



## *Legal Protection of Refugees in the Global Crisis*

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### **ABSTRACT**

With the increasing number of refugees due to natural disasters, armed conflicts, and climate change, it is important to understand how international and national laws can provide effective protection. The current legal framework, the difficulties faced by refugees, and the implementation of protection policies in various countries, including Indonesia, are all discussed in this research. This research also identifies current protection deficiencies and suggests policy changes. The main objective of this research is to identify and analyze various aspects of legal protection available to refugees, including their rights under international law such as the 1951 Refugee Convention. This research also evaluates national policies in handling refugees in Indonesia and other countries, and provides recommendations for policy improvements that can better assist refugees. Additionally, this research aims to emphasize the necessary protection for vulnerable groups such as women and children. This study uses a normative legal approach and qualitative analysis to obtain secondary data from legal literature, policy documents, and relevant case studies. This method allows researchers to explore and analyze the current legal framework. This also allows them to understand the real difficulties faced by refugees as they seek effective legal protection. Furthermore, to provide a broader picture of the refugee protection conditions worldwide, this research also includes a comparison of refugee protection policies in Indonesia and other countries. Furthermore, to offer a global perspective, this research compares refugee protection policies in Indonesia with those in other countries, providing concrete, implementable recommendations for improving global refugee protection policies.

**Keywords:** global crisis, international law, legal protection, national policy, refugees, vulnerable groups.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Millions of people have to leave their homes to seek shelter in other countries as a result of an increasingly complex global crisis (Friedman & Chaki, 2025). Due to natural disasters, armed conflicts, economic tensions, and climate change, this phenomenon has increased in recent decades. As a result, the number of refugees worldwide has rapidly increased, making the protection of refugee rights a major issue in international diplomacy. The twenty-first century has witnessed many major crises that have worsened the state of humanity, such as conflicts in Syria, Afghanistan, Yemen, and Myanmar. The socio-economic conditions in many countries have been worsened by global economic uncertainty, which has driven greater migration, especially in

countries already plagued by poverty and instability. Furthermore, the increasingly evident climate change is causing natural disasters in many places around the world, especially in developing countries, which is leading to people being displaced. Many people have left their homes due to floods, droughts, and other natural disasters.

Although many countries and international institutions have committed to providing legal protection for refugees, significant problems still exist in real life (Kury & Redo, 2018). Many countries implement protectionist policies or border closures that limit refugees' access to proper protection facilities. This adds to the difficulties for refugees seeking safety because their rights are often neglected or not fully guaranteed. The 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol provide strong legal protection for refugees, but their implementation is often hindered by domestic political policies, global economic tensions, and the difficulties faced by host countries with limited resources to handle large-scale migration. To address the refugee crisis by ensuring that the rights of refugees are respected and protected at every stage of migration, this situation demands more comprehensive solutions based on international cooperation (Matlin et al., 2018). Therefore, it is very important to understand how crises occur worldwide and how they impact the legal protection of refugees in the face of increasingly global challenges.

In recent decades, the issue of global refugees has become a very important problem for countries around the world. The number of refugees worldwide continues to increase, reaching over 26 million in 2021, with many of them coming from conflict-affected countries such as Myanmar, Syria, and Afghanistan (Chart, n.d.). As a result of the humanitarian crisis in Myanmar, for example, many people have had to leave their homes and seek refuge in neighboring countries, including Indonesia. This situation is exacerbated by legal uncertainty in host countries and inconsistent policies, which often lack a clear legal framework for handling refugees. In Indonesia, Presidential Regulation No. 125 of 2016 regulates the handling of refugees, but it faces many problems, such as social stigma and lack of community support. Moreover, the global response to this crisis is often insufficient, with many countries closing their borders or implementing unfavorable policies towards refugees.

The refugee crisis has significant effects not only on the people who are forced to leave their homes but also on the countries that become their destinations. For example, social, economic, and maritime security stability can be affected by the influx of refugees (Chart, n.d.) (Astia, 2024). Therefore, it is important to understand the broader context of this crisis, as well as how national policies and international law can help provide better protection for refugees (Mumtazinur, 2020). To address this challenge, international collaboration and respect for human rights are crucial. Countries must work together to create humane and sustainable solutions for refugees and ensure that they receive adequate protection and access to basic rights (Khaira et al., 2022).

