Caregivers to Foster Children and People in the Foundation

Several informants explained that the information about Covid-19 that was conveyed to foster children and people in the Foundation was information about Covid-19, its transmission process, and prevention, namely through 3 M actions (using masks, washing hands, and maintaining distance). Informants D and P conveyed.....I explained the information about Covid-19 to foster children in detail so that the children understand what to do during a pandemic like today, at least to save themselves from being exposed to Covid-19.

(6) Foster Children Reaction After Hearing Information About Covid-19

After hearing information about Covid-19, most of the children felt afraid and the children became obedient to the regulations implemented in the home to protect themselves from being exposed to Covid-19, obeying the rules implemented by the community outside the institution. Informant KK explained.....the children were very enthusiastic about listening to the explanation about the Covid-19 pandemic, however, some children considered the pandemic a common occurrence, they did not feel anxious and tended to underestimate it. Some children wash their hands frequently and maintain good hygiene.

2. Actions of Caretakers / Carers in Providing Proper Protection and Care During the Covid-19 Pandemic

1) Prevention Taken By Caretakers / Caregivers To Protect Foster Children From Exposure to Covid-19

The informant in this research explained that to protect children from contracting Covid-19, sometimes it must be done by forcing them to use masks and wash their hands, keeping their distance if guests visit the orphanage. As conveyed by Informant D ... children still have to be forced to always wear masks, wash their hands, cannot meet the tan. The fence at the orphanage is also locked to limit children from playing outside, besides that the caretakers and carers also try to limit so that not many guests visit the orphanage.

(1) Reasons for administrators/carers to take preventive measures

The explanation from the informants about the reasons for providing information about

Covid-19 to foster children was so that all residents of the orphanage were protected from the danger of being exposed to Covid-19 so that the children remained healthy and safe. As conveyed by Informants D, KK, Is, and P: I explained to the children about Covid-19 with the aim that all of us in the home were safe and sound, free of Covid.

(2) Facilities and Infrastructure

Provided by the Lentera

Foundation to Protect Foster

Children from Exposure to Covid-19

Regarding the facilities and infrastructure provided by the Lentera Foundation to protect foster children from the danger of being exposed to Covid-19, all informants stated that the orphanage provided handwashing facilities, both those placed outside the orphanage, then the orphanage also provide hand sanitizers and masks.

(3) Use of Facilities and Infrastructure

Provided by the Lentera Foundation for Personal Protection

The informant's explanation regarding the use of facilities and infrastructure provided by the Foundation to protect foster children was by always reminding the children to use masks and wash their hands every day, whenever there are visitors and every time they leave the house. After arriving home, you have to wash your hands again. As told by Informant D ..... to the children that masks and hand washing must be used every day, every time there are visitors and every time they leave the house. After arriving home, you have to wash your hands again. Meanwhile, the RD informant explained that the children had to run regularly, I explained the rules of the orphanage and used the facilities provided as needed.

(4) Obstacles experienced in the provision and use of facilities

According to the informant, the obstacles in the provision and use of facilities to protect orphanage residents from being exposed to Covid-19, children often forget to carry out health protocols such as using masks, washing hands using soap, using hand sanitizers, and maintaining distance, related to the use of cleaning tools. As stated by Informant D..... children often forget to implement health protocols, such as wearing masks, washing hands and maintaining distance. Meanwhile, KK and RD informants conveyed.....another obstacle experienced in providing facilities to carry out health protocols is that the orphanage (foundations) has not been able to provide facilities for self-protection, such as the limited number of hand sanitizers. The provision of masks. Caregivers have tried to ask for personal protective equipment from the management of the Foundation, but in fulfillment, it is often not in accordance with the required amount.

2) Service Programs Run by the Lentera Foundation for Foster Children During the Covid-19 Pandemic

According to the informant, the services provided by the Lentera Foundation during the Covid-19 pandemic are in addition to services that have been carried out in normal situations coupled with efforts to protect orphanage residents from being exposed to Covid-19.

According to the informant D..... the services carried out for foster children during the Covid-19 pandemic were home care services, providing additional food, HIV counseling, psychological and physical

therapy, providing routine health checks, which is once a month for foster children, and also giving vitamin C and herbs. to children to maintain their immunity.

(1) Services to Orphanages If Sick

During the Covid-19 Pandemic

Several informants explained that if there are residents of the orphanage who are sick, they are immediately taken for treatment either to the nearest clinic or to the hospital if they do not recover. Like the statement of Informant D ..... If anyone is sick, especially a foster child is temporarily being treated at a nursing home, but if it does not recover then it is taken to the hospital. Informant KK said..... If anyone is sick, they are taken to the nearest clinic.

