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Management of Overseas Refugees in North Sumatra in the Perspective of Human Security

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Management of Overseas Refugees in North Sumatra in the Perspective of Human Security

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Abstract

The objective of this study was to determine the management of the handling of refugees in North Sumatra in the perspective of Human Security. Handling refugees internationally is regulated in international refugee conventions, The 1951 convention Relating the Status of Refugees, The 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Person (1954), and Convention Governing the specific Aspects of Refugees Problems In Africa (1969). These conventions are a form of protection for refugees. However, the problem is that Indonesia has not ratified the 1951 convention and the 1967 protocol on refugees, so that Indonesia cannot directly determine the status of the foreign arrivals, but the UN agency UNHCR. Meanwhile, Indonesia, especially North Sumatra, is a transit point for foreign refugees to save themselves. Humanely, the Indonesian government cannot refuse or forcibly repatriate the refugees. Therefore, based on the Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 125 of 2016 concerning the Handling of Overseas Refugees, policies have been formulated in handling refugees which include finding, sheltering, securing and monitoring immigration so that the management of the handling of refugees reflects a positive dimension of human security, namely paying attention to the safety of individual refugees. and at the same time provide protection to Indonesian citizens. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. The results of the study indicate that the management of the handling of refugees in North Sumatra has been carried out in a coordinated manner according to existing regulations.

Keywords
Coordination; conflict; citizen

I. Introduction

Security is a condition that is safe and does not threaten or endanger the life of an individual. At first the concept of security was still considered as the protection of territorial integrity and state sovereignty. This is due to the center-state paradigm which assumes that the state is the only element that can protect its citizens, especially against external threats.(Walt, 1991)

After the Cold War, the notion of "security" has undergone a more basic expansion, namely human security. There is a new pattern of global security in the 21st century that the ability of the state and society is to free themselves from threats and maintain an identity of independence, integrity in the face of the forces of change. The essence of security is survival, including concerns about conditions of existence. (Buzan, 1991). Human security is defined as a condition of the individual being in a safe state from the social and economic side in the context of equality and justice (Muhammad, 2016).

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In addition, human security means protecting vital freedoms, i.e. protecting people from critical and widespread threats and situations. Building on their strengths and aspirations. It also means creating systems that provide people with a foundation for survival, dignity and livelihood. Human security also relates various types of freedom from desire, freedom from fear and freedom to take action on one's own behalf. It aims to place human security, human rights and human development as mutually reinforcing goals.

The expansion of the concept of security is inseparable from the role of the Joint Security Forum (CSF), an international research center that aims to explore the concept of economic security, politics, and other concepts related to security. Through dialogues involving various elements of academia, government, non-governmental organizations to promote global security issues. Several other international institutions support the promotion of the concept, including the Human Security Network, the Global Environmental Change and Human Security Project; and the Commission on Human Security (Freitas, 2002).

Significant advances in the concept of human security emerged when UNDP submitted a development report in 1994. The report was largely inspired by the work of Mahbul Ul Haq who advocated shifting security references from the nation state to individuals and communities. According to Haq, security is defined as the security of people, individual security, not only state security, security through development not through weapons; and the safety of everyone everywhere – at home, at work, on the road, in the community, in the workplace. (Haq, 1994). Based on this, human security is defined as individual protection. Therefore, this new framework of human security causes one to consider the safety and security of individuals regardless of the attachment of status as a citizen.

The importance of human security studies has also influenced the perspective on handling refugees. Refugee is a person or group of people who are forced to move from their country to another country due to the threat of persecution that causes forced displacement on a global scale. In 1950, for example, refugees became international attention because they involved the national interest and geo-politics of the state and could be justified because they expected protection from the threat of a state that was at war and were not politically friendly, but on the other hand they needed protection and security. The convention relating to the status of refugees was then declared in 1951 in Geneva. The 1951 convention defines a refugee as a person who is outside the country according to his nationality.

The increasing conflicts that occur in various countries cause anxiety and fear. Threats of killing, genocide and deprivation of human rights encourage people to flee from conflict areas. Meanwhile, the lives of refugees in refugee countries are also not so good. The threats experienced by refugees can be in the form of external threats, insecurity in the community, and political insecurity.(Hovil & Werker, 2001). In addition, refugees have the potential to be recruited to become members of terrorism, trafficking and victims of sexual harassment and the uncertainty in obtaining continuity of life is a threat in the places where they are displaced (Singh: 2014).