With the increase in economic tensions, armed conflicts, and natural disasters forcing millions of people to leave their homes, the legal protection of refugees in the global crisis faces increasingly complex issues (Mitchell & Pizzi, 2021). Although international law has provided a foundation for protecting the rights of refugees, many political, social, and economic barriers often

hinder its implementation. The main objective of this analysis is to understand and evaluate how legal protection for refugees is applied in the context of an increasingly complex global crisis, as well as to identify the problems and obstacles that hinder the implementation of such protection.

Moreover, recent developments in international policy have highlighted the urgency of adopting a more effective and coordinated approach to refugee protection, ensuring that countries meet their obligations under international law while addressing the growing challenges posed by climate change, global health crises, and other contemporary issues.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This research employs multiple approaches to analyze the legal protection of refugees in the global crisis, utilizing case analysis, literature review, quantitative data, and qualitative methods. Initially, various sources of literature, including international legal documents, journal articles, and reports from international organizations, will be examined to understand the legal framework governing refugee protection. Key references include the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol, along with relevant national policies. Additionally, quantitative data on refugee flows will be incorporated, examining statistics such as the number of refugees arriving in specific countries, the rate of asylum applications, and the demographic breakdown of refugees in order to assess the impact on receiving countries. Case analysis will also be conducted to evaluate how host countries address the legal protection of refugees in crises such as wars or natural disasters. This includes assessing the impact of state policies and the role of international organizations in supporting refugees. Furthermore, qualitative interviews will be carried out with refugees, government officials, and humanitarian organizations to gain insights into the practical implementation of refugee laws and the socio-political conditions influencing them. Through these methods, the study aims to develop a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and solutions related to the legal protection of refugees amid global crises, with a focus on the socio-economic and political implications for receiving countries.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Definition of refugees and the world crisis**

As defined in the 1951 Refugee Convention, a person who flees their home country due to a serious threat to their safety or rights is considered a refugee. The threat may include persecution based on race, religion, nationality, social group, or particular political opinion. Most refugees flee their home countries due to war, armed conflict, natural disasters, climate change, or human rights violations that threaten their lives. Those who are forced to leave their country of origin due to threats to their safety and security, usually as a result of armed conflict, persecution, or human rights violations, are called refugees. The 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees states that a person who is outside their country of origin and is unable or unwilling to return due to a well-founded fear of persecution based on race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion is considered a refugee (Justinar, 2019). In this context,

refugees often face significant difficulties in obtaining legal protection and securing basic rights such as education, health care, and housing.

World crises are situations worldwide that significantly impact the international community, whether in terms of politics, economics, society, or the environment. World crises usually include international or internal armed conflicts, global economic crises, significant natural disasters, or climate change that affects many countries. These crises cause mass migration, refugees, and tensions between countries related to protection, humanitarian aid, and resource distribution.

### **International Refugee Convention (1951)**

The 1951 Refugee Convention is an important document that establishes the basic rights of refugees and the obligation of states to provide legal protection to them. On July 28, 1951, the United Nations (UN) adopted this Convention. It came into force on April 22, 1954. This convention provides a legal basis for protecting refugees fleeing due to persecution or threats to their safety. Some important points of the 1951 Refugee Convention are as follows:

- 1) This convention defines a refugee as someone who flees their country of origin due to a serious threat to their safety, whether because of race, religion, nationality, social group, or particular political opinion. Refugees cannot or do not want to return to their country of origin due to that threat.
- 2) Principle of Non-Refoulement: One of the main principles of the 1951 Refugee Convention is the principle of non-refoulement, which states that a country must not return a refugee to their country of origin or any country where they may face threats to their life or freedom. This principle is a primary protection that prevents the repatriation of refugees to places that endanger their lives.
- 3) Refugee Rights: This convention regulates the rights of refugees such as the right to legal protection, education, employment, and healthcare services. They also have the right to reside in the host country, and after some time, they can obtain citizenship or long-term residency permits.
- 4) Obligations of the Host Country: Countries that are parties to this Convention are responsible for providing protection to refugees who arrive in their territory. These countries must also ensure that refugees are not forcibly returned to their country of origin or denied access to the basic rights outlined in the convention.
- 5) The Refugee Status Convention also regulates who is entitled to refugee status. It is expected that the host country will carry out the refugee status determination process, also known as RSD, to determine whether someone meets the definition of a refugee.
- 6) 1967 Protocol: The 1951 Convention initially only applied to refugees who occurred after World War II and in Europe, but the 1967 Protocol made the Refugee Convention broader and applicable to others.

