



Factors Associated with Seeking Afghan Refugees Current Situation in Puspa Argo Camp, Sidoarjo, Indonesia

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Abstract. Due to the ongoing wars in different regions several people leave their countries for a better future. Globally refugees are facing a lot of problems that included economical, socials, and health related problems. The current study aimed to investigate the different factors of refugees from fleeing or leaving their countries, the problem they face as refugees, and their future plans. The study was a cross-sectional study that used a questionnaire to investigate the different factors associated with Afghan refugees in Indonesia. A total of 29 refugees completed the questionnaire. Among the respondents majority of the respondents (75.8%) have school level of education. In addition, majority of the respondents (48.3%) were in the age group 27-32 years. Majority of the refugees (89.7%) recorded that they stayed in Indonesia for more than 7 years. All the respondents didn't have the travel document passport. Among them 96.6% of the respondents stated that UNHCR does help them, while 75.9% stated that Indonesian government also help them during their stay as refugee. Moreover, 58.6% of the respondents showed that because of the fast case history of refugee they choose Indonesia to seek refugee status. 59.1% of the respondents having school level education stated that they select Indonesia due to fast case history of refugees, while 57.1% respondents with university level education also showed the same reason.

Keywords: Afghan Refugees, War, Resettlement, government policy, Afghanistan, Survey, Internal factor, External factor.

Introduction

Since 1979, the Soviet occupation started in Afghanistan, which resulted millions of people exile to other countries. After the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and change of communist government around 3 million Afghan returned to the country. In 2001 the war between America and Taliban created massive destruction which triggered the different waves of migration [1]. Afghan people moved to different countries as immigrant such as Europe [2], Iran [1], America [3], Australia [4], India [5], Indonesia [6]. The Mujahidin's war began against the Soviet Union, but then led to the civil war that no Afghan region was safe to live a large number of people during the civil wars, to migrate to those who migrate to neighboring countries, especially to Pakistan and Iran most of them migrate to have a security and good life, Those who

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P. A. Dewanto et al. (eds.), *Proceedings of the Southeast Asian Conference on Migration and Development (SeaCMD 2023)*, Atlantis Highlights in Social Sciences, Education and Humanities 16,
https://doi.org/10.2991/978-94-6463-362-7_6

Those who leave the country and migrate to all their property and flee to the survival of their lives [7].

The Taliban regime starts from 1996 to 2001 during that regime starts civil war [8]. More than 5 million Afghans exile to Iran and Pakistan in the 1980s, and thousands of families moved to other countries like India, the US, and Europe. Additionally, more than 2-3 million people were internally displaced. Afghanistan, with 2.5 million refugees without documentation, ranks third in terms of the number of emigration after Syria and Venezuela, these two countries' main sources of immigration [8].

In February 1989, the Soviet Union removed from Afghanistan and Mohammad Najibullah keep on in power. The war among Najibullah's regime and the Mujahedeen continued. As a result the number of Afghan refugees touched the highest level of 6.3 million in 1990 [8]. In 1994 Iranian authorities make some changes on their policies from open door to highlighting return to home as a result a significant proportion of new Afghan arrivals did not gaining documents in October 1994. Iranian officials were divided Afghan refugee in to three parts. Firstly, Afghan refugee with Permanent residence permit was around 1,270,000 and they continue in Iran without limitations. Secondly, Afghan refugee with temporary residence permit are about 560,000. Lastly Afghan refugee who have no residence permit at all, were around 50000 to 60000. In 1994 a new group comes as the name of the Taliban in Kandahar province. They took control of Kandahar from the Mujahedeen and went for capturing to Helmand, Khost and Wardak provinces of February 1995. 9 out of 30 provinces had been captured by the Taliban. The Taliban caught Kabul and Jalalabad at end of 1996 and went to the Northern provinces. Finally, they took control of Mazar-e-Sharif in 1998 [8].

