

Implementing The Crc In Child Protection Policies In The Case Of Barnahus And Refugee Children In Sweden Within A Human Security Framework

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Abstract

Violence and abuse against children, including refugee children, remain a serious challenge in Sweden despite the existence of a strong legal framework. Refugee children often face double trauma, legal uncertainty, and limited access to basic services that threaten their right to life and development. This study aims to analyze the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) through the application of the Barnahus model within the framework of human security to strengthen the protection of refugee children in Sweden. Using qualitative methods through literature review, policy analysis, and jurisprudence, this study evaluates the effectiveness of Barnahus as a multidisciplinary approach that integrates social, health, and legal services. The analysis results indicate that Barnahus is able to provide a safe space for children who are victims of violence, minimize the risk of repeated trauma through cross-sector coordination, and ensure children's right to be heard in accordance with CRC principles. However, its implementation for refugee children still faces challenges, such as cultural adaptation limitations, lack of specialized psychosocial support for refugees, and legal uncertainty that affects children's sense of safety. This study concludes that Barnahus optimization must be carried out by adding culturally sensitive training, using professional interpreters, and integrating with education, housing, and mental health services so that the protection of refugee children is holistic. This approach aligns with the concept of human security, which emphasizes the protection of children's rights, well-being, and dignity as top priorities, ensuring that child protection policies are not only reactive but also proactive and sustainable.

Keywords: Child Protection; Refugee Children; Barnahus Model

Pendahuluan

Human security is a new approach that comes as an answer to various humanitarian problems that are developing at the global level, such as poverty, violence, human trafficking, and human rights violations. Based on the definition of Commission on Human Security (Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs), this concept prioritizes the protection of all fundamental freedoms that are essential to human survival. Human security also focuses on protecting individuals from a variety of serious and widespread threats. In contrast to the classic state-oriented international relations paradigm (state-centric), human security actually shifts the focus of security from the state to the individual. This approach abandons traditional security concepts that have only highlighted interstate threats, military aggression, or issues High Politics like war. The main core of the idea of human security is human-based security or People-centric, by paying more attention to the safety of each individual (Setyarto and Jibrani, 2023). Correlation between Human Security and refugee

children described by Kerwin and Nicholson (2021) highlights how the U.S. refugee admissions program (USRAP) provides community-based resettlement services that support the needs of refugees at different stages of integration. This becomes a concrete form of Human Security, as the program aims to protect refugees, including children, from structural and social insecurity in destination countries (Kerwin and Nicholson, 2021).

Meanwhile, Arakelyan and Ager (2021) explained that the mental and psychosocial well-being of refugee children is influenced by factors at the individual, family, community, and policy levels, all of which are interrelated in the child's human security ecosystem (Arakelyan and Ager, 2021). Both articles affirm that the protection of refugee children requires multilevel interventions so that they do not become passive victims of conflict, discrimination or neglect, and that their human rights are fully fulfilled as part of efforts to strengthen Human Security.

Previous research has shown that the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) has an important role to play in the child protection framework in Sweden, especially for vulnerable groups of refugee children. Various literatures, such as those outlined by Ton Liefaard and Jaap E. Doek (2015) emphasize the role of national courts in upholding CRC principles, while Stalford (2010) links them to ECHR jurisprudence to strengthen the fulfillment of children's rights. At the practical level, the Barnahus model is a concrete example of the application of CRC principles, especially in providing safe spaces, psychosocial support, and ensuring that victim children have the right to be heard, as studied by (Jonsson and Eriksson, 2023; Rasmusson, 2011).

However, these studies also highlight the gap that there have been not many studies that have directly linked the CRC principle through the Barnahus model to the protection of apathetic refugee children, even though both contexts are rooted in trauma issues and the need for holistic protection in the Swedish child welfare system. Violence and abuse of children is an important issue in Sweden, despite a strong legislative framework and an extensive social security system created specifically to protect children. Research conducted in the 1990s showed that about 30% of children were abused, a figure that rose to 50% in 2001. Abuse is often characterized as systematic and prolonged, often involving a combination of physical, psychological, and emotional aggression (Jones et al., 2006).