The international legal basis that provides protection to refugees is the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol. Despite the fact that many countries have ratified this Convention, the application and implementation of the principles contained within it still face a

number of problems. Some of these issues include protectionist policies, political tensions, and resource limitations in refugee-hosting countries.

The 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees is the main international law that establishes the definition of refugees, their rights, and the obligations of states to provide protection to them. The convention was adopted on July 28, 1951, and came into force on April 22, 1954. The principle of non-refoulement, which is the main principle of the convention, prohibits refugees from being returned to a country where they might face danger or persecution.

### **International law and refugee protection**

Refugees, who are people forced to flee their home country due to serious threats to their safety, such as persecution or war, are protected by international law. The 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol are the main instruments for regulating this protection. This convention establishes the rights of refugees, including the right not to be returned to a country where they would be in danger (the principle of non-refoulement) and access to legal protection.

In addition, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, or UNHCR, has an important responsibility to ensure that countries fulfill their obligations to protect refugees. In addition, international human rights law helps protect refugees by safeguarding their basic rights such as access to education, employment, and healthcare. Nevertheless, there are still issues that need to be addressed, particularly related to the implementation of national policies and resource limitations.

To protect refugees, international law is very important, especially through legal instruments that regulate the rights and protections that must be provided to people who are forced to leave their home countries. The international legal framework for refugee protection is formed by two main documents: the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol. This convention defines refugees and grants them rights, including the right not to be returned to a country where they may face persecution, known as the principle of non-refoulement (Fitriyadi & Latukau, 2020).

### **Case study: Protection of refugees in global crises (examples: Syria, Libya, etc.)**

#### **Syrian Refugees**

**Crisis Context:** The Syrian refugee crisis began in 2011 when demonstrations against Bashar al-Assad's government triggered a civil war. In this conflict, government forces, rebel groups, and international intervention were involved, resulting in significant damage and loss of life.

**Impact:** As a result of this war, more than six million people have left Syria to escape to neighboring countries such as Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, and European countries. Syria is one of the largest countries receiving refugees.

**Refugee Protection:** UNHCR plays a crucial role in providing humanitarian assistance to Syrian refugees, including food aid, shelter, and access to education and medical services. Neighboring countries such as Turkey and Lebanon have received many refugees from Syria. However, the increase in the number of refugees has caused challenges related to resource limitations and socio-political conflicts. The European Union is trying to control the refugees by

creating a relocation resettlement policy and reaching an agreement with Turkey. However, criticism of the policy also stems from the fact that refugees are not being distributed quickly among European countries.

### **Libyan Refugees**

**Crisis Context:** After the regime of Muammar Gaddafi collapsed in 2011, Libya experienced political and military chaos, followed by internal conflicts between various armed groups. This crisis caused national instability and civil war.

**Impact:** A large number of migrants and refugees from Sub-Saharan Africa flee from conflict and poverty in their home countries to Libya as a transit point. Thousands of people attempt to cross the Mediterranean Sea to Europe and become trapped in dangerous conditions. Many people from Libya are also displaced internally.

**Refugee Protection:** Migrants trapped in Libya receive humanitarian assistance from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNHCR, including protection in shelters and repatriation. Although the European Union and other European countries often participate in search and rescue operations for migrants in the Mediterranean Sea, their policies are frequently criticized for rejecting migrants and detaining them in inadequate detention centers in Libya.

### **Rohingya Refugees (Myanmar)**

**Crisis Context:** The Myanmar military has been carrying out brutal violence against the Rohingya Muslim minority in Rakhine State, Myanmar, since 2017. Thousands of people have died, and more than 700,000 Rohingya have fled to Bangladesh in search of shelter.

**Impact:** One of the largest refugee camps in the world, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, forces Rohingya refugees to live there. They often live in poverty and do not have full access to education, medical care, or job opportunities.

#### **Refugee Protection:**

- a) UNHCR and other international organizations are working together with the Bangladeshi government to provide humanitarian assistance such as protection, food, clean water, and sanitation.
- b) Despite facing a lot of pressure, Bangladesh fulfills its obligation to protect Rohingya refugees. However, the country often faces capacity issues and social conflicts.
- c) Although the legal process at the international level is still ongoing, the international community and UN member states have condemned the human rights violations occurring against the Rohingya.