UNHCR Agent office in Indonesia reported in the midst of the world immigrant crisis at least 79,5 million People who were forced to migrate due to dangerous diseases, and from those number 13,745 decided to migrate to Indonesia. In 2021, Afghan refugees reached a large number of 7,460 people (57 percent) of the total in Indonesia. According to UNHCR Indonesia data as June 2021 more of them refugee in Indonesia come from Afghanistan with total 7467 refugee which is 57% of the total all refugee in Indonesia. In the Asia Pacific region Indonesia to number of 4th country with biggest total number of refugees (13,175), Thailand (96,000) refugees, Malaysia (178,000) refugees, and Bangladesh (864,000) refugees. The top number of refugee from Afghanistan in Indonesia is Indivisible from the Civil War. And due to that, the political and human disaster in Afghanistan has raised and in the result many Afghans have exile in the hope for getting better life and conditions especially the security section of the country. In Indonesia Afghan refugee live in different places such as Jakarta, Aceh, Medan, Tanjung Pinang, Pekanbaru, Makassar and several other palaces. Afghan refugees start living in Indonesia from 2010.

Indonesia is not a party of the 1951 convention which is related to the condition of refugee and the 1967 protocol According to the international legal system. In that system, Indonesia does not have the jurisdiction to determine and grant refugee status to international migrants who come to its territory to seek asylum. Author considers to

further analysis the bad status Afghan refugee are in while waiting in Indonesia because in general they have waiting long time for determining the best solution from the UNHCR. Many Afghan refugees have been waiting for the UNHCR decision for more than eight years. At least 13 Afghan refugees have committed suicide up to now as a form of sarcastic status of Afghan refugee coupled with fact that various demonstration by Afghan refugee show real status [9].

The situation of Afghan refugees in Indonesia is complex and multifaceted. There are several internal and external factors that have contributed to their precarious situation, particularly in the wake of the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan in August 2021. Internal factors include the political and economic instability in Afghanistan, which has forced many Afghans to flee their country in search of safety and better life conditions. The Taliban takeover has exacerbated this situation, with many Afghans fearing for their lives and facing persecution under the new regime, the lack of a functional government, widespread corruption, and ongoing conflict have also contributed to the dire situation in Afghanistan. External factors include the policies and actions of neighboring countries, particularly Iran and Pakistan, which have long been hosting millions of Afghan refugees. In recent years, these countries have been repatriating Afghans back to their home country, putting further pressure on an already strained situation. Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic has led to increased restrictions on refugees and travel, making it more difficult for Afghans to leave their country or find refuge in other nations.

In the case of Afghan refugees in Indonesia, there are also specific factors that have impacted their situation. The Indonesian government does not recognize refugees as a legal status, and therefore Afghan refugees are often treated as illegal refugees and subject to detention and deportation. There are also limited resources and support for refugees in Indonesia, with many living in overcrowded and unsanitary conditions. The internal factors that have led to Afghan refugees fleeing their country include political instability, ongoing conflict, human rights abuses, economic hardship, and natural disasters. Political instability and conflict have plagued Afghanistan for decades, with various groups vying for power and control. The Taliban insurgency and subsequent takeover of the government in 2021 have led to increased violence, persecution, and fear among Afghans. Human rights abuses, including discrimination against women and minorities, have also been prevalent. Economic hardship is another factor that has forced many Afghans to flee their country. Afghanistan is one of the poorest countries in the world, with high unemployment rates and limited economic opportunities. Natural disasters, such as droughts and floods, have also contributed to the economic hardship and displacement of many Afghans. Overall, these internal factors have created a volatile and precarious situation in Afghanistan, leading to the displacement and migration of millions of Afghans. Addressing these root causes will be essential in providing sustainable solutions for Afghan refugees and ensuring their safety and well-being.