Therefore, the change in perspective towards foreign refugees has received various opinions. The Commission on Human Security (CHS) states that refugees must be viewed comprehensively, taking into account the political, civil, economic, security and social dimensions that influence people's decisions to relocate. protection, in some cases shows the failure of the state in providing security for its citizens. This prompted the idea of advocating for strong measures to ensure refugee security through stronger institutional arrangements by incorporating security values into a country's domestic law.

From a human security perspective, the individual is the center that must be protected. But the question is which individual security should be protected? Refugee security or national security from refugees? To determine which individuals are prioritized and how

important the security of refugees is, it depends on three aspects, namely the ideological framework used for handling refugees, and the differentiation of the concept of Human Security, namely the positive and negative dimensions. (Freitas, 2002).

The positive dimension of human security shows the expansion of the concept of security that promotes the absence of threats to individuals and the achievement of quality of life, efforts to realize global governance, and universal welfare. Therefore, the referent object of security is refugees, so that regardless of their citizenship status, they get promotions to get international protection.

While the negative dimension of human security is internal security that is state-centric (state-centered). The referent object of human security is a citizen, so refugees are considered a threat. The function of human security in this dimension is to protect citizens from the threat of refugees so that this negative dimension of human security shows the neglect of security for all human life.

Referring to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, management has four meanings, namely a) the process, the way of managing; b) the process of carrying out activities by mobilizing the energy of others; c) processes that help formulate organizational policies and objectives; d) processes that provide oversight on all matters involved in implementing policies and achieving goals. (kbbi.web.id).

The higher the company's leverage, the company tends to generate less cash, this is likely to affect the occurrence of earning management. Companies with high debt or leverage ratios tend to hold their profits and prioritize the fulfillment of debt obligations first. According to Brigham and Ehrhardt (2013), the greater the leverage of the company, it tends to pay lower dividends in order to reduce dependence on external funding. So that the greater the proportion of debt used for the capital structure of a company, the greater the number of liabilities that are likely to affect shareholder wealth because it affects the size of the dividends to be distributed. (Yanizzar, et al. 2020)

In general, Indonesia's location is between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean and the link between the continents of Asia and Australia. With a position like this, placing Indonesia bordered by sea and land with neighboring countries in Southeast Asia such as Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, India, Vietnam. Next to the Pacific Ocean facing Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste and Australia. The strategic location of Indonesia's territory creates a gap for foreign immigrants to enter and live in Indonesia. Although not a destination country, Indonesia is used as a stopover for people who want to seek asylum or refugees to other countries. For example to Australia or to Malaysia, and vice versa.

North Sumatra, which is one of the regions in Indonesia, has not escaped being the target of areas visited by refugees, asylum seekers and immigrants. This is due to the geographical position of North Sumatra which borders the sea. In the east it is bordered by the Malacca Strait and in the west by the Indian Ocean. Refugees who come to North Sumatra are accommodated in the city of Medan.

Indonesia has not ratified the 1951 convention and the 1967 protocol on refugees, so Indonesia has no obligation to recognize and provide protection for refugees and people seeking asylum. As a result, the government cannot directly determine the status of the foreign arrivals, as refugees or asylum seekers. Determination of refugee status is carried out by the UNHCR Agency in Indonesia. However, to determine the status sometimes takes a long time, years so that this issue has an impact on security, economy and social security for refugees and local residents. As happened in Medan on December 18, 2020, dozens of refugees and asylum seekers demonstrated at the UNHCR Medan representative office. They ask for certainty that they will be sent to the destination country of asylum. The refugees and asylum seekers have lived in Indonesia for years, without being able to access work, and have

no certainty of fate. As a result, some of them suffer from depression and mental disorders. (Voaindonesia, 2020).

Based on the various phenomena of handling refugees that have been described above, it can be seen that geographically there is an opportunity for Indonesia to become a target for refugee arrivals which if the handling is not managed properly by the authorities and stakeholders, it can have an impact on the social and humanitarian problems of refugees and local communities. Therefore, this paper is intended to find out how the management of foreign refugees in North Sumatra in the perspective of Human Security.