The dominant age group for children who experience abuse and abuse is between 4 to 10 years old and 13 to 17 years old. The impact of such abuse, especially on adolescents, is devastating on self-esteem, mental health, social relationships, education, and job prospects. In 2022, more than 4,000 cases of child abuse, which include physical abuse, emotional abuse, and neglect, were recorded to social services and law enforcement. Sexual harassment remains a prevalent problem, with 1,200 reported incidents involving children in 2021, including internet exploitation and patterns of behavior that make women more vulnerable and aggressive targets. Sweden's problems with domestic violence have prompted initiatives to create responsible social services to protect and help children affected by violence, including immigrants. This includes the establishment of comprehensive child protection services, such as orphanages, and the development of extensive systems to provide protection and support to children who experience abuse and violence (Ufford et al., 2022). In recent years, Sweden has received a significant influx of refugees, including minors. In 2015, Sweden received nearly 35,000 unaccompanied minors seeking protection, making it one of the largest recipients in Europe. Their numbers have decreased, but refugee children represent a significant segment of Sweden's child population. Research shows that refugee children in Sweden face a greater risk of mental health problems compared to children born

in Sweden. A study by Hjern et al., (2012) revealed that unaccompanied refugees in Sweden showed high rates of PTSD, depression, and anxiety (Brendler-Lindquist and Hjern, 2010). A study by Fred Wulczyn, Arno Parolini, and Scott Huhr on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and Human Resources in Child Protection Policy presents several significant topics of discussion. The incorporation of human resources into the child protection system shifts the traditional emphasis on child safety, positioning protective interventions as an investment in the child's future by balancing protective factors such as safety, longevity, physical health, and mental health, all of which are intertwined with human resource development. In addition, methods involving government bureaucracy also improve the welfare and development of children by crossing various professional and bureaucratic domains.

Emphasizing human resources allows child protection systems to more effectively protect children, uphold their rights, and cultivate the necessary skills (Wulczyn et al., 2021). The journal seeks to examine strategies for advancing children's rights in Sweden and implementing the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), in particular addressing the underlying issues of trauma, distress, and the need for holistic support for Refugee Children in Sweden. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), ratified by Sweden in 1990 and incorporated into national law in 2020, emphasizes the principles of the best interests of the child, non-discrimination, the right to life, and the right to be heard. These principles should apply to all children without exception, including refugees.

However, their implementation in practice still faces obstacles, particularly regarding the limited availability of adaptive services and psychosocial support for refugee children. In line with the important principles and objectives of the Barnahus model. The Barnahus model is recognized as a best practice in child protection, endorsed by various international organizations, including the United Nations and the Council of Europe. In addition, countries such as Norway, Denmark, and Finland have adopted its basic principles, following Sweden's, while modifying their national child protection laws.

The concept of human security, as defined by UNDP (1994) emphasizes the protection of basic human freedoms, ensuring the survival, livelihood, and dignity of every individual. The Barnahus model was developed as a response to the weaknesses of the existing system in meeting the needs of children victims of violence. This model aims to unite legal, health, and social services in one child-friendly place, so that children no longer have to sacrifice their rights and needs for the sake of the judicial process. Barnahus offers an opportunity to fundamentally change the way the child protection system works, rather than just adding variations to old practices (Johansson et al., 2024).

However, the main challenge is to ensure this model is truly a new approach that prioritizes the child's experience and needs, rather than just focusing on the physical existence of Barnahus as a building or service place. In the correlation of criminal law in Sweden, Barnahus generally only serves children who are victims of crimes that meet the elements of the Criminal Code. This does provide clarity on the target, but it risks closing access for children who are victims of violence that cannot be legally proven, such as psychological violence or child witnesses to domestic violence (Johansson et al., 2024). Previous studies have extensively discussed the effectiveness of the Barnahus model as a best practice in handling cases of violence against children in Sweden. However, there have been few studies that specifically link the implementation of Barnahus with child protection for refugees from a human security perspective, which emphasizes protection of dignity, safety, and well-being of individuals. This study aims to analyze the implementation of the

CRC through the application of the Barnahus model to refugee children in Sweden within the framework of human security, focusing on the effectiveness, challenges, and strategies for strengthening holistic child protection.

Method

This study uses a qualitative approach to analyze the protection of refugee children in Sweden, by integrating the framework of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Barnahus model, and the human security perspective (UNDP, 1994). This approach allows for an analysis of legal protection and social services while highlighting the overall threats to the survival, well-being, and dignity of refugee children (Höjer et al., 2023). Data was collected from a variety of sources, primary source analyzed including legal rulings, CRC documents, the European Convention on Human Rights, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child report, academic literature, and policy reports (Wulczyn et al., 2021; Ericson, 2017). The data analysis technique used was thematic content analysis. was carried out by studying jurisprudence and reviewing policies related to the application of CRC and Barnahus in the context of human security. Barnahus' case study was analyzed using Kingdon's multi-stream theory to look at the dynamics of actors and policies. This theory is relevant because it allows us to understand how the three streams (issues, policies, and politics) interact and open a policy window for the adoption or strengthening of the Barnahus model in the context of refugee child protection (Johansson and Stefansen, 2020; Seidel and James, 2019).

