

Analysing the Indonesian Government's Measures in Dealing with the Humanitarian Crisis of the Asylum-Seekers of Rohingya

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Abstract

Presently, Indonesia is facing multitudinous arrival waves of Rohingya immigrants due to the existing conflict between the military junta of Myanmar and Rohingya communities in Rakhine State. In spite of the authorities of Indonesia have not signed the Convention of 1951 and the Protocol of 1967 about the asylum-seekers, on the other hand, Indonesia is still opening its border for the earlier displaced people due to several humanitarian-related regulations: the second point of Pancasila, the article 28 G verse 2, and the Act Number 39 Year 1999. This paper evaluates measures of the Indonesian governments in handling the asylum-seekers of Rohingya by using the Theory of the Humanitarian Assurances for the Refugees which contains several aspects namely: Coordination, (2) Clear Policies, (3) Humanitarian Actors, (4) Humanitarian Spaces, (5) Crisis Contingency Plans, and (6) Impacts to the Social. Required data is gained by several techniques such as doing interviews, analyzing literature study, and making observations. The research reveals that in general, the governments of Indonesia have implemented required schemes such as (1) doing coordination with numerous stakeholders, (2) having clear regulations as guidelines, (3) mapping humanitarian parties, (4) allocating temporary settlements, and (5) preventing the future risks. However, for preventing social conflict with local people, the governments were not optimal in doing two agendas: making assimilation and ceasing the circulation of disinformation about Rohingya people on the internet.

Keywords: Humanitarian Crisis, Rohingya Refugees, Public Policy Evaluation

Abstrak

Dewasa ini, negara Indonesia menghadapi gelombang kedatangan pengungsi Rohingya akibat adanya konflik antara pemerintah militer Myanmar dengan etnis Rohingya di Negara Bagian Rakhine. Walaupun pemerintah Indonesia belum menandatangani Konvensi tahun 1951 dan Protokol tahun 1967 tentang pencari suaka, namun, Indonesia tetap membuka perbatasannya untuk pengungsi Rohingya dengan landasan sejumlah regulasi yang berpihak kepada aspek-aspek kemanusiaan seperti: sila kedua Pancasila, pasal 28 G ayat 2 UUD 1945, dan UU No. 39 Tahun 1999. Penelitian ini mengevaluasi tindakan yang diambil oleh pemerintah dalam menangani masalah pencari suaka dari etnis Rohingya melalui penggunaan teori Pertolongan Kemanusiaan kepada pencari suaka yang terdiri dari sejumlah aspek, yaitu: (1) koordinasi, (2) kebijakan yang jelas, (3) pemangku kepentingan dalam bidang kemanusiaan, (4) area untuk pengungsi, (5) rencana pencegahan, dan (6) dampak sosial. Selanjutnya, data-data diambil melalui kegiatan wawancara, studi kepustakaan, dan pengamatan. Dari kegiatan penelitian tersebut diketahui bahwa pemerintah telah mengimplementasikan beberapa hal, yaitu: (1) melakukan kerja sama, khususnya dengan badan internasional, (2) memiliki landasan kebijakan, (3) pemetaan pihak-pihak terkait, (4) penyediaan tempat tinggal sementara, dan (5) mencegah resiko di masa depan. Namun, dalam pencegahan dampak sosial, pemerintah belum cukup maksimal dalam dua hal, yaitu: melakukan asimilasi dan menghentikan disinformasi tentang pengungsi Rohingya di internet.

Kata Kunci: Krisis Kemanusiaan, Pengungsi Rohingya, Evaluasi Kebijakan Publik

INTRODUCTION

The humanitarian crisis in Myanmar has created a continuous problem which has multidimensional aspects. Considering Anwary (2020:86) this issue existed due to there was a conflict between two parties in Myanmar which is the government which was supported by the military components and guerilla groups which contained multitudinous personnels from the Rohingya ethnic who lived in Rakhine area.

This condition was elucidated by a document from the United Nations High Commissions for Refugees/UNHCR (2023) which highlighted that the escalation of conflict rose in August 2017 after serious persecution cases rose which caused more than 742,000 people to begin refugees and killed 6,700 people. This organization believes that the conflict in 2017 was a part of continuous series which have forced more than a million of Rohingya people to leave their homeland since the 1990s. The massive escalation of the Rohingya conflict in 2017 was exposed by statistical information from Medecins Sans Frontiers in the below data.

Table 1. Total Victims of Rohingya in the High Escalation in 2017

No	Types of Victim	Percentage
1	Shot	69.40%
2	Other	12.31%
3	Burned	8.80%
4	Beaten to Death	5.00%
5	Following Sexual Violence	2.60%
6	Landmine	1.00%
7	Detained/Kidnapped	0.30%
8	Throat Cut	0.20%
9	Unknown	0.40%

Source: Médecins Sans Frontières (2017)

According to the provided statistical information above, it could be seen that there were several types of victims which existed among Rohingya people. The majority of victims suffered by shot, meanwhile others were given various methods such as burned, beaten to death, following sexual violence, landmine, detained/kidnapped, and landmine. After the massive persecutions of the Rohingya people were implemented, the recent condition of this ethnicity is still the same. Utilizing the released report from the UNHCR, there were several conditions which existed among Rohingya communities. Those conditions could be identified by the below table.