(2) Suitability of the Number of Orphanages to Provide Services to Foster Children During the Covid-19 Pandemic

According to the informant, the officers at the orphanage were seen as still lacking in providing services to foster children, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic, such as at this time where foster children needed special supervision and assistance. This is in accordance with what was conveyed by the informants, Is, A, and P ..... officers at the orphanage are still lacking to be able to provide good services to children

(3) Obstacles Experienced by Officers in Implementing Protection

Programs for Foster Children

During the Covid-19 Pandemic

Regarding information about the obstacles experienced by administrators/caregivers in carrying out protection programs for foster children, it is that the caretaker/caregiver cannot refuse guests who come, limited facilities and infrastructure, children must

undergo social restrictions so that they carry out various activities at the orphanage, it is difficult to handle sick children if there are many, obstacles to communicating to children by using language that is easily understood by children. As stated by Informant D ..... We have difficulty protecting the children from communicating with people from outside, because we also cannot refuse the guests who come to the orphanage. Meanwhile, the KK informant stated ..... .. we still experience limited facilities and infrastructure, especially when children have to undergo social restrictions so that they carry out various activities in the orphanage, it is difficult to handle sick children if there are many, obstacles to communicating to children with use language that is easily understood by children.

(4) Cooperation Developed by the Lentera Foundation in Providing Services to Foster Children

According to several informants, the collaboration built by the Lentera Foundation with other institutions is the collaboration with the Social Service, the Health Service, the Civil Service Police Task Force, and the Pucang Sawit Village Community Empowerment Institution, especially in spraying the environment around the orphanage. However, some informants shared the same opinion with other parties.

(5) Forms of Cooperation Developed by the Lentera Foundation with Other Institutions

Informations about the collaboration built by the Lentera Foundation with other institutions to provide good services to foster children during the Covid-19 pandemic, only obtained from Informant D, as the statement he conveyed ..... the

collaboration between the Lentera Foundation and other parties is not too much, namely only with the Social Service, the nature is only limited to coordination, with the Health Office which every month provides routine health check services for children, provides socialization about Covid-19. The Lentera Foundation also develops networks with donors to provide personal protective equipment for foster children and Social Institution Officers.

**3. Actions of Administrators / Caregivers in Building Awareness and Personal Care for Orphanages as Personal Protection from the Covid-19 Pandemic**

Efforts of Administrators / Caregivers to Increase Children's Knowledge to Stay Healthy During the Covid-19 Pandemic  
In their efforts to keep the children served to stay healthy during the Covid-19 pandemic, informants KK, Is, S, and P stated..... I always provide information and advice, provide assistance to children so that they do what they have been taught, such as eating healthy food, drinking vitamins provided by the orphanage, adequate rest, exercise and maintaining cleanliness.

1) The Efforts of Administrators / Caregivers to Increase Awareness of Foster Children to Stay Healthy During the Covid-19 Pandemic

Several informants explained that to build awareness of foster children to maintain a healthy life during the Covid-19 pandemic is to force foster children to comply with health protocols and often remind children to maintain a clean and healthy lifestyle.

2) Efforts of administrators/caregivers in improving the skills of foster children for self-care

The informants explained that to improve the skills of foster children in self-care is through modeling or giving examples of how to wash hands properly, use masks, use hand sanitizers. The informants also stated that the skills taught were not only about self-care skills but also skills regarding the use of free time during their stay in the institution so that they would not be bored.

3) Barriers experienced by administrators/caregivers in raising awareness of foster children for self-care

The obstacles experienced by the Lentera Foundation in raising awareness for children to carry out self-care. According informants D, KK, and P..... were the limited number of human resources to provide good services, accompanying children to carry out safe activities as well as financial constraints for providing facilities and infrastructure for the provision of services for children with HIV and AIDS both during normal times and especially during the pandemic, it is difficult for children to be disciplined.

## Discussion

The Lentera Foundation physically occupies the location of government land, namely in the Komam Pahlawan Kusuma Bhakti Surakarta Complex. Initially, the Lentera Foundation moved from location to residential areas, but it always received a negative response from the surrounding environment. The residents reject the existence of the Lentera Foundation which cares for children with HIV and AIDS because of the community's misconception about the transmission of HIV and AIDS so that they still think that people with HIV and AIDS can endanger their social environment. After negotiating with the Surakarta City Social

Service, the Lentera Foundation was allowed to build a building in the Kusuma Bhakti Hero Cemetery Complex.