The external factors that have contributed to the displacement of Afghan refugees include regional and global political dynamics, neighboring countries' policies towards refugees, and natural disasters. One of the main external factors is the

regional and global political dynamics that have affected Afghanistan four decades. The country has been the site of various conflicts involving regional and global powers, including the Soviet Union, the United States, and neighboring countries like Pakistan and Iran, these conflicts have destabilized the country and contributed to the displacement of millions of Afghan refugees. The policies of neighboring countries towards Afghan refugees have also played a significant role in the displacement of Afghans. Pakistan and Iran, for example, have been hosting millions of Afghan refugees for decades, but have also been repatriating them in recent years. This has created a complex and uncertain situation for many refugees, who may not have a viable option for returning to their home country or finding safety elsewhere. Finally, natural disasters such as droughts and floods have also contributed to the displacement of Afghans. These disasters have exacerbated existing economic and social challenges, leading to further displacement and migration. Overall, these external factors have created a complex and challenging situation for Afghan refugees, with a need for regional and global cooperation and support to address the root causes of displacement and provide sustainable solutions for refugees' safety and well-being.

The condition of Afghan refugees in Indonesia from 2010 up to now has been a complex and challenging issue, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), there are currently around 7460 refugees and asylum seekers in Indonesia, including many Afghans, many of them have fled their country due to conflict, persecution, or other forms of violence, however, Indonesia is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention, which means that refugees in Indonesia do not have access to formal protection, including the right to work, education, and healthcare, as a result, many refugees, including Afghans, live in precarious conditions and struggle to access basic services and resources. Since 2010, the Indonesian government has taken various measures to address the issue of refugees, including the establishment of a task force in 2016 to address the issue of refugees and asylum seekers. However, the situation remains challenging, and many refugees, including Afghans, face difficulties accessing basic services and resources. In recent years, the situation for Afghan refugees in Sidoarjo, Indonesia has become even more challenging due to the deteriorating security situation in Afghanistan. Many refugees have expressed concerns about their families and loved ones who remain in Afghanistan, and there have been reports of increased anxiety and mental health issues among Afghan refugees in Indonesia, overall, the condition of Afghan refugees in Indonesia from 2010 up to now has been characterized by challenges and difficulties, while the Indonesian government has taken some measures to address the issue, much more needs to be done to ensure that refugees, including Afghans, have access to basic services and protection. Many researchers have been reported more articles about the situation of Afghan refugees and the health status of Afghan refugee. The difference between this research with other is, in this research, a small city of Indonesia (Puspa Agro, Sidoarjo) has been chosen for the research.

Literature Review

Although there are many reasons that cause people to move from the home town country through the transit country to another country this article looks at refugees from the vision of migration pressure. The goal of security for yourself and they need Self-preservation because of their helplessness to live in a country that is not helpful in regulation of security conditions.

Most of the refugees selected Indonesia transit areas by refugees who have exile from war or conflicts since 1999. Indonesia is a geographical link for refugees to arrive to Australia. Indonesia has famous location with easy have access by land for refugees intends to live in Australia, therefore, Indonesia has seen a substantial flow of refugees. The nation has demonstrated that it abides by the convention's principles and spirit. According to UNHCR data from 2017, there were roughly 13,800 persons who were registered as refugees in Indonesia. A number of Indonesian cities, including Makassar, were hosting refugees as of the end of December 2017, and the majority of them were from Afghanistan (55%), Somalia (11%), and Iran (6%). Boedi Prayitno, the head of the immigration detention center in Makassar, noted that the city housed roughly 1,800 migrants, with 1,274 of them coming from Afghanistan, 217 from Myanmar, and 170 from Somalia [10].

Background of refugees in Indonesia starts in 1979, as many as 170.000 refugees by establishing camps on Kepulauan Riau's Galang Island. Currently, 6.191 asylum seekers and 8.279 refugees have been cumulatively registered at UNHCR, which is based in Jakarta. According to UNHCR, these individuals are primarily from Afghanistan and Pakistan, as well as Myanmar, Iraq, Iran, Sri Lanka, and other nations [11]. Some problems will come to light regarding the biological, psychological, social, and spiritual aspects of refugees and asylum seekers as a result of the handling process. The problems like, losing their homes often forced into poverty, which can be harmful to their emotional and mental, Galambos notes that refugees, asylum seekers, or internally displaced people (IDPs) may lose family members, friends, lifelong acquaintances, and their total social support and community. Galambos continues, "There is also a loss of culture, specifically the loss of established social norms and values." Additionally, these people or those who are secondary victims of the loss' experiences are marked by particular psychosocial issues, like extreme anger [11].

