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The role of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in upholding refugee rights in Indonesia based on the implementation of the 1951 refugee convention and the 1967 protocol

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ABSTRACT

Forced migration is a global issue that poses challenging legal challenges. Under Presidential Regulation No. 125 of 2016, Indonesia provides refugees with temporary protection, even though it has not joined the 1951 Refugee Convention or the 1967 Protocol. Even while the rule protects them, the legal framework restricts their ability to earn a living by prohibiting them from working, leaving them vulnerable and reliant on outside assistance. By contrasting its actions with the tenets of international refugee law, this paper investigates the role of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in protecting refugee rights in Indonesia. The methodology is a normative-empirical legal approach that analyzes both the applicable legal instruments and the IOM's factual practices based on official reports. The findings indicate that to bridge the gap created by the legal restriction on working, the IOM provides a monthly Cash-Based Intervention (CBI) allowance to support basic sustenance and align with the spirit of Article 23 of the Convention. Furthermore, the IOM covers tuition and supplies for refugees' education, adhering to the standard set by Article 22 of the Convention. The IOM provides comprehensive insurance for healthcare, covering hospitalization, mental health, and reproductive health. These healthcare provisions fulfill the obligations outlined in Article 24. In conclusion, the IOM's humanitarian interventions, specifically the provision of financial aid, education, and healthcare, are crucial in mitigating the acute vulnerabilities of refugees in Indonesia. These initiatives demonstrate a pragmatic dedication to maintaining social welfare norms and basic human rights in accordance with the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol.

Keywords: refugee rights; IOM; cash-based intervention; 1951 convention; basic needs.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The complex problems of forced migration and refugee displacement involve both international law and humanitarian considerations. Under the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, an individual who resides outside their place of origin because of a confirmed fear of persecution is formally recognized as a refugee. Certain things, such as race or ethnicity, religion, political views, or membership in a specific social group, must be the source of this fear. The person is either unable to seek protection from their government due to these threats or is reluctant to do so due to a justifiable fear for their personal safety.

Indonesia's advantageous geographical position, situated between the continents of Asia and Australia and bordering the Indian and Pacific Oceans, makes it a favored transit location for many asylum seekers and refugees en route to destination countries such as Australia (Azhari & Suteyo, 2024). The issue of refugees in Indonesia is inextricably linked to the evolution of international law, specifically the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, which serve as a framework for nations to address this complex challenge (Christyanti, 2024). These agreements are regarded as a global commitment to collectively managing the intricacies of forced migration. Furthermore, international human rights instruments reinforce the role of the state as the primary duty bearer of human rights. These instruments act as a guide for nations to ensure the respect, protection, and fulfillment of the fundamental rights of refugees (Christyanti, 2024).

Indonesia still allows refugees to come and apply for asylum, even though it has not accepted the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol. Presidential Regulation No. 125 of 2016 governs the protection and access of asylum seekers. Until they are relocated to a third country or voluntarily return to their home nation, refugees are granted temporary protection under the law. As of September 2024, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Indonesia has 11,900 refugees, including adults, children, and the elderly, from 52 countries. Afghanistan, Somalia, and Myanmar account for most of these refugees (UNHCR, 2024).

Despite allowing entry and seeking asylum, the regulation does not provide for local integration in Indonesia. This regulation creates acute vulnerabilities among refugees. Indonesian immigration law prohibits refugees from working, making them heavily reliant on external assistance for daily sustenance. This lack of legal status and economic opportunity exposes them to severe pressure and forces them to consider returning home voluntarily, even if the risks remain.

According to international law, a person must be able to work to survive. Everyone, including refugees, is entitled to respected work under international human rights law. Economic, social, and cultural rights encompass a wide range of aspects of life, such as employment, social safety, family relationships, cultural engagement, and the availability of housing, food, clean water, sanitation, healthcare, and education (Azhari & Suteyo, 2024).

Because of this restrictive environment for displaced persons, the involvement of non-state international entities is vital. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) serves as the primary partner of the Indonesian government, delivering essential humanitarian aid and protection to vulnerable populations. As the IOM functions under a global mandate centered on humanitarian principles, there is a critical need to evaluate whether its operations in Indonesia correspond with the legal standards set by the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol. Consequently, this study seeks to analyze the IOM's effectiveness in upholding refugee rights in Indonesia, specifically examining its role through the lens of established international refugee law. To evaluate this role, this study addresses the following questions: (1) To what extent do IOM's operational practices in Indonesia align with the social welfare standards stipulated in Articles 22, 23, and 24 of the 1951 Refugee Convention? (2) How does the gap between IOM's Cash-Based Intervention (CBI) and Indonesia's economic reality impact the practical fulfillment of these rights?