Results and Discussion

1. Refugee Child Protection in Sweden

Refugee children in Sweden face complex challenges that threaten their human security. They often come from countries of origin that have been hit by conflict, violent trauma, or poor socioeconomic situations. Upon arrival in Sweden, they still face the uncertainty of their legal status, the risk of deportation, and difficulties accessing basic services such as education, housing, and healthcare. Report Humanium highlighted that refugee children, including those without residence permits, are entitled to only emergency medical care and often do not have the opportunity to receive an education. In addition, the uneven quality of social services between municipalities makes some refugee children more vulnerable to exploitation, violence, and discrimination which contradicts the principle of human security related to the basic rights to health and education (GOS, 2023).

Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which has been the law in Sweden since 2020, expressly stipulates that every child, without discrimination, has the right to protection, well-being and the opportunity to develop. The principle of non-discrimination (Article 2) ensures that refugee children have the same rights as other children, regardless of their parents' origin, legal status, or background. Article 3 of the CRC states that in all actions concerning children, the best interests of the child must be the primary consideration. Article 6 guarantees the child's right to life, survival, and development, while Article 12 affirms the child's right to express his or her opinion in all matters concerning him/her. These principles should be the basis of every policy and action of the state in protecting refugee children (Kristin and Dewi, 2021). Sweden as a country that ratifies the CRC has a legal obligation to realize the rights of the child as stated in the convention. This is affirmed in the Instrument of Government Sweden, which states that public power must be exercised with respect for the value of equality and dignity of every individual. The Swedish government stated in its

official report Mathius et al., (2023) that children are entitled to a safe and bright future, free from violence, and should grow up in a supportive family environment. But in practice, refugee children, especially undocumented ones, often do not receive equal protection. This has become one of the main criticisms, especially related to the deportation policy that ignores the risk of violence or persecution in the children's home countries. The Swedish government has a strong commitment to ensuring the protection and fulfillment of children's rights, including refugee children entering its territory.

Since World War II, Sweden has been one of the main destination countries for refugees, including children fleeing wars and conflicts in the Middle East, Africa, and other regions. Through Swedish Resettlement Program implemented since 1950, the government provides legal pathways for refugees in need of international protection with the support of Ministry of Justice and verification Riksdag (Swedish Parliament) (GOS, 2023). However, as the flow of refugees increased, especially at the height of the crisis in 2015, the government began implementing policies to restrict the entry of refugees, including tightening the identity checks of children to ascertain the age and reason for legitimate asylum applications. This policy came about in response to concerns about national stability, public safety, and the sustainability of Sweden's welfare system (GOS, 2023).

The principle of non-refoulement in international law, as reinforced in the CRC in Article 2, the best interests of the child in Article 3, the right to life, survival and development in Article 6, and the right to be heard in Article 12. This requires Sweden to treat refugee children as children first, not solely as part of migration flows or security issues. Therefore, each refugee child who applies for asylum must be assessed individually, taking into account the age, health condition, maturity and reasons underlying the asylum application. This process must ensure that the child obtains the right to express his or her opinion, with the assistance of a legal guardian or lawyer in accordance with CRC standards. Principle non-refoulement Sweden also insists that refugee children should not be returned to their countries of origin if they are at risk of persecution or violence (Camus, 2024).

In practice, however, Sweden's efforts to balance humanitarian responsibility and national interests often pose its own challenges. The implementation of policies such as temporary residence permits, restrictions on family reunification, and strict identity checks for refugee children raises concerns about potential violations of the principles of the best interests of children. Criticism also emerged regarding the disparity in child protection at the municipal level due to the decentralization of social services. Although the government has tried to overcome these obstacles with national regulations and collaboration with the European Union through Common European Asylum System (CEAS), in fact, some refugee children still face difficulties in accessing basic rights such as education, health, and decent housing (Mathius et al., 2023). Therefore, it is important for Sweden to continue to strengthen child protection policies that are consistent with the CRC, including improving monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the implementation of children's rights across the country. This analysis reveals a gap between Sweden's normative commitment to the CRC and its policy practices on the ground. While Swedish domestic law affirms equal rights for all children, the implementation of strict migration policies implies violations of the principle of non-discrimination (Article 2 of the CRC) and children's rights to life, development, and to be heard (Articles 6 and 12 of the CRC). From a human security perspective, policies that focus on migration control without integrating child protection not only fail to fulfill international obligations but also create new forms of structural insecurity that threaten the future of refugee children.