About 13,750 registered refugees and asylum seekers reside in Indonesia; of these, roughly two- thirds reside in one of nine cities with shelters (Jakarta, Medan, Makassar, Pekanbaru, Batam, Bintan, Semarang, Kupang, and Surabaya), and the remaining third lives independently [12]. The majority of refugees reside in the neighborhood and are not allowed to enroll in formal school or work, instead, they must rely on money sent by family and friends or get assistance from the IOM and other NGOs, who offer shelter and stipends [12].

International immigration day by day getting more in 1990 was 153 million but in 2020 it was 280 million most of them wants to go to for better and good life like

Canada, Australia, United State of America, Great Britain and Germany because they are also thinking about the future all of them have deferent reason to left their country and wants to go another country for resettlement like before the author mention it [4].

In over 70 countries more than 2.5 million Afghan refugee with majority living in the neighboring countries like Iran and Pakistan and also in Malaysia refugees living 99000 more of them from Myanmar ethnic, from Rohingya migrants, and other countries including from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Yemen, Syria, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Iraq and Palestine, and also in Malaysia refugees does not have enough source they have limited resource for refugee and asylum Seekers specially in child protection, women's, environment, health and education opportunity that the children parents wants. Since the occupation of Afghanistan in 1979 is one of the main reason that many Afghans have been moved to other countries and this getting strong in the last four decades. Many Afghans have been moved as immigrants to European countries because they believe that they will have a better life.

Around three million refugee come back to Afghanistan 1992 who flee from the Afghanistan. Before of 1970 around 1.6 million Afghan refugee living in Pakistan from 1.6 million 26,716 families and 130,746 individual live in Karachi Pakistan. Without identity card they can't do anything for example they can not open bank account, they cannot find job, they cannot travel and they cannot get financial help. At the middle of 2018 to Indonesia 14000 refugee came most of them from Afghanistan, Myanmar and Somalia the countries who have with lots of number of refugees are Afghanistan, Myanmar, Syria and South Sudan. All the refugees lose their everything such as work education and home town all of doesn't have good access to health service most of the refugees have mental problem [13].

Methodology

This research was a cross sectional design that used a questionnaire to investigate different factors associated with Afghan refugees in Surabaya. In this research author conducted interviews with 29 Afghan refugees, the poll employed a questionnaire that was largely written in English and then translated into the regional languages of Afghanistan (Pashto and Dari). The translation was completed in a series of steps that included back translation, pretesting the instrument, reviewing the instrument by a bilingual expert group, forward translation by two translators from the source language to the target language, and creating the final version of the instrument [14].

Among the respondents majority of the respondents (75.8%) have school level of education. In addition, majority of the respondents (48.3%) were in the age group 27-32 years. Majority of the refugees (89.7%) recorded that the stayed in Indonesia for more than 7 years. All the respondents didn't have the travel document passport. Among them 96.6% of the respondents stated that UNHCR does help them, while 75.9% stated that Indonesian government also help them during their stay as refugee. Moreover, 58.6% of the respondent showed that because of the fast case history of refugee the choose Indonesia to seek refugee status. 59.1% of the respondents having

school level education stated that they select Indonesia due to fast case history of refugees, while 57.1% respondents with university level education also showed the same reason.

Result

A total of 29 refugees completed the questionnaire. Among the respondents majority of the respondents (75.8%) have school level of education. Furthermore, majority of the respondents (69%) have no skills followed by non-technical skills (17.2%) and technical skills (13.8%). In addition, majority of the respondents (48.3%) were in the age group 27-32 years. Other respondents characteristics can be seen in table 1.

Table 1. Respondent characteristics

	N (%)	
Education		
School	22 (75.8)	
university	7	24.2
Skills		
technical	4	13.8
non-technical	5	17.2
none	20	69.0
Age		
21-26 years	10	34.5
27-32 years	14	48.3
More than 32 years	5	17.2

The respondents response to the questionnaire is explained in table 2. Majority of the refugees (89.7%) recorded that the stayed in Indonesia for more than 7 years. All the respondents did not have the travel document passport. Moreover, 75.9% of the respondents come to Indonesia by land. All the respondent did not bring their families and registered themselves with UNHCR. Among them 96.6% of the respondents stated that UNHCR does help them, while 75.9% stated that Indonesian government also help them during their stay as refugee. Moreover, 58.6% of the respondent showed that because of the fast case history of refugee the choose Indonesia to seek refugee status. All of them stated that they feel bad as a refugee. The questionnaire and the respondent responses can be seen in table 2.