### **Ukrainian Refugees (2022 Crisis)**

**Crisis Context:** Millions of Ukrainians fled to neighboring countries and Western Europe as a result of the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. One of the fastest refugee flows in contemporary history was caused by this disaster.

**Impact:** More than 8 million people are estimated to have sought refuge in countries such as Poland, Germany, Romania, and other nations. More than 6 million people have also been forced to leave their homes within Ukraine, making them internally displaced persons.

Refugee Protection: European countries welcome refugees from Ukraine with more friendly policies, such as temporary residence permits that allow them to live and work in European countries. The necessary assistance, ranging from housing, clothing, and medical access, is provided by UNHCR and humanitarian agencies.

A major challenge in providing legal protection and humanitarian assistance arises in refugee crises caused by global conflicts such as in Syria, Libya, the Rohingya, and Ukraine. Although there is an international legal framework such as the 1951 Refugee Convention that governs the protection of refugees, implementing and sharing responsibilities among countries is often difficult, especially in the context of global crises that affect many countries simultaneously. To address this issue with a more inclusive and sustainable solution, the international community, including the UN, non-governmental organizations, and refugee-hosting countries, must work together. To enhance the protection of refugees in the global crisis, several suggestions can be made based on the analysis of the situations in Syria, Libya, the Rohingya, and Ukraine.

- a) Increased International Cooperation: Countries must work together to create sustainable solutions for refugees, including sharing the burden and resources (Amiludin & Sinta, 2024), 2019).
- b) Implementation of the Non-Refoulement Principle: All countries must adhere to the non-refoulement principle and ensure that refugees are not returned to countries where they may face danger.
- c) Improvement of Access
- d) Advokasi untuk Hak-Hak Pengungsi: Hak-hak pengungsi harus terus diadvokasi oleh organisasi internasional dan masyarakat sipil. Mereka juga harus memastikan bahwa suara mereka didengar dalam proses pengambilan keputusan (Kondoy, 2020).

### **Analysis of Refugee Legal Protection**

#### **Principles of legal protection for refugees (non-refoulement, non-discrimination, etc.)**

The rights of refugees are protected by several fundamental principles in international law, including instruments such as the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol. To ensure that refugees receive humane and fair protection in their host countries, these principles are important.

Although there are obstacles in its implementation, these principles remain the main pillars in the legislative process governing refugee protection at the international level and in host countries, with the aim of ensuring that refugees are treated humanely, provided protection in accordance with their human rights, and do not face danger after fleeing their home countries. Some key principles that support refugee rights include:

#### **1) Principle of Rejection**

One of the main principles of international refugee law is the principle of non-refoulement. According to this principle, no one can be returned to their country of origin if they may face persecution or a serious threat to their life and freedom. Article 33 of the 1951 Refugee Convention establishes this principle, which serves as the foundation for the protection of refugees worldwide (Fitriyadi & Latukau, 2020).

## **2) Principle of Freedom from Discrimination**

The state must provide protection to refugees without distinguishing between religion, race, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, in accordance with the principle of non-discrimination. This is in line with international commitments to human rights, which means that everyone is entitled to the same protection without distinction (Harsya et al., 2024).

## **3) The Right to Seek Asylum**

Everyone has the right to seek asylum if they are persecuted. This right is recognized by both the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the 1951 Convention. Countries are expected to provide fair and efficient procedures for asylum seekers to apply for protection (Fitriyadi & Latukau, 2020).

## **4) Special Protection for Those Who Are Vulnerable**

Women, children, and persons with disabilities are vulnerable groups that require extra protection. International law recognizes that these groups often face greater risks in crisis situations and require special protection policies (Habibullah, 2024).

## **5) Having access to basic services**

Refugees are entitled to basic services such as education, healthcare, and legal protection. Countries that receive refugees must ensure that these services are available.

## **6) International Obligations**

Countries are jointly responsible for protecting refugees and ensuring their rights are respected. This includes humanitarian assistance, burden-sharing, and addressing refugee issues through international cooperation. The rights of people who are forced to leave their homes are protected through the application of the principles of refugee legal protection. To achieve a strong international legal framework, continuous efforts are needed from all parties involved, including governments, international institutions, and civil society.