The Lentera Foundation, which functions as a Child Welfare Institution for children with HIV and AIDS, provides social services to 33 (thirty-three) children with HIV, ranging in age from three months to high school. The Lentera Foundation uses the age limit for foster children from infancy to high school based on the definition of a child as described in Law Number 32 of 2002 concerning Child Protection that what is meant by a child is someone who is under 18 years of age, including children who are still in his mother's womb. Children who are currently studying at Senior High School are equivalent to children aged 18 (eighteen) years.

Children who are cared for at the Lentera Foundation have their status as children without a family because some of their parents have died from AIDS they suffered and generally they are rejected by their extended family, because of their family and society's lack of understanding about HIV and AIDS. Based on these conditions, the Lentera Foundation provides 9 (nine) caretakers as substitute parents for children living at the Lentera Foundation. However, the Lentera Foundation still views that the number of caregivers is still insufficient because some caregivers also have their own families so that they cannot fully accompany children at the Lentera Foundation, while children in the infant to elementary school age range still need intensive assistance from their caregivers. . Apart from this, the children who are cared for at the Lentera Foundation are children with special needs because of their condition as HIV sufferers. Older children also need assistance so that they are not involved with unfavorable environmental influences.



As explained by Havighurst (in Sumantri & Nana, 1980) that childhood is classified into three developmental stages, namely: 1) infancy and childhood; 2) school children; and 3) adolescence. Each stage of the child's development has different developmental tasks that must be completed for the child to achieve life's happiness. For the completion of child development tasks to be achieved, children need caregivers both from their biological parents and other caregivers to provide care, assistance, care, and direction to children. The existence of only 9 (nine) caretakers is considered insufficient if the age range of foster children at the Lentera Foundation covers 3 (three) stages of child development. This is also recognized by the Lentera Foundation management that one of the problems faced by the Lentera Foundation is the lack of carers in quantity to serve foster children. In terms of quality, it can be described that most of the caregivers at the Lentera Foundation have their education only up to the senior high school level, besides that some caregivers have never had a family so that the knowledge and experience of caregivers about proper care are in accordance with the child's development stage and the child's condition as HIV and AIDS sufferers not in accordance with expectations to be able to provide good service. The form of social services provided by the Lentera Foundation to foster children is in the form of care and fulfillment of children's basic needs. Fulfillment of basic needs in the form of providing shelter, food, clothing, health, education. Besides, foster children are also given social and spiritual guidance so that foster children can participate actively and naturally in the life of their community.

The implementation of these social services requires substantial operational funds, as well as the facilities and infrastructure that must be provided by the Lentera Foundation to

support the care program. For this reason, the Lentera Foundation develops networks with various related institutions, both government and private institutions, to improve the quality of its services. Various institutions that have collaborative relationships with the Lentera Foundation are the Central Java Province Social Service, the Surakarta City Social Service, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Surakarta City Health Office, the Surakarta City Education Office, Lotte Mart, the Super Semar Foundation, and donors who assist with childcare. children with HIV and AIDS. Even though the Lentera Foundation already has a network with various parties who are concerned about caring for children with HIV and AIDS, however, the lack of funds, facilities, and infrastructure are still felt by both the board and carers of the Lentera Foundation so that the services provided to foster children are not optimal.

The conditions experienced by the Lentera Foundation seem to also occur in care institutions for children with HIV and AIDS in other regions, as illustrated in the results of research by Martina et.al (2018) which was conducted using an online survey method to obtain information about examinations, , treatment or provision of services to children with HIV. The results show that there are still obstacles to improving child care, including complex approaches to examining children, a lack of suitable drugs for children, difficulties related to decentralization and integration of services for HIV into ARV programs, and service strategies needed to simplify and develop pediatric care.

Another research conducted by Mann. Long, Deplan & Connell (2012) using the Desk-based Research method illustrate that children with HIV and AIDS have fewer treatment options than healthy children. Children with HIV and AIDS are prone to

losing their parents at a very young age, and they are also vulnerable to the stigma given by their social environment, discriminatory treatment, and misconceptions about transmission of the virus so they may also get rejection in their extended family and other caregivers. In some contexts, children with HIV and AIDS are more likely to be placed in institutional care.

Children need specialized medical care, monitoring, and support. Medical services are essential for their survival and well-being. It is not clear whether children with HIV and AIDS who live in institutions, the need for medical services can be met by the agency rather than children with HIV and AIDS who live with families. Children with HIV and AIDS who live in the Institute are at risk of experiencing emotional and social problems. Currently, care institutions do not provide enough support. The quality of care is still lacking in many institutions due to limited infrastructure, financial resources, lack of training, and supervision of carers. This is also due to the lack of awareness of caregivers about child development and the special needs of children with HIV and AIDS.