Table 2. Respondent responses to the questionnaire

When you come to Indonesia		n (%)
	1 to 7 years	3 (10.3)
	more than 7 years	26 (89.7)
having passport as travel document	No passport	29 (100.0)
How did you come here	By air	7 (24.1)
	By land	22 (75.9)
Have you come here alone or with your family	Alone	29 (100.0)
Have you reg with UNHCR	yes register	29 (100.0)
Does UNHCR help you	Not help	1 (3.4)
	Yes help	28 (96.6)
Does Indonesia Government provide facilities to you?	Not provide	22 (75.9)
	Yes provide	7 (24.1)
Why you have selected Indonesia?	Fast case	17 (58.6)
	Islamic Country	6 (20.7)
	Near to Australia	6 (20.7)
How Indonesian people treat you?	Good feel	29 (100.0)
Do you have permission to work in Indonesia?	Not working	29 (100.0)
Do you have medical insurance?	Not medical	3 (10.3)
	Yes medical	26 (89.7)
How you pay for your living expenses?	By UNHCR	29 (100.0)
Do you have access for education?	Not access	29 (100.0)

What is the reason you migrated from Afghanistan?	Financial issue	3 (10.3)
	Security issue	26 (89.7)
Do you like Indonesia?	Not like	3 (10.3)
	Yes like	26 (89.7)
Which country do you wish to go?	Canada	2 (6.9)
	America	4 (13.8)
	Australia	4 (13.8)
	Any country	19 (65.5)
How do you feel as a refugee for all these years?	Bad	29 (100.0)
Do you want to go back to your home country?	Not go	28 (96.6)
	Yes go	1 (3.4)
Is there any priority among the refugee by UNHCR or such as Afghan, Syrian, Pakistani and Myanmar?	Not priority	29 (100.0)

Have you ever been sick, does any NGO or governmental organization pay for your medical treatment?	Not paying	13 (44.8)
	Yes paying	16 (55.2)
Do you receive monthly incentive, which organizations pay you?	Not receive	2 (6.9)
	Yes receive	27 (93.1)
Have you ever join on demonstration for your rights?	Not join	15 (51.7)
	Yes join	14 (48.3)
Do you have travel documents, like Passport?	Not have	29 (100.0)

Have you face to any discrimination from Indonesian government or UNHCR?	Not face	25 (86.2)
	Yes face	4 (13.8)
What is your highest education degree?	School	22 (75.8)
	University	7 (24.2)
Does the Afghanistan Embassy helps you during these years?	Not help	26 (89.7)
	Yes help	3 (10.3)

Table 3 explains the selection of Indonesia of respondents based on education, age, and skills. 59.1% of the respondents having school level education stated that they select Indonesia due to fast case history of refugees, while 57.1% respondents with university level education also showed the same reason. Both age level respondents also showed fast case as a big reason of coming to Indonesia. Furthermore majority of respondents with non-technical skills and having no skills also recorded the same reason of coming to Indonesia.

Table 2. Selection of country to live as refuge based on education, age, and skills

Variables	Why Indonesia			
	Total	Fast case, n (%)	Islamic country, n (%)	Near to Australia, n(%)
School	22	13 (59.1)	5 (22.7)	4 (18.2)
University	7	4 (57.1)	1 (14.3)	2 (28.6)
Age				
21 to 26 years	10	8 (80.0)	0	2 (20.0)
27 to 32 years	14	6 (42.9)	5 (35.7)	3 (21.4)
More than 32 years	5	3 (60.0)	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)
Skills				
Technical	4	2 (50.0)	0	2 (50.0)
Non-technical	5	4 (80.0)	1 (20.0)	0
None	20	11 (55.0)	5 (25.0)	4 (20.0)

Table 4 explains the reason of migration based on education, age, and skills. 90.9% of the respondents having school level education stated that their reason of migration

was security issues, while majority of the respondents having university level education also stated security issue as their main reason of migration. Furthermore, security issue was also the major reason of migration among all age group of respondents. Financial issue was the reason of migration for all respondents with technical skills, while non-technical skills respondents and no skill respondents stated security issue as their major reason of migration.