### **Mechanisms for the legal protection of refugees (UNHCR, Refugee Committee, etc.)**

To ensure that the rights of refugees are respected and protected, there are international and national mechanisms that regulate legal protection for them. These mechanisms involve cooperation between the governments of host countries and international organizations, as well as international institutions such as UNHCR. Here are some of the main mechanisms used to protect refugee law:

#### **1) The function of UNHCR**

The main task of UNHCR is to protect and assist refugees worldwide. Its main tasks include: Humanitarian Assistance: UNHCR provides refugees with food, shelter, and healthcare services. They also assist in the social and economic integration of refugees in the host country (Villamarín Samacá & Murcia González, 2024). Fernando et al., 2021. Advocacy and Protection: UNHCR advocates for the rights of refugees at the international and national levels, and collaborates with governments to ensure that refugees receive adequate protection (Kinasih et al., 2023).



## **2) Collaborating with the Government**

To protect refugees, the host country government is responsible. In this case, cooperation between UNHCR and the government is very important. For example, in Indonesia, UNHCR collaborates with the Directorate General of Immigration to ensure that refugees receive adequate protection. Policy Making: The government must create policies to protect refugees and provide them access to basic services such as education and health care (Justinar, 2019). Resolution of Legal Issues: The government is also responsible for resolving the legal issues faced by refugees, including their legal status and the rights they should receive (Kinasih et al., 2023).

## **3) Refugee Committee and Additional International Organizations**

For example, UNICEF and WHO work together with UNHCR to protect refugees, especially children and other vulnerable groups.

## **4) Community-Based Protection**

In addition, the protection mechanism includes a community-based approach. This approach involves the local community in providing support to refugees by offering housing, social support, and access to basic services. This approach is very important for creating a safe and supportive environment for refugees.

## **5) Implementation Issues**

Although there are various protection mechanisms, there are still issues in implementing them. Many countries have not ratified the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol, so there is no legal protection for refugees. In addition, discriminatory policies and social stigma often hinder protection efforts.

The legal protection of refugees requires cooperation from the host country government, UNHCR, and other international institutions. To ensure that the rights of refugees are respected and protected, a strong legal framework requires continuous attention and action from all parties involved (Chart, n.d.).

### **The challenges of legal protection for refugees in the global crisis (resource shortages, conflicts, etc.)**

In the face of a global crisis, protecting refugees is becoming increasingly difficult. The protection of refugees is worsening due to a lack of resources, ongoing conflicts, anti-migration policies, and non-compliance with international law. As a result, host countries, international organizations such as UNHCR, and the international community must work together to address this issue and find better solutions to protect refugees worldwide.

Amid the global crisis, many complex challenges face the legal protection of refugees. Lack of resources, prolonged conflicts, discriminatory policies, and social stigma are some of the main issues faced in refugee protection. Here is a further explanation of these issues:

#### **1) Lack of Resources**

The resources available to meet the basic needs of refugees are one of the biggest challenges in protecting refugees. Many refugee-hosting countries often lack the capacity to provide basic assistance such as food, shelter, and healthcare services. This is exacerbated by the global

economic crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic, which have reduced the ability of countries to provide humanitarian aid (Harsya et al., 2024) .

## **2) Long-Lasting Conflict**

Refugees find it difficult to return to their home countries due to ongoing armed conflicts in their home countries, such as Syria and Libya. Many refugees are trapped in unsafe and uncertain situations in host countries due to political instability and escalating violence (Justinar, 2019). Many times, refugees do not have sufficient access to legal processes to obtain protection status, which leads to legal uncertainty and human rights violations.

## **3) Discriminatory Policies**

Moreover, the discriminatory policies implemented by some countries pose a significant obstacle in maintaining refugees. Some countries refuse to accept refugees or implement policies that restrict their rights, such as access to education and healthcare services. For example, Germany's "Open Door" policy in 2015 faced difficulties because some groups in society rejected it, considering refugees a threat.

## **4) Social Stigmatization**

Protection efforts are often hindered by social stigma against refugees. Many refugees face prejudice and discrimination from the people around them, which can lead to social isolation and difficulties in integrating. This can also worsen the psychological condition of refugees and hinder them from obtaining the basic services they need to lead a decent life.