2. METHOD

This study adopts a descriptive-analytical methodology through a normative-empirical legal perspective. The normative component focuses on a comprehensive analysis of the current legal system, with special attention to the principle of non-refoulement in relation to international instruments such as the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, as well as Indonesia's Presidential Regulation No. 125 Year 2016, concerning the Handling of Refugees from Overseas. Furthermore, the empirical component examines the practical function of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in providing for the fundamental needs of migrants on the ground through a systematic review of official documents. To ensure methodological rigor and mitigate potential bias from self-reported data, this research employs data triangulation across the following sources: (1) IOM's primary report, which is the IOM 2024 Assessment of Basic Living Needs (covering Tangerang, Pekanbaru, Medan and Makassar); (2) UNHCR Indonesia's fact sheets to validate refugee demographics and assistance coverage; (3) National inflation data by Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) Indonesia

The analysis employs a deductive reasoning process, comparing and testing the conformity of the IOM's operational role with the universally accepted principles of International Refugee Law, leading to analytical and prescriptive conclusions that fulfill the research objectives.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that every human being is born free and equal in terms of dignity and rights. Since they are endowed with consciousness and reason, they should treat each other like brothers. Article 4 Paragraph (2) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) enumerates certain non-derogable rights, such as: (a) The intrinsic right to life; (b) The freedom from torture; (c) The freedom from slavery; (d) The right not to be subjected to servitude; (e) The right not to be imprisoned simply because one cannot fulfil a contractual obligation; (f) The right to be free from *ex post facto* (retroactive) penal laws; (g) The entitlement to legal recognition as an individual; and (h) The freedom of conscience, religion, and thought.

Thus, defending and respecting human rights is a universal commitment for all nations toward any persons within their borders, a responsibility that applies explicitly to refugees. According to the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol, a person who lives outside their place of origin because of a confirmed fear of persecution is formally recognized as a refugee. Certain factors, such as ethnicity or nationality, religion, political views, or membership in a certain social group, may be the source of this fear. Because of these systemic threats, such individuals are either unable to access the protection of their own government or are unwilling to do so out of a justified concern for their safety. This definition contains several elements, namely: (1) Well-founded Fear. This refers to a fear that is based on actual facts and has an objective foundation, such as the fear of facing judgement if a person returns; (2) Persecution. With the exception of any penalty meted out by the state in compliance with its legal authority, this refers to circumstances in which an individual's life and personal freedom are directly threatened. As a result, there is a tight connection between this and human rights violations; (3) Convention Grounds. In this context, "convention" refers to traits like nationality, religion, ethnicity, social group membership, or political convictions that could lead to a fear of persecution. Numerous international agreements frequently include these explanations; (4) Outside of the Nation of Nationality or Regular Residence. They are not in their own country but have traveled to another country or even further; (5) Unable or Unwilling to Avail Himself of State Protection. The individual is unable or unwilling to utilize the protection provided by the state, which indicates that due to the reasons outlined above, they have no desire to seek protection from their own country. It seems their state is also unlikely to provide them with protection in such a situation (Azhari & Sutoyo, 2024).

The Convention sets minimal requirements for how refugees are treated, including their fundamental rights. The treaty also outlines measures pertaining to refugees' rights and specifies their legal status. These rights include: (1) To obtain employment and social welfare; (2) To get identity documents,

travel documents, and information regarding the implementation of fiscal charges; (3) The ability to move assets to another nation where they have been approved for resettlement (Muraga, et. al, 2020).

The concept of non-discrimination, as stipulated in Article 3, is the main means by which the Convention creates a framework of equality and legal protection for refugees.

“The Contracting States shall apply the privisions of this convention to the refugees without discrimination as to race, religion or country of origin.”

Additionally, Article 16 guarantees refugees unhindered access to the judicial systems of host nations. Specifically, within their country of residence, refugees are entitled to the same legal treatment as local citizens, which encompasses the right to receive legal aid and exemptions from certain procedural court guarantees, such as *caution judicatum solvi*.