2. The Problem of Refugee Children in Sweden

The phenomenon of refugee children in Sweden shows that there is a serious protection crisis. Since the 2015 refugee surge, more than 35,000 unaccompanied children have entered Sweden, facing a high risk of experiencing trauma, violence, social rejection, and severe psychological conditions such as Resignation Syndrome or withdrawal syndrome (Brendler-Lindquist and Hjern, 2010). This syndrome causes children to experience a condition between life and death, not talking, not eating, and as if losing the will to live. This explanation illustrates that refugee children experience extreme uncertainty, which threatens their basic right to a decent and secure life (Warner et al., 2020).

This situation shows a failure to ensure the safety of children as part of human security, which emphasizes the protection of the right to life, dignity, and well-being from the threat of violence and uncertainty. Human security speaks not only of the security of the state from outside attacks, but also of ensuring the safety of individuals, including refugee children who are vulnerable to exclusion, trauma, and structural violence due to rigid asylum systems. Thus, protracted asylum denial or strict policies that actually add psychological pressure, become a form of threat to the human security of refugee children (Padmi, 2015).

Previous research has shown that community-based interventions, such as Teaching Recovery Techniques (TRT), able to have a positive impact in helping refugee children overcome PTSD symptoms (Warner et al., 2020). This approach is in line with the principle Human Security because it puts the safety and welfare of individuals at the center of protection efforts. The TRT program shows that community psychosocial support can be one of the solutions to overcome the adverse effects of slow and uncertain asylum policies, which often trigger severe psychological problems in children. Furthermore, the Swedish government has tried to respond by promising not to deport refugee children who suffer from withdrawal syndrome. However, the important argument is that such protection should not be a reactive measure, but should be integrated into fundamental policies that prioritize human security (Human Security) on political or bureaucratic considerations. As long as the asylum system keeps children in long-term uncertainty, their right to safety and dignity remains threatened (Achnisundani et al., 2025). Human Security In this context, it requires the certainty of continuous protection, not just ad-hoc actions when the child is already in critical condition (Kerwin and Nicholson, 2021).

Thus, the study and intervention of refugee children in Sweden underscores the importance of placing this issue within the framework of human security. A study by Sarkadi et al., (2020) shows that the trauma of refugee children does not only have a short-term impact, but also affects their development throughout life. This is a strong argument that refugee policies must be built by focusing on ensuring the safety of children, both from physical, psychological, and social aspects. Trauma resulting from forced migration has long-term effects, including post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, cognitive decline, and vulnerability to lifelong mental health problems (Porterfield et al., 2010). Uncertainty over asylum status, asylum denials, and lack of support services threaten the human security of refugee children in Sweden. Thus, this situation not only reveals administrative weaknesses, but also challenges Sweden's commitment to effectively realizing rights-based child protection and human security.

3. Implementation Of The Barnahus Model Principle As Refugee Child Protection

Barnahus adapted to the context of refugee children through strengthening a multidisciplinary approach designed to provide comprehensive protection to children victims

of violence and trauma. In the context of refugee children, this model is particularly relevant because it combines cooperation between institutions. Such as social services, policing, health, and the justice system, to ensure comprehensive protection (Johansson and Stefansen, 2020). Barnahus adopts the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), including the best interests of the child, non-discrimination, and the right to be heard.

For refugee children facing double trauma, both from their home countries and during the asylum process, this model offers a potential refuge space. However, the existence of Barnahus must continue to be optimized in order to truly be able to answer the special needs of refugee children. Without adequate adaptation, the model risks failing to capture the vulnerabilities these children face, especially related to the uncertainty of legal status, past experiences of violence, and social pressures in host countries. The main weakness of Barnahus in the context of refugee children is that refugee children who experience psychological violence, neglect, or witness domestic violence, but whose cases are difficult to prove legally, are often not prioritized for intervention by Barnahus.

Additionally, legal uncertainty due to temporary residence permits or the threat of deportation limits their access to psychosocial support and legal processes, even triggering ethical dilemmas for practitioners who are obligated to report immigration status. In the framework of human security, the protection of refugee children is not enough only to crack down on physical violence, but it must also ensure a sense of psychological, social, and legal security (Padmi, 2015). This requires a system that is able to provide support in a holistic and integrated manner across sectors. Barnahus's main strength lies in its cross-sector integration between the police, prosecutors, psychologists, medical personnel, and social services which enables faster handling of violence cases and reduces the risk of retraumatization because children do not have to give testimony repeatedly.