Table 4. Reason of migration based on education, age, and skills

Variables	Reason of Migration		
	Total	Financial issue, n (%)	Security issue, n (%)
School	22	2 (9.1)	20 (90.9)
University	7	1 (14.3)	6 (85.7)
Age			
21 to 26 years	10	1 (10.0)	9 (90.0)
27 to 32 years	14	1 (7.1)	13 (92.9)
More than 32 years		1 (20.0)	4 (80.0)
Skills			
Technical	4	4 (100.0)	0
Non-technical	5	1 (20.0)	4 (80.0)
None	20	2 (10.0)	18 (90.0)

Table 5 explains the country where the refugee wish to go in future based on education, age, and skills. Majority of the respondents with both level of education wanted to go Canada. In summary majority of the respondent of all age groups, with different skills, and education wanted to go to Canada.

Table 5. Countries to stay in future based on education, age, and skills

les	Countries wish to go				
	Total	Canada, n (%)	America, n (%)	Australia, n (%)	Any country, n (%)
	22	1 (4.5)	2 (9.1)	3 (13.6)	16 (72.7)
sity	7	1 (14.3)	2 (28.6)	1 (14.3)	3 (42.9)
6 21 to 2	10	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	0	8 (80.0)
2 27 to 3	14	1 (7.1)	2 (14.3)	2 (14.3)	9 (64.3)

More than 32 years	5	0	1 (20.0)	2 (40.0)	2 (40.0)
Skills					
Technical	4	0	1 (25.0)	1 (25.0)	2 (50.0)
Non-technical	5	0	0	0	5 (100.0)
None	20	2 (10.0)	3 (15.0)	3 (15.0)	12 (60.0)

Discussion

There are 13,273 people registered with UNHCR, of which 73% are adults and 27% are children. Of the total adult population, 26% of them are women and 74% are males, the bulk of refugees in Indonesia are from Afghanistan as of September 2021, there were 7,458 Afghan refugees nationwide, or 56% of all refugees [15].

Since 1999, migrants who have escaped from conflicts or wars have chosen Indonesia as one of its transit hubs. Indonesia, which connects Asia and Australia geographically, has gained significance as a place where migrants seeking to settle in Australia may go easily by land. As a result, even though Indonesia is not a member to the 1967 Protocol Related to the Refugee Status and the 1951 United Nations Convention on the Status of Refugees, Indonesia has seen a substantial flow of refugees. However, the nation has demonstrated that it abides by the convention's spirit and fundamental tenets [16].

The majority of the challenges faced by refugees and asylum seekers in Indonesia include their inability to get local identification documents, such as proof of citizenship, and the fact that children born to refugees and asylum seekers while they are in Indonesia are not eligible to receive birth certificates. Some migrants and asylum seekers are more prone to experiencing homelessness. Families with young children are at danger of living below the poverty line since they do not have alternative sources of income besides support from the UNHCR or other organizations associated to it. Other extremely vulnerable types of asylum seekers and refugees include those who have experienced abuse and trauma, as well as those who are physically or mentally disabled [11].

There is no law in Indonesia preventing children of refugees from attending formal education institutions there. In selected places, Indonesia maintains a detention facility called Rumah Detensi Migrasi run by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights where refugees may have access to basic necessities including housing, protection, and safety. However, given Indonesia's protracted presence, Language problems, skill gaps, jealousy from the local population, and a lack of government regulations regarding the employment of refugees are some of the challenges that refugees must overcome while trying to obtain employment [17].