Table 2. Statistical Report of Rohingya Refugees

No	Categories	Total
1	Refugees and People in Refugee-like Situations and Asylum-Seekers	1.35 million
2	Stateless People of Rohingya	657,500
3	Refugee and Internally Displacement People	771,400
4	Internally Displacement People	2.3 million
	A. Women and Girls	50%
	B. Children	49%

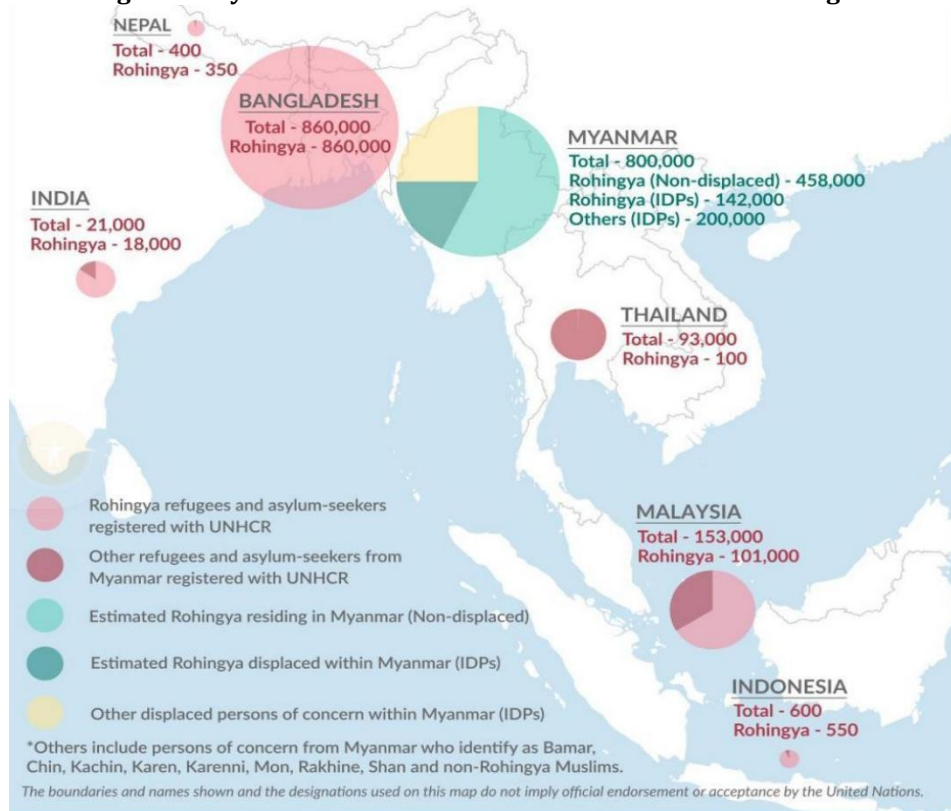
Source: UNHCR (2023)

Based on the earlier table, it could be known that more than a million Rohingya people have been forced to be refugees and asylum-seekers. The series of the conflict between the military junta and guerilla movements in Rakhine State in Myanmar also made more than a half of million people become Internally Displacement People/IDP. Moreover, this continuous tragedy created just over a half of million Rohingya citizens who became stateless people.

Then, according to the released information by UNHCR, the majority type of IDP is children which has 49 percent of 2.3 million of total IDP. Furthermore, around 50 percent of IDP from this conflict is dominated by women and girls. As an implication of that tragedy, a massive

wave of refugees from the Rohingya ethnic have spread to numerous locations, particularly the Asia-Pacific countries which are located near Myanmar. It was also reported by UNHCR's data which is represented by the following infographical feature.

Figure 1: Myanmar Persons of Concern in the Asia-Pacific Region



Source: UNHCR (2019)

From the earlier infographical condition, one of several countries which open their borders to the Rohingya refugees is Indonesia. From the recent report of UNHCR which was published by CNN Indonesia (14/12/2023) there were 1.543 refugees who came in several phases since the mid of November 2023. This data could be identified by the following statistical information.

Table 3. Total of Refugees of Rohingya in Indonesia Since November 2023

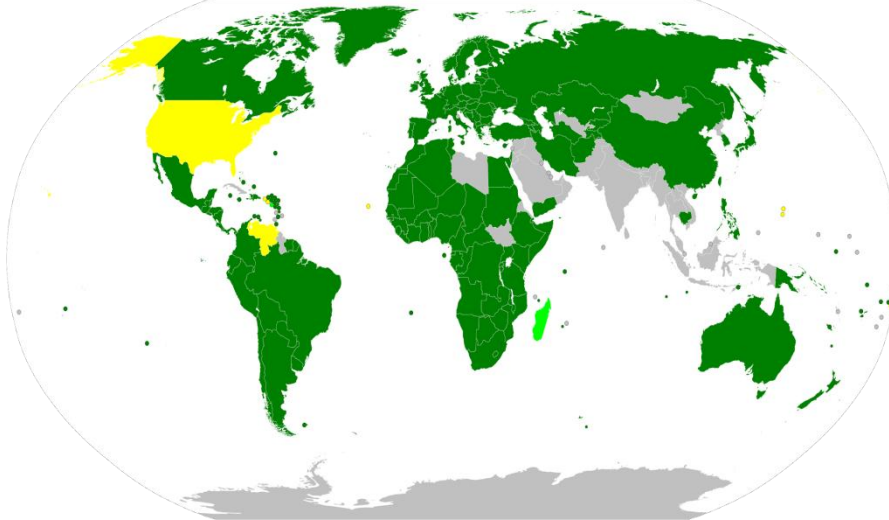
No	Date of Arrival	Location	Men	Women	Children	Total
1	14 November 2023	Pidie, Aceh	41	49	105	195
2	15 November 2023	Pidie, Aceh	30	38	79	147
3	19 November 2023	Bireuen, Aceh	62	69	125	256
4	19 November 2023	Pidie, Aceh	52	64	117	223
5	19 November 2023	East Aceh, Aceh	7	7	22	36
6	21 November 2023	Sabang, Aceh	51	59	112	222
7	2 December 2023	Sabang, Aceh	36	45	58	139
8	10 December 2023	Pidie, Aceh	53	74	53	180
9	10 December 2023	Greater Aceh, Aceh	357	447	739	1.543

Source: CNN Indonesia, 2023

In spite of the fact, Indonesia still opens its border to the asylum-seeker from the Rohingya people, on the other hand, according to the UNHCR data, Indonesia still has not ratified the Refugee Convention which was issued in 1951 and the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees in 1967.