II. Research Method

The research method is a set of efforts and systematic methods applied by researchers in order to obtain answers to what the research questions are. The research method used in this study is descriptive research with a qualitative approach, namely a research method that tries to describe the situation empirically as it is. Data collection techniques were carried out by interviewing and various documents related to the research theme.

The data analysis technique is carried out by using a flow model, which is a data analysis technique that is carried out interactively and takes place continuously until it is complete so that the data is saturated. (Miles and Huberman, 1994). According to Huberman, data analysis in qualitative research has been carried out since data collection, including when conducting interviews. If the interview answer is not satisfactory, the researcher can continue the question again until the data that is considered credible is obtained. The stages in this data analysis technique are: performing data reduction, presenting data, drawing conclusions or verification.

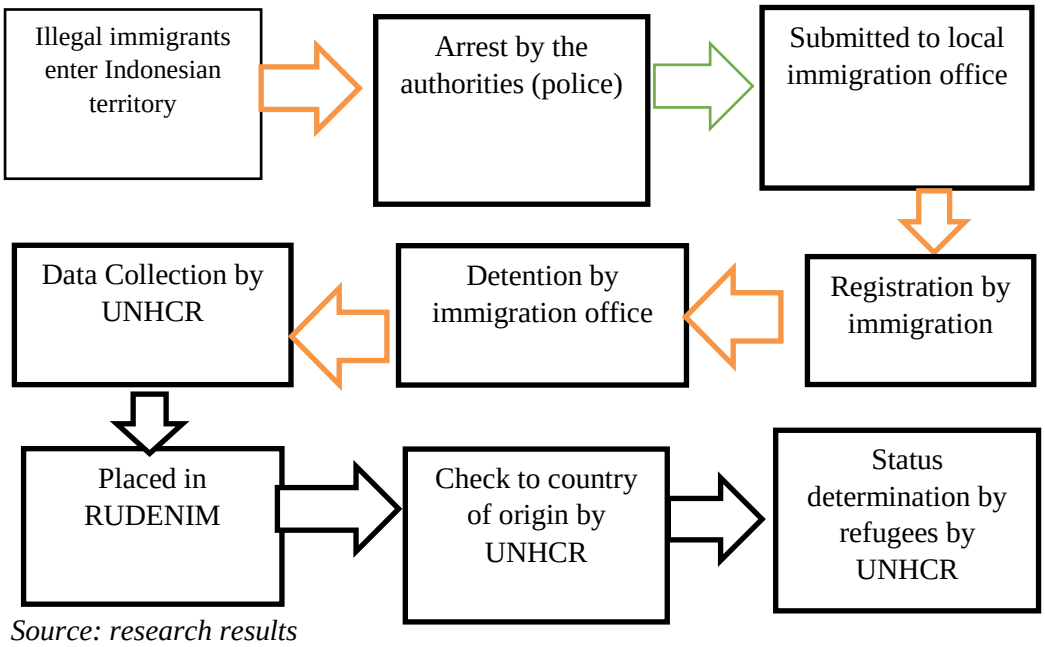
III. Results and Discussion

3.1. Refugee Management Planning

Planning for the handling of foreign refugees in Indonesia is based on Presidential regulation number 125 of 2016 concerning the handling of foreign refugees. The regulation clearly explains the procedures for handling refugees and people seeking asylum to Indonesia from finding, sheltering, securing and monitoring refugees who enter Indonesian territory. Based on this regulation, two aspects of handling foreign refugees can be seen, namely internal and external. The internal aspect involves several agencies including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI); National Police of the Republic of Indonesia; the Ministry that carries out government affairs in the field of transportation; Institutions that carry out government affairs in the field of maritime security and safety (Bakamla) or other relevant ministries/non-ministerial government agencies that carry out tasks in Indonesian waters (article 7). In addition, the enactment of this presidential regulation shows the state's commitment to implementing Article 27 paragraph 2 of Law Number 37 of 1999 concerning Foreign Relations, especially handling refugee problems and commitment to respect and protect human rights.

The external aspect involves international institutions such as UNHCR and IOM (international Organization for Migration). Because Indonesia has not ratified the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees or the 1967 Protocol, Indonesia does not have a legal framework and system for determining refugees, so this is done by the United Nations Agency for Refugees (UNHCR).