UNHCR in Indonesia is now responsible for fulfilling this duty. There are thirteen Rudenim scattered throughout Indonesia, in Tanjung Pinang, Pekanbaru, Jakarta, Kupang, Denpasar, Balikpapan, Makassar, Jayapura, Manado, Medan, Pontianak, Semarang, and Surabaya. This organization determines whether refugees are granted to third-party countries or not. However, Indonesia has Rudenim as a way for refugees to temporarily stay in Indonesia due to incomplete documents, administrative errors, and asylum seekers, according to UNHCR data, 13515 people are seeking asylum in Indonesia as refugees, primarily from Afghanistan, Somalia, Iraq, and Myanmar [17]. Malaysia offers further examples of refugee self-organization in a refugee hosting nation that resembles Indonesia. Refugees in Malaysia, like those in Indonesia, endure prolonged transit times while awaiting resettlement and are only permitted to stay with restricted rights until they can be relocated.

Approximately 2,500 asylum seekers and refugees, mostly Hazaras from Afghanistan, Pakistan, or Iran, now call the urban area of Cisarua in the West Java mountains home. Refugees in Cisarua enjoy a cooler climate and lower cost of living while remaining relatively close to the UNHCR Indonesia central office in Jakarta. The refugees in this metropolitan area live with considerable freedom, depending on their own funds or remittances from family members who live abroad, in contrast to other refugees in Indonesia who may be assisted by local or international caretaker groups, or who reside in prison or communal housing. Cisarua has five refugee-operated educational institutions as of the end of 2017, in addition to a women's organization and a karate club run by a refugee woman. Various informal self-support initiatives were also underway in the neighborhood at the same time. This issue has just recently begun to appear, and it has solely affected the Hazara refugee community in the Cisarua urban region.

Due to the disparities in how each country handles asylum seekers who want to immigrate to Australia, tensions between Indonesia and Australia regularly reach crisis levels. The Australian Sovereign Border Policy, which aims to prevent asylum seekers from entering Australia, has made Indonesia feel as though its national sovereignty has been compromised and threatened. For instance, in January 2014, the Australian government turned away a boat carrying asylum seekers from Indonesian waters, which ultimately led to hostility between the two nations. With its boat policy, Australia was allegedly "approaching a slippery slope," according to the Indonesian government. A similar incident happened again in June 2015 when Jakarta became irate over claims Canberra paid to send a boat of asylum seekers back. Then-Australian Foreign Minister Julie Bishop responded to this allegation by urging Indonesia to "better secure its border, these conflicts in response to the asylum seekers and refugees [18].

Conclusion

Several factors are involved that compel the refugee to migrate from their countries for a better future. The factors including financial problems, security issues, and political instability in their country. Furthermore, lack of opportunities in the business

sector, unemployment, and political anarchy in the region make it worsen for the Afghan national to survive in their country for a bright career. In addition, their refugee status in Sidoarjo, Indonesia and the lack of proper attention from UNHCR and Indonesia Government further increases their problem in struggling for a better future for their selves and their families. The situation faced by Afghan refugees in Sidoarjo, Indonesia, is influenced by both internal and external factors. The internal factors encompass the social-economic conditions, educational background, and psychological well-being of the refugees themselves. On the other hand, the external factors involve the support and integration measures provided UNHCR and the local community, and the global political climate. Many of them arrive with limited financial resources, making it difficult to meet their basic needs and access necessary services. The lack of employment opportunities, and inadequate social welfare programs further compound their struggles as a refugee. Proper attention from the international organization likes UNHCR and IOM and local Indonesia government are required to improve the socioeconomic status of the refugees. Furthermore, these organizations also need to focus on their future and adjust them in the respective countries and issue them proper residency to reduce their ongoing socioeconomic and psychological problems that can further had a bad impact on their health status. Overall, the combination of internal and external factors has had a significant impact on the disaster of Afghan refugees in Indonesia. Immediate action is needed to address their plight and provide them with the necessary support and resources to ensure their safety and well-being. This includes recognition of their status as refugees and the provision of adequate shelter, healthcare, and education. It also requires cooperation and support from the international community to address the root causes of the crisis in Afghanistan and prevent further displacement and suffering.

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