In the below image, the light green area contains countries which just ratified the 1951 convention which is Madagascar, while the yellow domain contains the USA and Venezuela which ratified the convention of 1967. Then, the green area is filled by countries which recognized both protocols, while gray countries like Indonesia, several parts of South Asia, the majority of SouthEast Asia, and multiple Middle East states have not ratified the issued protocols.

Image 2: Ratification of Refugee Conventions Among Countries



Source: UNHCR (2023)

Although, Indonesia has not recognized both regulations, nevertheless, Indonesia could not unrecognize the asylum-seekers from the Rohingya people. According to its ideology point 2, it could be said that this country respects humanity as an essential human right. Furthermore, from article 28 G verse 2 of its constitution 1945, there is a regulation that every individual is entitled to have a freedom torture or degrading treatment and they have the right to seek political asylum from another state. It is also regulated by Article 28 verse 1 of the Act Number 39 Year 1999 about Human Rights which says that every person has the right to seek asylum to gain political asylum from other countries. As a simple explanation, under the name of humanity and regulated points from the constitution and the law product, Indonesia assists the stateless individuals from the Rohingya ethnic by providing them temporary places to live in several locations, particularly in Aceh Province as its nearest area from the area of Myanmar.

Considering the earlier empirical information, the researcher was motivated to design a study about policy evaluation of the measures of the government of Indonesia in dealing with the humanitarian issues of the displaced communities of Rohingya. This study could be utilized by numerous involved stakeholders, particularly the authorities and the international communities to resolve the humanitarian crisis of Rohingya asylum-seekers. The purpose of this study exists by analyzing multidimensional impacts, evaluating social justice and the lack of resources, and several hindrances which could be found in the middle of the implementation realm.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study was designed qualitatively. According to Smith et al. (2018) the essence of qualitative study was obtaining information which was related with the behavior of communities. Also, it would reveal several social backgrounds about the focussed topic. Obviously, it is relevant with this research which would comprehend social phenomena. Then, the study is delivered descriptively which was elucidated by Siedlecki (2020:8) that it would issue comprehensive descriptions about the explored variables. The required data was obtained by several techniques such as making interview sessions, doing observation, and studying relevant literature. Pertinent respondents were identified by utilizing a purposive sampling approach. Considering Thomas

(2022:3) who explained that it could release a result which is the required data would be extracted from appropriate parties.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

With a purpose to examine several measures which are implemented by the governments of Indonesia, this research uses an evaluation paradigm which is related with the asylum-seeker issues. This contention could be identified by a theory which was published by Ruadel and Metois (2017:16) who believed that several fundamental components should be understood appropriately. Using this perspective, the pertinent keys which could be utilized to comprehend this phenomenon namely: (1) Coordination, (2) Clear Policies, (3) Humanitarian Actors, (4) Humanitarian Spaces, (5) Crisis Contingency Plans, and (6) Impacts to the Social.

Doing Appropriate Coordination

Analyzing the measures in dealing with the asylum-seekers problems could not be separated from this essential point which is coordination. Without any good coordination, obviously, all involved stakeholders are not capable of reaching good results in assisting this existing phenomenon.

The substance of coordination agendas which is related with the refugee problems could be tracked by numerous contention of studies. To illustrate, Dhingra (2022:1473) in his paper noted that coordination means the planned schemes which would involve multiple relevant parties. In the deeper explanation, he believed that effectiveness and efficiency of the dealing of the refugees problems could be implemented appropriately by reason there would be the same understanding among stakeholders.

Moreover, using the earlier scientific paradigm, the coordination scheme among coherent stakeholders could be identified to two different characteristics. Firstly, there is vertical coordination which requires numerous components such as (1) governments, (2) donors, (3) local NGOs, (4) international NGOs, and (5) international organizations. Then, the last characteristic of necessitated collaboration is horizontal coordination. Comprehending the proposed notion, horizontal coordination could be understood as constructed platforms which are designed to coordinate aid operations among the executive parties. Another similar point of view also could be explored by Bourguignon et al. (2015:87) who exposed that the purpose of doing collaboration is avoiding unnecessary schemes. As a consequence, it could develop the reaching of targeted points of coordination. Examining those proposed contentions, it could be understood that the targets of doing it is achieving targets appropriately. Moreover, the refugees' problems are able to be dealt with effectively by practicing this scheme.

As an essential component of the refugee problem, the UNHCR as the UN's organization which concentrates on this issue could not be forgotten. Obviously, every actor should initiate a sufficient relationship with this international organization. In order to ensure that the coordination schemes are able to be implemented appropriately, the UNHCR (2018) also released several important factors in dealing with the asylum-seekers. Those required points namely: (1) share and review perspective among the stakeholders, (2) inter-agency contingency planning and preparedness, (3) requesting bureau to convene a teleconference with Headquarter, (4) establishing the coordination team, (5) agreeing modalities with other coordination actors, (6) engage key parties, (7) establishing refugee protection working group, (8) advocating for refugees, (9) inviting relevant government entities and partners to co-coordinate sectors, (10) coordinating needs of assessment, (11) developing and updating inter-agency refugee response plan and appeal and launch, and (12) managing and sharing information. Other required components were also elucidated by this organization in dealing with the coordination schemes. Those points could be identified by seeing the forthcoming table.