Related to planning, sAs the results of interviews conducted with Mrs. Oktina Hafianty as a staff of UNHCR Medan stated that the planning for handling refugees is very complete, and in the presidential regulation no 125 of 2016 has shown the direction of tasks and authorities in a comprehensive and integrated manner in handling refugees. As an international institution that takes care of refugees, UNHCR has a mandate to determine refugee status for foreign arrivals, both seeking asylum and refugees. In accordance with the mandate of the law, UNHCR cooperates with the government to form a joint Verification Team whose function is to provide status determination for refugees who come to Indonesia and are recognized by UNHCR. The flow of cooperation in handling refugees can be seen in Figure 1 below:



Source: research results

Figure 1. *Flow of handling refugees*

In carrying out the ratification process, UNHCR and the Indonesian government are assisted by the International of Migration (IOM). UNHCR and IOM have been running a Cooperation based on the MoU since 1997. The procedures that must be followed by refugees to register themselves as refugees recognized by UNHCR and the Indonesian government are: a) refugees who come to Indonesia report themselves to the local police (according to the area visited) ; b) refugees who have registered will be reported to the National Police Headquarters which will then be submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; c) after that the ministry of foreign affairs reports to the UNHCR representative; d) after UNHCR receives the report from the ministry of foreign affairs, the UNHCR representative will conduct individual interviews with each asylum seeker accompanied by an interpreter. It means,

Based on this refugee handling flow, it can be seen that in order to carry out the non-reseatlement function, UNHCR and the government must first verify their identities so that they are protected from threats, harm or persecution.Protection of refugees further includes the process of verifying the identity of asylum seekers and refugees so that they can be registered and individual documentation can be issued. Registered asylum seekers can then

apply for refugee status through UNHCR's in-depth assessment procedure, known as Refugee Status Determination (RSD). Furthermore, the asylum seeker will be given a decision, whether or not refugee status is granted to him, along with the reasons. If the request for protection is denied, the procedure in the RSD provides for one opportunity for re-appeal.

In addition to determining refugee status, the management of refugees is related to their existence while in the shelter. The length of time waiting for the determination of refugee status and obtaining a recipient country requires the ability of refugees to adapt to the local environment, such as the ability of refugees to speak Indonesian and local customs and obey the rules while in the shelter. As the results of an interview with Mr. Hendratmoko, the head of the Medan Rudenim, that foreign refugees residing in North Sumatra are placed in several shelter houses in Medan City, they must comply with regulations which include obligations and prohibitions, among others: must report every month, fill out books register exit and enter every time carrying out activities out, obliged to be in place unless obtaining a permit with a time limit of up to 20.00 local time, obliged to respect the customs, culture and norms and ethics that apply to the local community, to respect religious activities among fellow refugees as well as with the community around the shelter. True information to the officer when requested and delivered in a polite language; obliged to follow the training; must respect all authorized officers. Obliged to provide true information to the officer when requested and delivered in a polite language; obliged to follow the training; must respect all authorized officers. Obliged to provide true information to the officer when requested and delivered in a polite language; obliged to follow the training; must respect all authorized officers.

As for the prohibited actions, among others, refugees are not allowed to receive guests other than in the living room at the maximum at 21.00 local time, prohibited from committing immoral acts, sexual harassment inside or outside the shelter; refugees are prohibited from using room facilities that are not intended for use, speaking harsh words, provocative words, and carrying out activities that can cause disturbances to security, peace and order; forbidden to spend the night outside the refugee shelter without a clear reason; demonstrations, demonstrations, political activities and other mass organizations are prohibited inside and outside refugee camps; prohibited from carrying, storing, manufacturing or possessing firearms, sharp weapons and dangerous goods; prohibited from carrying, storing, using, listening to, possessing, trading and producing alcoholic beverages, narcotics, psychotropic substances, and other addictive substances (NAPZA); commit theft, extortion, fraud, rape, LGBT acts, and pedophilia; carry out trading activities, drive motorized vehicles, work and earn wages in the form of goods and services, spread religion and ideologies that are contrary to Pancasila.

The rules drawn up by the Medan Rudenim are an instrument for controlling the activities and behavior of refugees while in shelter houses. As a group that does not have a citizen identity, their social activities are very limited. However, they can still walk out of the shelter by using public transportation for a limited time. This opportunity did not prevent them from interacting with the locals, and being able to use Indonesian fluently.