With the right approach, Barnahus has the potential to become an important instrument in strengthening human security guarantees for refugee children. Protection from violence, access to justice, and coordinated psychosocial support services can create a safe space for them to recover and thrive. However, if the implementation is not well integrated, especially in terms of fulfilling the right to housing, education, and mental health services, the human security of these children remains in a vulnerable position. The findings of Solberg et al., (2020) confirm that refugee children in Sweden still face serious challenges, such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and difficulties in social integration, which can only be addressed through a comprehensive cross-sectoral approach. The implementation of the Barnahus model in Sweden emphasizes a multidisciplinary approach that blends cooperation between social services, police, health, and the justice system to ensure comprehensive protection for refugee children.

In practice, Barnahus adopts the main principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), namely the best interests of the child, non-discrimination, and the right of the child to be heard and participate in every process that affects their lives (Johansson and Stefansen, 2020). This model provides a child-friendly space for forensic examinations, psychological counseling, and integrated investigation coordination, so that children do not need to repeat their testimony in various institutions. This approach not only helps to reduce the risk of revitalization, but also becomes a tangible form of efforts to fulfill human security, emphasizing the importance of protecting children from the threat of physical violence and psychosocial trauma (Padmi, 2015).

However, the implementation of Barnahus for refugee children requires further adaptation to truly address the complexity of their needs. Many refugee children in Sweden

face multiple traumas from experiences of violence in their home countries, risky migration journeys, and social pressures and legal uncertainty in host countries. Therefore, Barnahus needs to develop specialized training for practitioners to be sensitive to the cultural context and trauma of refugees, use professional translators, and expand psychosocial services to deal with complex trauma (Höjer et al., 2023). This is important in the framework of human security, because the sense of security that Barnahus seeks is not only limited to legal protection, but also includes psychological recovery, social integration, and certainty of the children's future (Solberg et al., 2020).

Barnahus also has great potential to become a pillar of refugee child protection if integrated with other support services. Such as education, housing, and health access assistance. Collaboration with social services, education, and immigration services is needed so that Barnahus not only focuses on legal aspects or criminal acts, but also on the fulfillment of the basic rights of refugee children holistically (Mangrio et al., 2018). In line with the principles of human security, this approach will strengthen the protection of refugee children from various vulnerabilities, ranging from poverty, legal uncertainty, to social exclusion.

Previous research confirms that a coordinated cross-sectoral response can magnify refugee children's chances of recovering from trauma, integrating into society, and developing their potential (Mattelin et al., 2024). Cultural adaptation is essential in implementing Barnahus for refugee children, as the majority of them come from different social, religious, and linguistic backgrounds, meaning that standard procedures for local children are not always effective. Therefore, the use of professional interpreters is crucial to ensure accurate communication and prevent misinterpretation during interviews and counseling sessions.

In Denmark, the primary organization employing cultural mediators is the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), a non-governmental organization (NGO) that assists refugees and asylum seekers. Cultural mediators for DRC provide crucial translation and interpretation services, facilitate culturally appropriate communication, and support vulnerable individuals in accessing essential services like medical and legal aid. The Red Cross and Danish Refugee Council implemented a project now known as 'Friends leading the way' (Venner viser vej), which offers refugees volunteering friends to guide them and help settle in the Danish society and in the given municipality. Both projects experienced positive responses and mobilised a sizeable number of volunteers. One downside to this, however, was that in many cases it proved difficult for NGOs and municipalities to convert the good will shown by many private persons into practical and useful initiatives to actually help the refugees (Lodovici et al., 2019).

Conclusion

The government's strategy to advance children's rights in Sweden and implement the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) should place refugee children as primary subjects of protection, not merely as part of migration flows or national security issues. The CRC's key principles, such as non-discrimination, the best interests of the child, the right to live and thrive, and the right to be heard, should be integrated into any policies and practices that concern refugee children. This demands individual case assessment, access to educational, health, and decent housing services, and protection from deportation that risks putting children in dangerous situations. The Barnahus model, as a multidisciplinary approach, can be an important instrument in this strategy by providing a safe space that combines forensic examinations, psychosocial support, and cross-agency coordination that

not only address physical violence, but also the deep and complex trauma experienced by apathetic refugee children. The implementation of the Barnahus model in terms of apathetic refugee children in Sweden should be further developed through culturally sensitive and trauma-sensitive adaptations, the use of professional translators, and the training of practitioners to be able to understand the specific dynamics of refugees. Barnahus must be integrated with a broader support system, including social services, education, mental health, and immigration, in order to be able to provide holistic support that is in line with the human security framework. This collaboration is essential to ensure psychological recovery, social integration, and the certainty of the future of refugee children. Thus, refugee child protection strategies in Sweden are not only reactive, but also proactive in building a consistent, comprehensive, and rights-based protection system for children in line with the CRC's main objectives.

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