Another aspect of the Convention is the idea of non-refoulement, which prohibits the deportation and forced return of those with refugee status. As stated in Article 33 Paragraph 1:

“No Contracting State shall expel or return (“refoul”) a refugee in any manner whatsoever to the frontiers of territories where his life or freedo would be threatened on account of his race, religion, nationalit, membership of a particular social grop or political opinion.”

As a fundamental principle, it ensures that refugees who are fleeing to a safer country will have their rights fulfilled. This principle is crucial because it guarantees that refugees will not be sent back to their place of origin, where their lives are in danger, as stated in Article 33 (Nelwan, et. al, 2024).

Additionaly, other rights regulated in the 1981 Geneva Convention and the 1967 Protocol including: a) Exemption from punishment for entering a contracting state's territory illegally because refugees may not be able to enter a potential country of asylum in the standard way, such as with a valid passport or entry visa, because of the circumstances that force them to flee their home country. However, in general, refugees will not be punished for such unauthorized admission or presence; b) The freedom of mobility. Contracting states are legally required to give refugees on their territory the freedom to relocate and choose where to live, subject to the same rules that apply to immigrants in similar situations; c) The right to obtain employment and housing; d) Availability to formal education; e) Social security, labor laws, and public relief (government support) (Muraga, et. al, 2020).

As a respectable country and member of the world community, Indonesia has an obligation to manage the refugee crisis in a way that upholds and respects the rights of these refugees in accordance with both domestic and international law (Wenan, 2017). There are currently 11,900 registered refugees and asylum seekers in Indonesia, with 68% of them being adults, 30% being children, and 2% being senior citizens, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Of the adult population, 31% were women and 69% were men (UNHCR, 2024). More than half of them have received assistance from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) through the trilateral Regional Cooperation Arrangement (RCA) arrangement between Australia, Indonesia, and the IOM. As of 2024, IOM was providing care for 6.027 refugees and asylum seekers. Tangerang, Medan, Makassar, Pekanbaru, Batam, Tanjung Pinang, Surabaya, and Kupang are the eight Indonesian cities where they are housed in 69 lodging facilities (IOM, 2024).

Although Indonesia is still not a member to the 1951 Refugee Convention, meaning it lacks formmal binding obligations, its position as a transit country offers a unique opportunity to uphold humanitarian values, human rights, and fundamental freedoms. Efforts to fulfill these basic rights are vital for refugees, who often face significant limitations and delays in being resttled to a third country (Cristiana, 2021). Indonesia still uses a domestic legal framework Presidential Regulation No. 12/2016 to govern refugees, recognizing them according to the same international criteria. This regulation's creation demonstrates both the Indonesian government's commitment for protecting refugees' rights in line with human rights-based principles and the country's political negotiations about refugee handling. The New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants received endorsement and commitment from Indonesia, among other nations. This indicates that Indonesia also supported the 2019 WHO Agreement on Promoting the Health of Refugees and Migrants, which encourages non-governmental groups and international organizations to monitor refugee health. Among the UNHCR partners that collaborate with local authorities to offer assistance to refugees in shelters are the International Organization for Migration

(IOM), Church World Service (CWS), Chatolic Relief Services (CRS), Dompet Dhuafa, Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), Pos Keadilan Peduli Ummat, and Selasih ([Muthahari & Almudawar, 2021](#)).

Despite of the regulation that protect refugee's right, the legal structure currently prohibits refugees from working, severely restricting their livelihood opportunities and limiting self-reliance. Immigration Law No. 6 Year 2011 classifies asylum seekers and refugees as illegal or undocumented migrants. This decision signifes that these groups are categorically prohibited from engaging in any form of employment with Indonesian borders. Refugees, although distinct from illegal migrants, are still entitled to special protection as outlined by international law. The term migration typically denotes a voluntary phenomenon, such as individuals crossing international borders to pursue better job prospects. The aforementioned justifications do not apply to refugees, who are entitled to protection under international law due to their inability to safely return to their home country ([Sianturi & Viartasiwi, 2021](#)).

In countries that have not ratified the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol, international human rights treaties are usually used to protect refugees. Furthermore, Indonesia should be required to abide by international human rights treaties by allowing everyone, including foreign refugees residing in Indonesia, the freedom to work. For example, the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) states in Article 23 Paragraph 1 that everyone has the right to work, the freedom to select a job, fair and favorable working conditions, and protection against unemployment. According to this article, refugees are regarded as people with the same human rights as ordinary citizens. The only differentiating factors are their circumstances and status, where a refugee is a group of people or an individual who has fled their country to avoid conflict and persecution in their home country.