## **5) Legislative Uncertainty**

Additional challenges are posed by the legal uncertainty faced by refugees, especially in countries that have not ratified the 1951 Refugee Convention. Many refugees do not have a clear legal status, which can lead to detention, deportation, or other inhumane treatment. To provide better protection for refugees in this situation, national and international legal frameworks must be strengthened.

The international community must continue to act and pay attention to the challenges faced in protecting refugees in the global crisis. To ensure that the rights of refugees are respected and protected, and to find sustainable solutions for those forced to leave their homes, it is crucial that countries, international institutions, and civil society work together (Chart, n.d.).

## **The role of the state, international organizations, and civil society in the legal protection of refugees**

Countries, international organizations, and civil society must work together to protect refugee law. Countries must provide legal protection, assistance, and asylum, while international organizations like UNHCR monitor, assist, and promote compliance with international law. Through community groups and NGOs, civil society provides direct support, advocates for refugee rights, and monitors policy implementation. To ensure that refugees receive protection in accordance with their human rights, all these parties must work together.

The legal protection of refugees is the obligation of all countries, international institutions, and civil society. The rights of refugees must be respected and protected, and every actor has an

important role in this matter. It is very important for all parties to work together well to create a safe and supportive environment for refugees and to address the issues they face in their protection (Harsya et al., 2024).

**Here is an explanation of the roles played by each party in protecting refugees.**

### **1) The Role of the Government**

The state has the primary responsibility to protect refugees residing within its territory, and this responsibility includes:

- a) **Provision of Basic Services:** The state is responsible for providing refugees access to basic services such as education, health care, and legal protection. This is important to ensure that refugees can integrate well into society.
- b) **Policies and Regulations:** Countries must also create policies that support the protection of refugees, including clear rules for determining refugee status and applying for asylum.

### **2) Functions of International Companies**

UNHCR is a very important international agency for protecting refugees. Their responsibilities include:

- a) **Advocacy and Protection:** At the international level, UNHCR helps refugees ensure their rights are respected and protected. In addition, they offer humanitarian assistance and support to countries hosting refugees.
- b) **Technical Assistance and Resources:** UNHCR assists countries in developing appropriate policies and procedures to handle refugees. This includes training law enforcement and immigration officers.
- c) **Cooperation with Other Organizations:** UNHCR collaborates with many international agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide comprehensive protection for refugees, including health, education, and child protection.

### **3) Responsibilities of Civil Society**

To protect refugees, civil society does the following:

- a) **Advocacy and Public Awareness:** Civil society groups and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are tasked with raising public awareness about the rights of refugees and their issues. They conduct campaigns to advocate for policy improvements and support refugee protection.
- b) **Provision of Services and Support:** Many NGOs directly assist refugees with services such as legal aid, psychosocial support, and access to healthcare services. This is very important, especially in countries that do not have the resources to support refugees.
- c) **Oversight and Accountability\*\*:** Civil society monitors the actions of the government and international organizations dealing with refugees. They can provide reports and recommendations to improve accountability and transparency in handling refugees.

## CONCLUSION

Legal protection for refugees in global crises remains limited due to various challenges, including anti-migration policies, resource constraints, and political conflicts. Although international legal frameworks such as the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol exist, host countries often struggle to fulfill their obligations, while international organizations and civil society face limitations in providing assistance. Many countries have also not fully met their responsibilities, such as closing borders, rejecting asylum applications, and enforcing forced returns. To create a more effective and sustainable protection system, collaborative efforts between states, international organizations, and civil society are necessary. Several steps can be taken, including the formulation of comprehensive national policies, increased resource allocation, and strengthened cooperation with UNHCR and inter-state collaborations at the regional level. Additionally, civil society plays a crucial role in providing direct services, advocating for refugee rights, and raising public awareness to reduce social stigma and promote refugee integration into society. By implementing these measures, it is hoped that legal protection for refugees can be significantly enhanced, leading to fairer and more sustainable solutions in addressing the complexities of global crises. A global roadmap for policy implementation should also include commitments to international burden-sharing, ensuring that refugee protection is not the sole responsibility of countries with large refugee populations. International financial support mechanisms should be enhanced to ensure adequate resources are allocated for refugee protection and sustainable solutions. By implementing these measures, it is hoped that legal protection for refugees can be significantly enhanced, leading to fairer and more sustainable solutions in addressing the complexities of global crises.

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