

ABSTRACT

By the end of 2018, there were at least 7,000 refugees from Afghanistan who were in Indonesia, they were escaped from their countries due to prolonged conflict. As a transit country, Indonesia is obliged to temporarily accommodate refugees and asylum seekers who are waiting to be processed by UNHCR in order to go to the recipient country.

UNHCR with the Government of Indonesia is helping refugees from Afghanistan with various policies, such as providing shelter, funds and others. Although Indonesia has not yet ratified the 1951 Geneva Convention and the 1967 Protocol, Indonesia has implemented it with the principle of Non-Refoulement as a form of Indonesia that has adopted customary international law.

This study aims to determine the role of UNHCR in handling the problem of Afghan refugees in Indonesia. The research method used in this study is a descriptive method. Data collection techniques are collected from secondary data. Secondary data is processed from books, journals, articles, written reports, magazines, internet and other documents that are analyzed qualitatively.

The results showed that the role of UNHCR in dealing with refugees from Afghanistan began from the identification process to providing long-term solutions. In carrying out its role, UNHCR is inseparable from the cooperation and assistance of the Indonesian government, UN agencies, NGOs and other organizations. However, in the process of handling Afghan refugees in Indonesia UNHCR faces various obstacles ranging from the process of determining refugee status to providing long-term solutions in which there are operational obstacles, different social, economic and cultural conditions between refugees and Indonesian society and the limitations of receiving countries.

Keywords: UNHCR, Refugees, Afghanistan, Indonesia.