To addresses this major gap, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has collaborated with the government since 2000, shifting from in-kind aid to a Cash-Based Intervention (CBI) program in 2014, providing a modest monthly allowance (IDR 1.250.000 for a single adult/first two household members and IDR 500.000 for a child) to refugees living in community-based housing while they await durable solutions from UNHCR ([IOM Report, 2024](#)). This provision of a monthly allowance and community housing guarantees basic sustenance for those who are prohibited from working, in line with the spirit of Article 23 of the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol, which states that Contracting States shall grant refugees lawfully residing in their territory the same treatment with regard to public relief and assistance as is accorded to their citizens.

Apart from the mothly allowance, another right that Indonesia must fulfill as a transit country is the right education for refugee children. The right to education is one of the fundamental rights enshrined in the provisions of the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child ([Asyia, et, al., 2023](#)). According to IOM's own 2024 assessment, for education for refugees, IOM has covered tuition fees based on operational fees set by Ministry of education from kindergaten to high schools, and other necessary school supplies, such as uniforms, school bags and compulsory books, for refugee children going to Indonesian public schools. IOM only pays the same amount as the public school rate for refugee children attending private schools; their parents are responsible for the remaining costs. Article 22 of the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol, which states:

“(1) The Contracting States shall accord to refugees the same treatment as is accorded to nationals with respect to elementary education; (2) The Contracting States shall accord to refugees treatment as favourable as possible, and, in any event, not less favourable than that accorded to aliens generally in the same circumstances, with the respect to education other than elementary education and, in particular, as regards access to studies, the recognition of foreign school certificates, diplomas and degrees, the remission of fees and charges and the award of scholarships.”

For the health, IOM provided health insurance collaborating with an insurance company which is similar with the health insurance system adopted by Indonesia called Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial (BPJS). Refugees with health concerns can visit the primary health facility and IOM's partner clinics other clinics close to their accomodation. All relevant costs, such as hospitalisation, theatre costs, radiology, deliveries, medicines, and other laboratory tests are covered by IOM through the insurance. For refugees with disabilities, IOM provides free weekly therapy sessions ([IOM, 2024](#)).

The same process and facilities apply to refugees with mental health concerns. If they report any concerns, the IOM health division will refer them to counsellors/psychologist and/or to psychiatrists if

further care is required. The consultation, therapy sessions, and relevant medicines, are all covered, for clinic-based and in-accommodation assessment. IOM also provides nursing home access in some locations and caregivers to refugees with autism or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) if needed. Regular therapy sessions for children with special needs are also covered. Furthermore, IOM covers reproductive health needs like contraceptives and related examinations/treatment, excluding IVF and self-conducted HIV tests, and fully supports pregnant women by covering all tests, deliver, and providing a monthly milk allowance and breastfeeding counseling. IOM also supports the elderly with chronic conditions and conducts annual health assessments (IOM, 2024). The 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol's Article 24 Paragraph (2) letter (b) regarding social security (legal provisions in respect of employment injury, occupational diseases, maternity, sickness, disability, old age, death, unemployment, family responsibilities, and any other contingency which, according to national laws or regulations, is covered by a social security scheme) are satisfied by this.

Although Indonesia has not ratified the 1951 Refugee and the 1967 Protocol, with IOM assistance has successfully fulfilled basic rights such as health and education, through a humanitarian cooperation framework. IOM provides comprehensive health insurance covering hospitalization, mental health and disability services, while also funding tuition and school supplies to ensure refugee children meet national educational standards. However, despite these achievements, a widening economic gap exists between the Cash-Based Intervention (CBI) allowance and the actual monthly expenses of refugees in the field.

Based on data from *Badan Pusat Statistik* (BPS) Indonesia for 2025, refugees in Indonesia face severe economic pressure due to a sharp surge in annual inflation (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2025) (See Table 1).