As the researchers found for one of the refugees from Myanmar, in the shelter house of the Top Inn Hotel Medan. Muhammad Amin, 27 years old. Based on the results of the interview he stated that he had lived in Medan for 10 years. Amin is a Rohingya refugee from Butingdau, Myanmar.He fled with his brothers and mother.. Amin's refugee journey was quite dangerous.. The conflict in Rakhine and threats against the Rohingya pushed them to flee Myanmar. They headed to the Myanmar-Thailand border, then to Malaysia and finally

stranded in North Sumatra. In general, Myanmar refugees flee to countries where the majority of the population is Muslim because there are religious similarities, and the local population accepts the existence of these refugees.

The long waiting time, without productive activities, and being prohibited from working they only rely on the living expenses obtained from IOM assistance of Rp. 1,250,000 per person per month. To spend time and boredom, they often go for walks using city transportation and to malls. This is where they got to know the locals. As happened to Amen. He met a woman in a mall, and finally he married her.

This will certainly cause problems regarding the status of the child being born and also the legality of marriage which is not recognized by the state. Therefore, UNHCR Medan, as stated by Mrs. Oktina, conducts a marriage counseling program to provide understanding for Indonesian citizens about the risks they will face if they marry refugees who do not have citizenship status, including seeking to obtain birth certificates for children.

Other plans related to refugee management are programs carried out by UNHCR with IOM, such as programs to learn Indonesian, education, health and open access to donations to the community to help refugees through donate.unhcr.org. (https://www.unhcr.org/id)

3.2. Coordination and Cooperation

The handling of foreign refugees in Indonesia as regulated in Presidential Regulation no. 125 of 2016 concerning the Handling of Overseas Refugees is carried out jointly with various government stakeholders. As the result of an interview with Mrs. Oktina Hafianti, that in handling refugees, she always coordinates with the government, such as immigration, the national and political unitary agency (Kesbangpol) and other international institutions such as IOM.

The same thing was stated by Mr. Budianto Tambunan, SE., MSi as the head of the field of conflict handling and national awareness of the National Unity and Political Unity Agency (KESBANGPOL) of North Sumatra Province, that the development and dynamics as well as the presence and activities of foreign refugees in North Sumatra need to be It should be noted that considering that North Sumatra Province is the entrance and transit point for refugees, the regional government of North Sumatra Province has issued a policy that is designed to make the coordination team for handling foreign refugees more effective. The policy is contained in the decision of the Governor of North Sumatra No. 188.44/317KPTS/2021 concerning the Task Force for Handling from abroad. The importance of the task force for handling refugees in North Sumatra is to make effective coordination with the competent institutions in handling refugees as stated in presidential regulation no 125 of 2016 concerning the handling of foreign refugees. The large number of refugees from various countries requires coordination between the local government and UNHCR Medan representatives. The following table shows the number of countries of origin for refugees.

Table 1. Number and country of origin of foreign refugees in North Sumatra

Country of origin	L	P	Amount	%
Afghanistan	260	72	332	18.50
Sri Lanka	165	149	314	17.50
Sudan	17	1	18	1
Iraq	38	32	70	3.9
Iran	23	20	43	2.4
Palestine	63	52	115	6.41

Syria	3	1	4	0.22
Pakistan	23	4	27	1.50
Myanmar	165	95	260	14.49
Somalia	292	267	559	31.14
Baghdad	1	0	1	0.05
Kuwait	1	1	2	0.11
Eritrea	14	12	26	1.45
Egypt	2	3	5	0.28
Ethiopia	8	10	18	1
Jordan	0	0	0	0
Vietnamese	1	0	1	0.05
Total	**1076**	**719**	**1795**	**100**

Source: North Sumatra Province Kesbangpol 2021

Based on the table above, the highest number of refugees came from Somalia (31.14%), Afghanistan (18.50%), Sri Lanka (17.50%), Myanmar (14.49%), Palestine (6.41%), Iraq (3.9%), Iran (2.4%), followed by Pakistan (1.50%), Eritrea (1.45%), Sudan and Ethiopia 1% each, Egypt (0.28%), Syria (0.22), Kuwait (0.11), Baghdad and Vietnam 0.05% each.