Table 4. Refugee Coordination Schemes by the UNHCR

No	Mandate of the High Commissioner	Refugee Response Coordination
1	Leadership	UNHCR Representative works directly and in collaboration with the governments to achieve the protection of refugees.
2	Strategic Planning	UNHCR representatives with partners and development actors lead contingency and response planning which is underpinned by protection and solution strategies.
3	Coordination	Partner inclusive, efficient, and predictable coordination. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNHCR Refugee Coordinators or Regional Refugee Coordinator. • UNHCR Refugee Protection Working Groups.
4	Delivery of Services	Sector service with partners.
5	Resource Mobilization	Partner inclusive platform for raising funds.

Source: UNHCR (2018)

Practicing good coordination among relevant stakeholders is also implemented by the authorities of Indonesia as a way to deal with the Rohingya asylum-seeker phenomenon. As an illustration of this argument, the UNHCR as an international organization which concentrates on this issue always does coordination with the governments of Indonesia. Based on the official website of the UNHCR, this organization said (2023) that the governments of the Republic of Indonesia have given required aid to the asylum-seekers from Rohingya communities.

Moreover, based on the electronic information on the official website of the National Commissions of Human Rights of Indonesia, there was collaboration between the earlier organization and the UNHCR. Patrick Elba as Deputy Director of the Division of International Protection for Policy and Law of the UNHCR appreciated the commitment of the National Commissions of Human Rights which focussed this issue intensively. That earlier occasion according to the UNHCR was an implementation of the Presidential Regulation Number 125 Year 2016 about Dealing the International Refugees which should be appreciated. If the above regulation is investigated comprehensively, the coordination has been identified as mutual schemes which involve numerous parties such as: (1) Indonesian National Army, (2) Indonesian Police, (3) Ministries which have responsibilities for governance in the field of transportation, (4) Bureau of Maritime Security, and (5) other relevant non-ministerial government ministries/agencies which carry out tasks around Indonesian territorial water areas.

In the deeper articles, it could be known that there are several agendas which are the responsibilities of the Indonesian authorities such as discovering, giving shelter, releasing security, and supervising the immigration. Then, according to the research, there is multitudinous evidence which is implemented by the Indonesian governments as representation activities of the offered points from the mentioned regulations. To illustrate, Balai Meuseraya in Aceh has been designed to accommodate those refugees. Providing this temporary shelter according to Director General of National Commission of Human Rights Dhahana Putra is a reflection of non-refoulement principle, although, Indonesia has not ratified international protocols which regulate asylum-seekers. Using this principle means the targeted countries are unable to return the refugees to the origin country or other countries due to the possibility that they would be threatened.

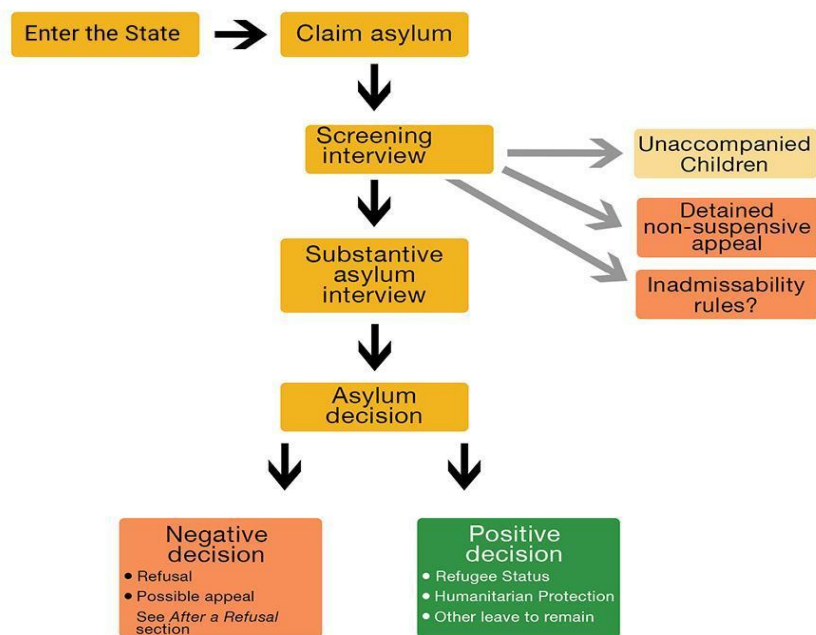
Having Clear Policies

After comprehending the required collaboration schemes in dealing with the stateless people issues like Rohingya problems, clearly, that action necessitates the appropriate policies. In this sector, the existence of clear policies are able to guide every stakeholders' measurements. Several scientific notions have tried to elucidate the substance of this point, particularly with the relation of the dealing humanitarian issues such as refugee problems. To exemplify, Hatton

(2016:442) strongly believed that the existence of asylum policies are always necessitated, especially countries which often open their borders to every stateless-immigrant. From this contention, Hatton cleared out at least three different categories of refugee policies around the world. First of all, policies which release restriction conditions to the asylum-seekers to reach the border of the nation. Then, there are regulated points which examine refugee status. As a final, policies which offer to release welfare situations to the immigrants after the long process of immigration.