Table 1. Year-on-year inflation rate (percent), January 2023 - November 2025

Tingkat Inflasi	2023	2024	2025
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Month-to-Month (M-to-M)	0,38	0,30	0,17
Year-to-Date (Y-to-D)	2,19	1,12	2,27
Year-on-Year (Y-on-Y)	2,86	1,55	2,72

According to Figure 1, in November 2025, the year-on-year (y-on-y) inflation rate was 2,72 percent, while the year-to-date (y-to-d) inflation rate stood at 2,27 percent. For comparison, the y-on-y inflation rates for November 2024 and November 2023 were 1,12 percent and 2,19 percent, respectively (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2025) (See Figure 1):

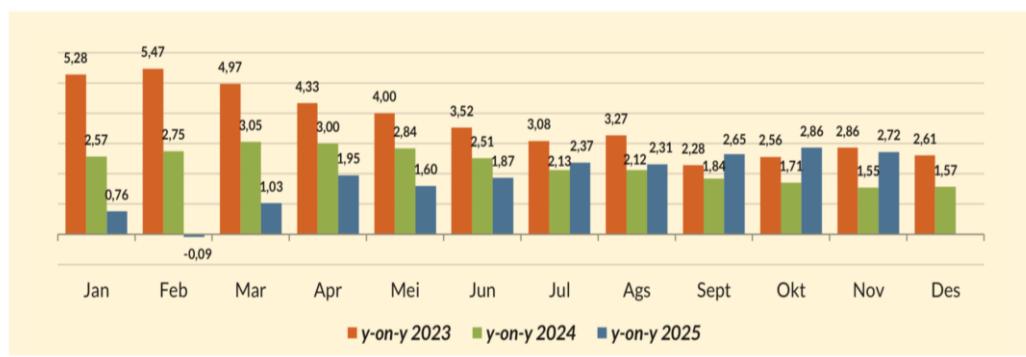


Figure 1. Year-on-year inflation rate (percent), January 2023 - November 2025

Simply put, an annual inflation rate (y-on-y) of 5% means that goods priced at IDR 100.000 last year have now increased to IDR 105.000. This data indicates the average price increase in a specific region compared to the same month in the previous year. BPS also reported average monthly expenditure per capita in urban area by province (see Table 2):

Table 2. Average Monthly of Food and Non-Food Expenditure per Capita in Urban Area by Province

<i>Provinsi (Province)</i>	<i>Perkotaan (Urban)</i>					
	<i>Makanan (Food)</i>		<i>Bukan Makanan (Non-Food)</i>		<i>Jumlah (Total)</i>	
	2024 (2)	2025 (3)	2024 (4)	2025 (5)	2024 (6)	2025 (7)
<i>(1)</i>						
Aceh	789.794	831.451	741.652	795.799	1.531.447	1.627.250
Sumatera Utara	765.288	794.128	739.443	759.847	1.504.731	1.553.975
Sumatera Barat	852.810	865.625	841.204	874.074	1.694.014	1.739.700
Riau	866.655	881.040	937.102	982.849	1.803.757	1.863.889
Jambi	809.892	822.421	939.058	904.379	1.748.949	1.726.800
Sumatera Selatan	768.514	764.476	751.164	887.077	1.519.678	1.651.553
Bengkulu	776.270	832.834	1.047.294	1.156.823	1.823.564	1.989.657
Lampung	719.043	734.064	725.090	760.502	1.444.133	1.494.565
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	955.787	911.751	1.002.536	942.490	1.958.323	1.854.241
Kepulauan Riau	960.028	1.083.227	1.229.462	1.463.574	2.189.491	2.546.801
DKI Jakarta	1.108.228	1.153.404	1.686.257	1.809.008	2.794.485	2.962.412
Jawa Barat	820.909	853.966	912.925	975.760	1.733.834	1.829.727
Jawa Tengah	687.953	699.607	740.496	781.800	1.428.449	1.481.408
DI Yogyakarta	797.265	805.684	1.151.897	1.220.849	1.949.163	2.026.533
Jawa Timur	735.383	757.743	812.347	843.916	1.547.730	1.601.659
Banten	905.807	896.324	1.010.546	975.652	1.916.352	1.871.976
Bali	852.203	891.615	1.225.254	1.300.556	2.077.457	2.192.171
Nusa Tenggara Barat	769.504	811.215	627.853	737.138	1.397.357	1.548.352
Nusa Tenggara Timur	622.662	647.061	682.210	759.240	1.304.872	1.406.301
Kalimantan Barat	825.169	855.284	916.945	964.939	1.742.114	1.820.223
Kalimantan Tengah	827.753	830.378	858.487	867.446	1.686.240	1.697.823
Kalimantan Selatan	834.769	875.970	885.248	927.983	1.720.017	1.803.953
Kalimantan Timur	950.121	965.884	1.248.560	1.278.092	2.198.681	2.243.975
Kalimantan Utara	836.251	835.547	871.485	965.830	1.707.736	1.801.376
Sulawesi Utara	767.039	753.022	804.607	792.822	1.571.646	1.545.844
Sulawesi Tengah	707.373	699.489	814.546	804.329	1.521.919	1.503.818
Sulawesi Selatan	708.734	715.860	829.614	866.963	1.538.348	1.582.823
Sulawesi Tenggara	674.165	736.534	841.236	887.726	1.515.401	1.624.260
Gorontalo	672.447	684.978	838.820	868.022	1.511.267	1.553.000
Sulawesi Barat	702.404	695.344	855.650	786.396	1.558.054	1.481.740
Maluku	741.428	794.470	870.150	985.126	1.611.578	1.779.596
Maluku Utara	837.832	869.681	1.055.403	1.073.856	1.893.235	1.943.538
Papua Barat	895.688	906.085	938.521	976.095	1.834.209	1.882.180
Papua Barat Daya	821.139	840.200	930.515	963.053	1.751.654	1.803.252
Papua	817.195	895.653	1.033.478	1.135.691	1.850.673	2.031.345
Papua Selatan	911.342	1.030.599	991.510	1.134.806	1.902.852	2.165.406
Papua Tengah	945.955	998.353	1.029.433	968.890	1.975.389	1.967.243
Papua Pegunungan	1.236.967	1.473.606	804.106	1.388.442	2.041.073	2.862.049
Indonesia	809.847	834.093	927.580	977.605	1.737.427	1.811.698