3.3. Supervision

Supervision of the handling of refugees is concretely regulated in Presidential Regulation No. 125 of 2016 in Chapter V, namely on immigration control. Article 33 states that (i) immigration detention center officers carry out immigration control over refugees; (ii) Immigration control of refugees is carried out when they are found, at the shelter and outside the shelter, departing to the destination country, voluntary repatriation, and deportation.

Immigration Detention Center or what is often abbreviated as rudenim is a unit work in the ministry that carries out government affairs in the fields of law and human rights which carries out the affairs of the detention of foreigners. Currently in Indonesia, there are thirteen police officers scattered in various cities, namely Tanjungpinang, Jakarta, Medan, Pekanbaru, Semarang, Surabaya, Pontianak, Balikpapan, Manado, Denpasar, Kupang, Makassar and Jayapura.

Based on the results of an interview with Mr. Vincentius Purwo Hendratmoko, as the head of the Medan Immigration Detention Center (Rudenim), said that the Rudenim carried out immigration control duties as mandated by law. Immigration supervision of refugees in shelters and outside shelters is carried out by: a) re-checking the identity and documents of refugees as well as taking photos and fingerprints; b) requesting information as outlined in the official report on the examination and the report on refugees in the context of placement in the Immigration Detention Center; and c) provide a data collection letter or a special identity card for refugees issued by the head of the Detention Center.

Refugee shelters must be in the same area as the Immigration Detention Center located in the Medan City government, although these shelters are scattered in several locations, even geographically close to the Deli Serdang Regency, as well as other regencies/cities. The following is the distribution of refugee shelters in Medan City.

Table 2. Distribution of refugee shelters (Community House) in Medan City

Location	L	P	Amount
Hotel Top Inn Medan, Jl. The Great Flamboyant of Medan Tuntungan.	67	63	130 people
Rainbow Hotel, Jl. Lt. Gen. Jamin Ginting Medan Tuntungan	107	51	158 people
Wisma Shandy Putra, Jl. Guarantee Ginting Simpang Selayang Medan	51	51	102 people
Wisma Cendana, Jl. USU Development gg. Fortune No 7 A	96	106	202 people
Wisma Blessing (Kasih Karunia), Jl. Pasa II gg. Sari Dewi Medan Selayang	59	70	130 people
La Koninta 3, jl. Rajawali No. 40 Medan Sunggal	8	41	49 people
Hotel Rizky, Jl. Gatot Subroto gg. Hope No. 2 A Medan Helvetia	46	0	46 people
Wisma Gecapita, Jl. Sublime Evidence, Helvetia Field	13	14	27 people
Home Stay Aisyah, Jl. Al Falah Raya West Medan	35	43	78 people
My Mansion, Jl. STMK in Medan Selayang	220	0	220 people
Wisma Lestari I, Jl. Medan Selayang Development	44	35	79 people
Wisma Lestari II, Jl. Dr. Mansour gg. Healthy Medan Selayang	48	42	90 people
Virgo II, Jl. Sei Padang No. 13 Medan Baru	34	41	75 people
Wisma Syalom Bukit Hijau, Jl. Jamin Ginting KM 11.5 Medan Selayang	33	23	56 people
Wisma Rumah Kita, Jl. Medan Selayang Trumpet Flower	60	35	95 people
Family Kost, Jl. Market V gg. Jasmine	77	78	157 people
Wisma Rajawali, Jl. Rajawali No. 40 Medan Sunggal	37	0	37 people
Aras Dengsi, Jl. Ikahi I Lorong Kabung Medan Selayang	41	26	65 people
1076 719 1795			

Source: Rudenim Medan 2021.

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the placement of refugees is scattered in various places in Medan City, so that in terms of supervision it requires cooperation with hotel managers and effective instruments. Therefore, the Rudenim has drawn up rules for refugees living in several shelters as norms that must be known, understood and implemented. The order contains obligations and prohibitions that must be obeyed by refugees while in temporary shelters.

Meanwhile, coordination with the management of the hotel or guest house where refugee accommodation is carried out several agreements. This agreement is a manifestation of the hotel management's commitment to assist in monitoring various activities of refugees while they are being accommodated in the accommodation. These agreements are stated in the form of a draft statement so that the supervision of refugees is not only the responsibility of the Immigration/Rudenim but also as a shared responsibility in creating order and environmental security.