Furthermore, another example was also noted Ferris (2020:202) who argued that the existence of policies which regulate this issue could be used by numerous parties such as governments, asylum-seekers, and other involved parties to handle this serious issue. The authorities as mentioned in his article could ensure that the immigrants, particularly asylum-seekers are able to be integrated with the targeted countries by comprehending the regulated laws.

Figure 3: Process of the Asylum-Seekers from Several Policies



Source: Right to Remain (2023)

Although, Indonesia has not signed the agreement which concentrates on political refugees, on the other hand, there are several protocols in Indonesia which are often used as fundamental basis products. For example, according to its ideology which is Pancasila, the second point clears out about humanity. Using a perspective from Maroni (2019:3) it could be known that the second point of Pancasila is the essential basis for the humanistic law. In other words, it could be translated that Indonesia respects humanity values in the middle of its governance activities. Standing on this aspect, it is clear enough that humanitarian issues, particularly issues which exist near to Indonesia are concentrated by this state.

The earlier ideology is implemented in the Indonesia's constitution which is Article 28 G. This article says, "Every person has the right to be free and independent from torture or degrading treatment and has the right to seek political asylum from another country." Utami et al. (2018:125) pointed out that not signing the refugee protocols to handle the humanitarian issues is not a representation that Indonesia is not capable of implementing principles of human rights. Considering the constitutional command that every person should not suffer from degrading treatment and has a right to find political asylum are illustrations that this state always respects human right principles which are implemented internationally. The mentioned constitution is reflected in the specific regulations, namely the Law Act Number 37 Year 1999 and the

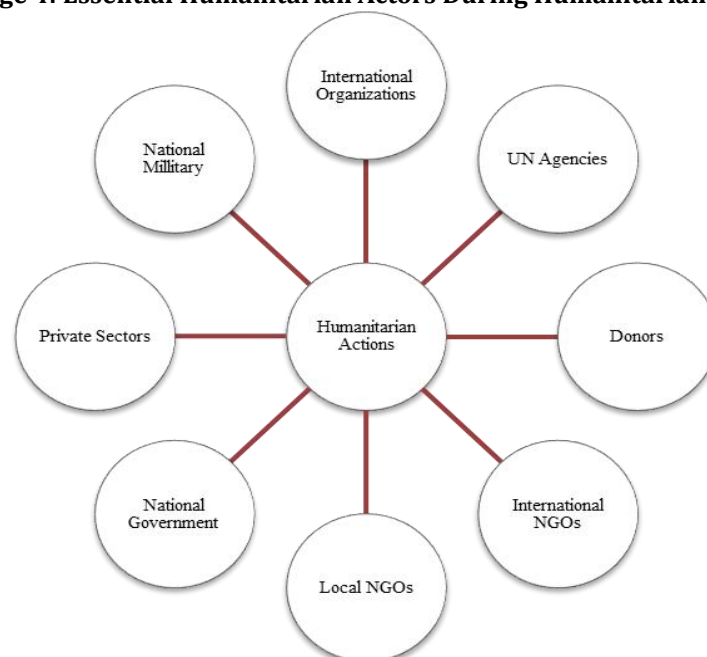
Presidential Regulation Number 125 Year 2016. In the first regulation, the asylum seeker problems are regulated in the article 26 which says that, “The granting of asylum to foreigners is carried out in accordance with the national laws and regulations, while taking into account international laws, customs, and practices.” Then, in the second product of law, it is said in its article 4, “The handing of refugees is coordinated by the Minister.” That coordination scheme includes several activities namely: (1) discovering, (2) giving shelter, (3) doing security, and (4) supervising. Moreover, it is also said that the minister who has responsibility for the government affairs in the field of foreign relations and foreign politics provides considerations to the minister.

From the given explanations, the aspect of having clear policies about refugee problems is owned by Indonesia. Those products of law are used by the authorities to handle the humanitarian seekers, particularly stateless communities such as Rohingya people who come to Indonesia. Although, the international covenants have not been signed by the governments of Indonesia, however, humanity values to the refugees could be identified from the created laws.

Humanitarian Actors

In order to resolve the humanitarian problems, obviously, participation among involved stakeholders could not be forgotten. Numerous studies examine the substance of the existence of humanitarian actors in the middle of resolving the refugee issues. For example, Jarett et al. (2021:2) noted that the humanitarian parties have a massive responsibility to tackle these problems. Providing appropriate basic needs like humanitarian assistance is one of the essential points which could be implemented by those actors. In the deeper elucidation, this paradigm marked the essential point from the altruistic aid from the international contribution which should be mixed with the humanitarian governance. From this perspective, it could be concluded that countries which experience the refugee issues are expected to implement humanitarian governance as a term of doing exceptional with the international humanitarian actors. To strengthen the earlier perspective, Tosi et al. (2023) also saw that actions from the humanitarian actors could decline the sufferings which are felt by political immigrants. Required agendas such as accommodating fundamental needs and releasing temporary shelters to ensure they would be safe are represented from the actions. Goncalves et al. (2016:348) also mapped several groups as mentioned below.

Image 4: Essential Humanitarian Actors During Humanitarian Crisis



Source: Goncalves et al. (2016:348)

The important aspect of humanitarian actors are also identified by the Indonesian government in the middle of Rohingya refugee problems. For example, according to Article 7 of the Presidential Regulation Number 125 Year 2016 about Refugees from Overseas, there are several components which are involved in searching and giving assistance to the refugees. They are: (1) the Indonesian military personnel, (2) the Indonesian police, (3) the ministry which has responsibility in the transportation sector, (4) the Sea Security Bureau, and (5) the ministries and other governmental institutions which have responsibilities in securing the water territory of Indonesia. Moreover, other institutions are also being involved, particularly in the immigration field. To illustrate, the Immigration Detency House has rights to do detency agendas of the overseas refugees. Then, the Immigration Office is another governmental organization which focuses on the immigration problems under the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.