The results illustrate that the provision of social services for children with HIV and AIDS still faces many challenges. The public's lack of understanding about HIV and AIDS has resulted in an unfavorable response to the welfare of children with HIV and AIDS. Some communities do not provide support for the provision of social services for children with HIV and AIDS but instead, reject the existence of service providers. The results showed that the Lentera Foundation as a Child Welfare Institution that cares for children with HIV and AIDS has had to repeatedly change locations due to the rejection of the surrounding residents. Inadequate government assistance, which is only in the form of food assistance,

causes the management of the Lentera Foundation to struggle harder to meet operational needs for service delivery.

The social services carried out by the Lentera Foundation are increasingly experiencing difficulties with the conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic as is currently happening. The government has established Large-Scale Social Restrictions in every region of the country and implemented health protocols for all citizens in the territory of Indonesia. This government policy requires all citizens to implement it.

The Covid-19 pandemic caused delays and changes in various community activities, such as formal learning activities that were originally held in schools with face-to-face learning, during the Covid-19 pandemic, learning was transferred to each student's home using an online or virtual system. The change in learning activities requires the Lentera Foundation to provide learning facilities for foster children who are currently undergoing formal education. Children also need assistance in the learning system and this is also a quite difficult task for caregivers because they must not only understand the material being studied but also master the use of virtual learning media. The results also show that to support these learning activities, the Lentera Foundation suffers from a lack of facilities and infrastructure as well as children's learning companions.

Another obstacle experienced by the Lentera Foundation in providing services for children with HIV and AIDS during the Covid-19 pandemic was health care for foster children, both for health checks and routine treatment. Initially, access to health services was not too difficult because transportation to the health service center could use public transportation, but with the current pandemic conditions foster children must be transported using private transportation for the Foundation

to prevent the risk of being exposed to the virus and this is an obstacle because currently the Foundation only has one operational vehicle. The Lentera Foundation has also experienced problems in providing personal means of protection, such as masks, hand sanitizers, and other personal protective equipment for residents of the orphanage so that they are not exposed to Covid-19.

Prevention efforts were carried out by the Lentera Foundation by providing outreach about Covid-19 and implementing health protocols to foster children who did not experience difficulties. Caregivers have a sufficient understanding of Covid-19 because this information is easily obtained through various media information and counseling conducted directly by health workers who come to the Lentera Foundation. Information about Covid-19 is not difficult to convey to foster children because of the closeness between the caretaker and the caregiver with the foster child so that communication can run smoothly.

The implementation of the protection program for residents from exposure to Covid-19, is still difficult for the Lentera Foundation, one of the reasons is because some children are not disciplined in following health protocols, so caregivers must always remind children to use masks appropriately, wash their hands and keep their distance with other people outside the home. Another difficulty is that the child is getting bored to live in the orphanage constantly, this condition requires the caretakers and carers to be able to create fun activities for the children so that they feel at home in the orphanage. UNICEF & WHO (2020), describes that care during the Covid-19 pandemic requires caregivers to be able to: 1) create quality time with children; 2) stay positive; 3) make a schedule of children's activities; 4) overcoming the child's bad behavior; 5) stay calm and can manage stress;

6) discuss Covid-19 with children. Caregiving is the ideal care for children during the Covid-19 period so that the child feels comfortable and safe living in an orphanage.

Caregivers need to accompany children to create fun joint activities for children, help children to be able to communicate with their friends through the media, always be enthusiastic about accompanying children, helping children to formulate activity schedules so that children have a reference for carrying out activities. Besides that, caregivers are also required to have the ability to overcome children's bad behavior. Caregivers also need to have the ability to self-regulate so as not to be stressed and the main thing is the ability to discuss Covid-19 with children so that children know to protect themselves from the risk of being exposed to Covid-19.

The results showed that the Lentera Foundation has made efforts to protect its citizens from being exposed to Covid-19 as mandated by the government through the Directorate General of Social Rehabilitation Policy on Guidelines for Child Protection from Covid-19 Threats. Efforts made include providing personal protective equipment (PPE), other means of prevention such as hand washing facilities, prohibiting children from leaving the institution, limiting guest visits to the orphanage, providing additional food in the form of supplements, vitamins, herbs. Besides, caregivers have made efforts to disseminate information about Covid-19 and health protocols, make assistance and supervision efforts so that foster children comply with the regulations in the institution, especially those related to health protocols.