3.4. Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation is an activity that is very important to do so that the work can run according to the work plan and existing work procedures. Based on an interview with Mrs. Oktina from UNHCR Medan, she stated that the evaluation is carried out regularly every 3 (three) months. Meeting with the government (Kesbangpol) once a month, including with the head of the Rudenim. The evaluation is carried out by discussing various important issues, such as the condition of refugees who are experiencing stress, or the desire to commit suicide due to despair that they have not yet reached their country's destination. UNHCR in this case will advocate or provide assistance to provide solutions. In addition, evaluation of violations committed by refugees living in shelters who violate the curfew.

In addition, the formation of the Task Force for Handling Refugees from Overseas (PPLN) also makes it easier for team to evaluate and monitor the handling of refugees. so that in handling refugees the elements involved as stated in presidential regulation number 125 of 2016 can be optimal.

3.5. Handling Refugees in the Perspective of Human Security

The problem of foreign refugees is an international problem because it involves relations between countries. Therefore, internationally, the handling of refugees is listed in the 1951 refugee convention, the 1967 protocol. Indonesia has not ratified the convention and therefore has no legal obligation to implement it. However, as part of the international system, Indonesia respects and complies with international treaty norms regarding the handling of refugees. One of the principles of handling refugees is the principle of non-refoulement. Namely the principle of prohibition to repatriate or send refugees to an area that endangers and threatens their lives. This principle also applies to refugees residing in countries that have not ratified the convention.

In accordance with these principles, the Indonesian government is committed to protecting refugees and asylum seekers who enter Indonesia. Constitutionally, the principles of humanitarian protection can be seen from various policies, including Presidential Regulation Number 125 of 2016 concerning the handling of Refugees from Overseas. This Perpres complements the previous policy and implements the mandateArticle 28 G of the Constitution, Article 25, Article 26, and Article 27 of Law No. 37 of 1999 concerning Foreign Relations.

This Presidential Regulation also provides clarity on the government's coordination with UNHCR in the fulfillment of the basic rights of refugees, including paying attention to vulnerable groups who are in emergency conditions, disabled, children and the elderly as well as giving recognition to unite families. Clear definition of refugees; the distribution of roles between institutions and the principle of sharing responsibilities, such as forming a refugee task force, have shown that the handling of refugees is based on human security, even though the presidential regulation does not protect all human rights of refugees, such as the right to get a job. However, other basic rights can be obtained by refugees, such as obtaining education, health, and practicing worship.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the results of the discussion that has been carried out in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that the management of refugees in North Sumatra which includes planning, coordination, supervision, and evaluation in the handling of foreign refugees has been carried out with a human security approach, namely the implementation of the handling of refugees based on human values, security for both the refugees and the local community. The handling of refugees is carried out based on cooperation between the central government and the United Nations through the High Commissioner for Refugees Affairs in Indonesia and/or international organizations. This can be seen from:

a) Planning for handling refugees in North Sumatra has followed the provisions of laws and regulations such as Presidential Regulation No. 125 of 2016 concerning the Handling of Overseas Refugees. In addition, the handling of sectoral refugees in the North Sumatra region was formed by a Task Force (Satgas) through Governor Regulation No. 188.44/317/KPTS/2021. This task force is an implementation of Presidential Regulation No. 125 of 2016 so that the handling of refugees in North Sumatra which is quite large in number (1795 people) and various from various countries (17 countries) can be effective and not cause conflict.
b) Coordination and cooperation carried out by local governments with stakeholders such as UNHCR and IOM is carried out consistently and continuously through meetings and discussions for activities/programs provided to refugees such as socialization, consultation, and education.
c) Immigration Detention Center officers carry out immigration supervision of Refugees.
d) Immigration supervision of refugees is carried out when they are found, at the shelter and outside the shelter, departed to the destination country, voluntary repatriation, and deportation.
e) Evaluation is carried out regularly and periodically between the government (Rudenim, Kesbangpol, UNHCR, IOM)
f) While in the shelter, refugees get rights such as obtaining education, health, recreation, worship, marriage, although the right to get a job and ride a private vehicle is not allowed because the arena does not have a citizenship identity.

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