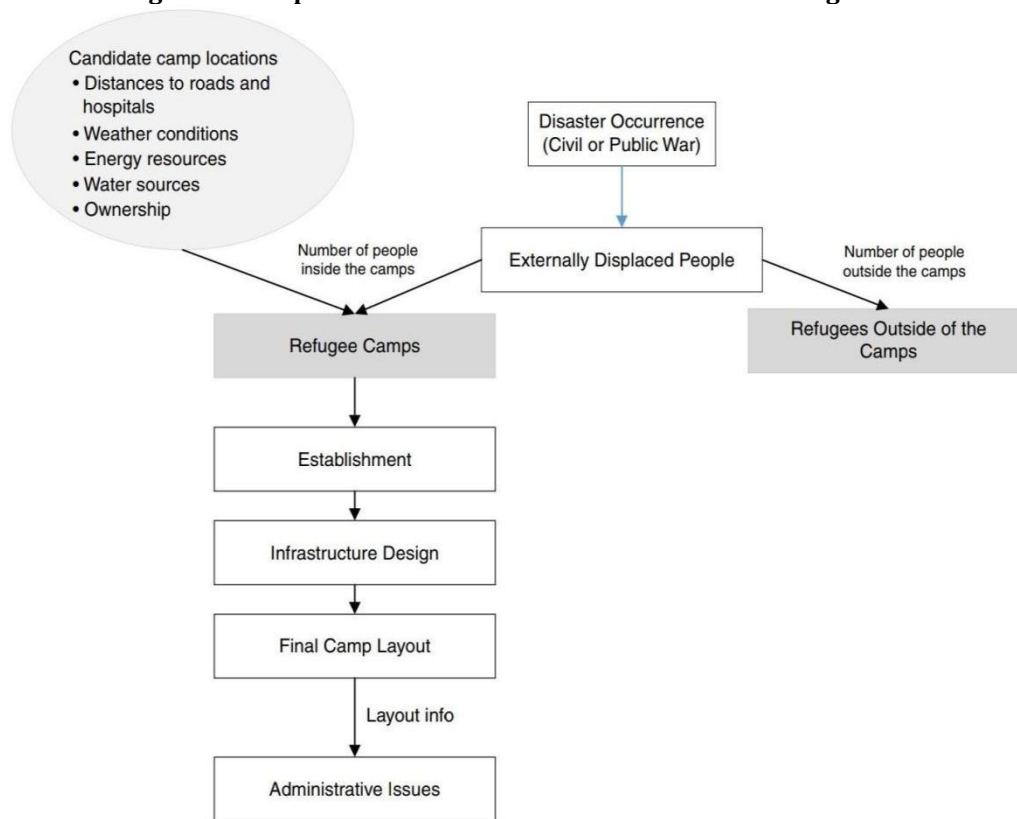
From the mentioned regulation, refugee problems in Indonesia are not just handled by the governments of Indonesia. There are several stakeholders who are also identified from the previous regulation. For example, according to Article 2 of the Presidential Regulation Number 125 Year 2016, the government of Indonesia resolves the asylum-seekers issues with a collaboration with the international actor which is the United Nations. The specific unit from the United Nations which could collaborate with the government is the High Commissioner for Asylum-Seekers. The regulation also notices the essence of initiating collaboration with other international actors.

From Article 2, international organizations could be accommodated in dealing with this issue. On the other hand, before doing that scheme, they should have initiated an agreement with the governments. Then, that expected collaboration has to be coherent with the international standard of the refugee problems. To strengthen the earlier paradigm, Salsabila et al. (2023:43) noted that one of the international organizations which is involved is International Organization for Migration (IOM). According to the history, Salsabila noted that the institution had initiated collaboration in 1979 with the government with a main focus was handling refugees from Vietnam which was a location of the Civil War between North and South. During the Rohingya crisis, released several fundamental humanitarian aids such as food, counseling, settlement, education, etc. in the Immigration Detency House.

Providing Humanitarian Spaces and Aids

Humanitarian components such as settlement and temporary secured areas are extremely essential to be comprehended during resolving the refugee problems. The essential point from this component was tracked by Pascucci (2021:3) who believed that shelter-management could not be forgotten. He explained that multi-sector parties are required to observe, support, and evaluate this aspect. Without those contributions, securing the arrived refugees could not be implemented appropriately. Also, there is a probability that they could not gain any basic humanitarian aid.

Moreover, seeing appropriate space as an essential component of handling the asylum-seekers is also noticed by Ghorashi et al. (2018:189) who exposed that the creation of spaces is a fundamental aspect to ensure that the refugees are safe. Also, Karsu et al. (2018:135) explained that camp as an essential element should be done by doing good management agendas. The management of the asylum-seekers' shelter includes several points namely: (1) suitable location, (2) structure, (3) administrative, (4) potencies, et al.