Source: Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) Indonesia, The March National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas)

Based on this data, in Aceh Province soared to 6,71%, and in Medan, it reached 4,66% by December 2025. This condition contrasts sharply with the IOM's CBI allowance, which has remained stagnant at IDR 1.250.000, even though the minimum cost of living in major cities like Tangerang is now estimated to reach IDR 1.450.000 per month. This economic gap creates acute vulnerability because Immigration Law No. 6 of 2011 strictly prohibits refugees from working. Without legal access to earn

supplementary income, refugees are entirely dependent on assistance that is steadily losing its value against national inflation realities, ultimately threatening the welfare stability that IOM has strived to maintain.

4. CONCLUSION

Despite Indonesia's non-optional status, IOM's assistance, especially through its Cash-Based Intervention (CBI) and extensive in-kind services, shows a committed effort to meet the fundamental human rights of refugees based on the refugee principles of the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol. The provision of a monthly allowance and community housing is consistent with the spirit of Article 23 concerning Public Relief, ensuring basic sustenance for those prohibited from working. Furthermore, the commitment to providing education in accordance with Article 22 is evident through IOM's coverage of tuition and school supplies for both public and private schools, ensuring refugee children are afforded the same treatment as nationals concerning primary education. Most notably, IOM's full coverage of medical costs through Mandiri Inhealth, including primary, tertiary, emergency, mental health, and specialized care for disabilities and reproductive needs, strongly fulfill the obligations under Article 24, ensuring refugees have access to comprehensive social security and public assistance without discrimination. While the CBI's financial limits present a constraint, the targeted support for health, education, and infant needs reflects a substantial implementation of the core Convention principles in the Indonesian context.

Ethical Approval

Not Applicable

Informed Consent Statement

No Applicable

Authors' Contributions

AZ contributed to the formulation of the research problem, normative-empirical analysis, examination of IOM's role, and drafting of the manuscript. AYS contributed to the analysis of international refugee law, interpretation of relevant legal instruments, critical discussion, and manuscript revision.

Disclosure Statement

The author or authors disclosed no possible conflicts of interest.

Data Availability Statement

The authors will make the data utilized and analyzed in this study available upon request, taking participant privacy into consideration.

Data Availability Statement

Due to privacy concerns, the corresponding author can provide the data used in this work upon request.

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Notes on Contributors

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Anisa Azzaulfa is affiliated with Faculty of Law, Universitas Tanjungpura.

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Aulia Yuti Serera is affiliated with Faculty of Law, Universitas Tanjungpura. Her capabilities in the field of International Relations also significantly contribute to the journal's analysis from an International Relations perspective.

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