### **Conclusion**

Lentera Foundation as a Child Welfare Institution that provides services for children with HIV and AIDS has provided social

services in the form of meeting children's needs in the form of providing shelter, food, clothing, health, education, social and spiritual guidance. 33 children are cared for at the Lentera Foundation (thirty-three children), all of whom have no parents, and their extended family is not willing to look after them. Based on these conditions, the Lentera Foundation has provided 9 (nine) carers who are tasked with caring for, caring for, guiding, and accompanying foster children.

Based on the research results, it is known that the Lentera Foundation is still experiencing obstacles in providing good social services for its foster children. The main obstacle that is experienced is financial problems to finance operational costs which are quite high. Currently, the cost of implementing social services to foster children is largely dependent on government subsidies through the Social Service Office and donors.

The next obstacle is the lack of the number of caregivers both in quantity and quality. The number of caregivers for 9 people is considered insufficient because the age of the foster children served is between 3 months and 18 years of age. All foster children are children with HIV and AIDS who need special care. In terms of quality, most of the caregivers have only high school education and some are not married, so the experience of childcare needs to be improved, especially care for children with HIV and AIDS according to their stage of development.

The next obstacle is that the facilities and infrastructure owned by the Lentera Foundation are still lacking, such as only one operational car, even though every month the children need to be delivered for health checks to the health service center or Dr. Muwardi. To overcome these obstacles, the Lentera Foundation has built partnerships with government and non-government agencies and

the community. The collaboration built by the Lentera Foundation with the government includes the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Provincial and Surakarta City Social Services, the Surakarta City Health Office, the Surakarta City Education Office. Meanwhile, cooperation with non-government organizations is with Lotte Mart, the Super Semar Foundation, and with the community.

The Covid-19 pandemic requires the Lentera Foundation as an institution that receives subsidies from the government, to follow policies set by the government, especially the Ministry of Social Affairs policy to protect foster children from the risk of being exposed to Covid-19. The Ministry of Social Affairs through the Directorate General of Social Rehabilitation has issued Guidelines for the Protection of Children from the Covid-19 Threat.

Based on these guidelines, the Lentera Foundation has directed its social services by providing care directed to: 1) efforts to recognize the threat and risk of the Covid-19 pandemic through seeking and understanding information about Covid-19, its transmission, prevention and handling if exposed through various media information; 2) efforts to protect and properly care for children during the Covid-19 pandemic, through socialization about Covid-19 and health protocols, provision of personal protective equipment such as hand washing facilities, masks, hand sanitizers, providing guidance and supervision so that children comply with orphanage regulations which is adjusted to government policies in order to prevent the transmission of Covid-19, restrictions on children leaving the institution and limiting guest visits to the institution, developing activities in the orphanage so that children do not feel bored and stressed because they are not allowed to leave the institution; 3) efforts to build awareness and self-care of the

various risks of the Covid-19 pandemic through assisting children by providing advice, warning so that children always comply with health protocols, giving sanctions to foster children who violate orphanage regulations.

However, in providing social services to foster children in accordance with the guidelines from the Director-General of Social Rehabilitation of the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Lentera Foundation still experiences difficulties in the form of 1) lack of funds to provide self-protection facilities for orphanage residents, such as hand sanitizers, masks; 2) lack of facilities for the development of activity programs in orphanages that include: online learning facilities, children's creativity development; 3) lack of caregivers to assist foster children in carrying out activities at the institution, especially online learning, routine health care, child supervision so that they comply with the rules of the institution regarding the implementation of health protocols; 4) lack of awareness and discipline of children to comply with orphanage regulations in self-protection.

### **Recommendation**

The results of the research illustrate that the Lentera Foundation is still experiencing obstacles in providing social services to its foster children both in normal situations and especially during the current Covid-19 pandemic, for this reason, the researcher proposes recommendations to:

- 1) The Ministry of Social Affairs through the Directorate General of Social Rehabilitation has issued Guidelines for the Protection of Children from the Threat of Covid-19, so to implement this policy it is necessary:
  - (1) Socialization of these guidelines to virtually all officers and carers of the Child Welfare Institution

- (2) Technical guidance on implementing proper care during the Covid-19 pandemic is in accordance with the guidelines

- 2) Social Service both Province and City. Support the Ministry of Social's policies through efforts:

- (1) Assistance to LKSAs to carry out the care in accordance with the guidelines from the Ministry of Social Affairs
- (2) Supervise the implementation of care guidelines during the Covid-19 pandemic

- 3) Administrators and carers of the Lentera Foundation.

It is necessary to increase competence in providing services to foster children, especially children during the Covid-19 pandemic, through:

- (1) Consultation with Provincial and Municipal Social Services
- (2) Active in increasing competence to provide services to foster children
- (3) Actively conducting discussions and sharing with officers from other LKSAs

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