Figure 5: Components of the Humanitarian Shelters Management

Source: Karsu et al (2018:135)

Turning to the empirical facts, Indonesia always tries to utilize several regulations to ensure that the refugees, especially Rohingya communities could be placed in temporary places without any lack of humanitarian basic needs. For example, according to the Article 24 of the Presidential Regulation Number 125 Year 2016, the Immigration Detency House does coordination with local level governments namely: city governments and district governments. From this coordination, later, the identified refugees would be taken into the provided shelter areas. The earlier regulation also has a solution for a condition such as the lack of the given shelters, temporary accommodation sites could be lived by the asylum-seekers. In this condition, the temporary sites could be issued by the mayor of the regent. Moreover, the given sites for the asylum-seekers should have several components, specifically facilities which are related with the humanitarian basic needs. From the Article 26 of the same regulation, there are several components which should exist in the given camp facilities namely: (1) located near to the health service facilities and places for praying, (2) located in the same city or regency with the Immigration Detency House, and (3) located in the secured areas. Moreover, those facilities should be equipped with several components namely: (1) fresh water facilities, (2) having foods, drinks, and clothes, (3) services which are related with the health ecosystems, and (4) areas for praying.

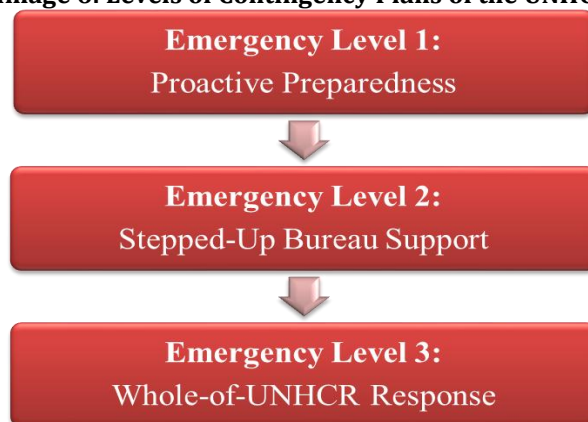
In spite of the fact that there are several regulated components to treat the refugees, however, there are still some problems in the implementation field. For example, asylum-seekers from Rohingya who have arrived face a health issue namely red spots in their babies' skin. Although, they are located in an asylum-seekers camp in Karang Gading Village, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra, however, skin diseases could happen. In another place such as the Great Aceh Regency, Rohingya refugees are starting to be affected by several diseases such as flu, cough, fever, experiencing bone pain, and diarrhea. Those conditions were explained by the Police Sector Chief of Great Aceh Rolly Yuiza Away which was reported by Antara (18/2/2023). Facing

those issues, the authorities of Indonesia have released health services in the Rohingya camps. To illustrate, the medical team from the hospital of the University of Syah Kuala gave continuous health services to the Rohingya people who lived in the basement of the Hall of Meseurya Aceh in Banda Aceh City. Those facilities could be gained every Monday and Thursday during January 2024 as a representation of doing good collaboration schemes with the International Organization for Migration.

Applying Crisis Contingency Plans

Another component in handling the refugees is doing crisis contingency plans. Huang et al. (2020:1) described that the earlier scheme could be used to prepare for a better future. It could happen due to doing crisis contingency plans could map several barriers which could be met in the middle of the implementation agenda. Those common barriers namely: mistakes, failures, and catastrophes. Without the existence of this agenda, clearly, the implemented programs could have a bigger possibility to fail in the forthcoming years. In the same perspective, Ekengren (2023:14) highly suggested that having contingency thinking capabilities have to be owned by the governments. By having those qualifications, making upcoming years predictions could be implemented well-done. It could happen due to mapping dynamic stream points that have to be done before the implementation phase. Moreover, he also explained that having alternative futures and preparing unpredicted results are some essential results after implementing crisis contingency plans. Alkusaibati (2020:24) also identified several components which were implemented by the humanitarian organizations at the international level. For example, the UNHCR implemented a framework which contained several aspects namely: protection, respond, include, empower, and solve. Also, there are necessary policy actions in the contingency as mentioned below.

Image 6: Levels of Contingency Plans of the UNHCR



Source: Alkusaibati (2020:29)

As a contingency plan, the authorities of Indonesia have implemented several schemes. For example, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Retno Marsudi spoke for the Global Refugee Forum in the Headquarter of the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland (13/12/2023) that Indonesia invited international communities to resolve democracy problems in Myanmar. She believed it would be a predicament scheme without any assistance from the international parties. By making a better future for democracy in Myanmar, later, the conflict between the junta military of Myanmar and Rohingya communities could be resolved appropriately. As a result of the earlier scheme, Rohingya tribes could live in their origin areas without any systematic discrimination and persecution which are always given by the military junta components. In the earlier international meeting, she was also concerned that international concentrations would be indispensable to cease criminal activities of human trafficking and smuggling.

The previous statement is also similar with contingency plans which were proposed by the President of Indonesia Joko Widodo. At Merdeka Palace (8/12/2023) he explained his

commitment to cease the Rohingya refugee issues in Indonesia. Ceasing those issues could be done by two schemes. Firstly, he believed that smuggling and human trafficking capabilities behind those problems should be diminished. To deal with those probabilities, he offered to the Indonesian police and the Indonesian military to investigate and discontinue smuggling of Rohingya people in Indonesia. For instance, the Indonesian police in Aceh (27/12/2023) has identified two suspects from the case of Rohingya refugees in Blang Ulam Beach, Aceh. They were captains of the refugee boat which sailed from Cox's Bazar Camp in Bangladesh and got \$637 as payment. Police believed that they violated Law Number 6 Year 2011 about Immigration. Then, recovering the relationship between Rohingya refugees and the governments of Myanmar is another main priority.

Impacts to the Social

Several causes from opening state borders for the Rohingya communities are experienced by Indonesia. Kraly et al. (2023:139) noted that there would be several challenges which would be faced by immigrants for their resettlement agendas. Challenges such as doing social integration and facing nationalism and ethnocentrism in the local communities are quite often, particularly in several countries which do not have numerous experiences in receiving displaced people.

Those expected problems happen in Indonesia when numerous elements in that country show unwelcoming actions. To illustrate, the Jakarta Post (28/12/2024) published a journalism report that multitudinous local students in Aceh from multiple colleges made a demonstration agenda which represented their unsympathetic behavior to Rohingya. One of the students who participated in the unwelcoming demonstration to the asylum-seekers was Kholilullah. He told the journalists that he protested Rohingya people who always came to Indonesia and believed that the demonstration was the representation of wide citizens who did not agree with the asylum-seekers in Aceh. The earlier demonstration agenda contained several activities such as burning tyres, exposing sentences such as "Kick Them Out" and "Reject Rohingya in Aceh", and surrounding the humanitarian camps.

This phenomenon could be identified in other components of the societies, particularly people in Aceh who face directly the asylum-seekers from Myanmar. To illustrate, numerous protesters in Sabang as a location of asylum-seekers' settlement exposed a rejection by pushing back boats of the refugees into the ocean and saying that they could not agree if the displaced people would be given a temporary site in their area. One of protesters was Ella Saptia who told the journalists from the Reuter (12/12/2023) that Indonesia faces numerous negative influences after the immigrants came into her province. She believed that Rohingya communities could cause numerous non-positive implications due to some of them trying to escape from the allocated settlements, consume drugs, and do sex outside of marriage.

In contrast point, those illustrations are different from the earlier time when local people could have positive behavior towards the immigrants. In other words, nowadays, there is a shifting paradigm among Indonesians to see the Rohingya problems. For example, The Diplomat (23/1/2024) issued a report that the earlier situation was created for at least two major reasons. Firstly, Indonesia in the past was seen as a transit point of displaced people from Rohingya communities before they carried on their immigration agendas to other countries like Malaysia and Australia. Nevertheless, after new arrivals from Cox's Bazar Settlement in Bangladesh, the earlier immigrants see that Indonesia could be a new potensial destination of their immigration activities.

Another cause is hate campaign contents which have been massive on the internet. Those digital materials also contain disinformations, hoaxes, and racist statements about the immigrants. One of those contents is comparing the new arrivals of Rohingya with the occupation agendas of Israel in Palestinian territories which headlights that local people would be superseded by numerous immigrants.

Talk with the Guardian (18/1/2024), Ann Mayman as a representative of the UNHCR in Indonesia explained that those hate contents have been designed professionally. In other words,

those hate contents were produced systematically for some interests. Then, to ensure that the circulation of them would be massive, thousands of bots are also involved. Another systematic disinformation contents were produced by non-official accounts of the UNHCR on TikTok and X which was marked by the South China Morning Post (22/12/2023). In those platforms, they made false materials that Rohingya communities in Aceh have several agendas such as colonizing Aceh and superseding the native people with the immigrants. Consequently, numerous Indonesians are trapped by untruth narratives.

Facing those empirical facts, the authorities of Indonesia do several necessitated measures. For example, the governments relocated the asylum-seekers camps for the Rohingya refugees after a massive demonstration by students in Aceh happened which had an agenda to reject the Rohingya people. It could be known by a given statement from the Minister of Coordinator for Political, Legal, and Human Rights Mahfud MD spoke to Kompas (28/12/2023) that several locations in Aceh have been considered for the temporary settlements for the immigrants after local students determine to storm the immigrant camp at the Meuseraya Aceh Hall which offered 137 of asylum-seekers to move from the earlier location into the Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of Aceh on 27 December 2023. Those considered locations are: (1) the Building of the Indonesian Red Cross, and (2) the Building of Aceh Foundation. Moreover, he also offered that the Indonesian police could make a safe zone for the asylum-seekers in the temporary location before the authorities initiate to make further consultation with the United Nations about this issue.

CONCLUSION

For the conclusion, the governments of Indonesia have implemented required components which are included in the Theory of the Humanitarian Assistances for the Refugees. For example, the authorities have coordinated with the international organizations such as the UNHCR, and the IOM. Then, they do internal coordination with local governments, military, and police. For the second aspect, several relevant regulations such as the second point of Pancasila, the article 28 G verse 2 of the constitution, the Act Number 39 Year 1999, and the Presidential Regulation Number 125 Year 2016. Then, mapping humanitarian actors which could assist the authorities has been implemented, particularly in issuing humanitarian fundamental aids to the asylum-seekers. Also, for providing appropriate locations in different locations in Aceh for the refugees, the governments have used several aspects such as (1) located near to the health service facilities and places for praying, (2) located in the same city or regency with the Immigration Detency House, and (3) located in the secured areas. In addition, the Minister of Foreign Affairs said in Geneva, Switzerland during the Global Refugee Forum of the UN, Indonesia invited international actions to be involved in resolving these problems.

On the other hand, the authorities do not implement exceptional agendas to prevent the social impacts. This situation led refugees in Aceh to face several massive obstacles. For example, the failure of the social integration schemes made by the Rohingya in Indonesia were rejected by many societies. The demonstration from college students in Aceh which happened on 27 December 2023 in a refugee camp was a representation that the anti-Rohingya sentiment rose. The earlier condition was exacerbated by countless distortion of digital contents which believed that Rohingya would initiate colonization in Aceh. Obviously, the governments have the responsibility to secure the asylum-seekers in the safe zone and explain to the local communities about the temporary settlement of Rohingya people in Indonesia.

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