

**THE HUMANISTIC DIMENSION AND CERTAINTY FOR
SUSTAINABLE REFUGEE MANAGEMENT TOWARDS THE ROLE OF
TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS (TNCS): A CASE STUDY OF
ROHINGYA REFUGEE MANAGEMENT IN ACEH, INDONESIA**

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ABSTRACT

One of the reasons Rohingya refugees were saved from the sea in the Indonesian Province of Aceh is based on humanity; nevertheless, the stakeholder management on the ground tends to dismiss the importance of the humanistic dimension. This includes challenges of state in providing assistance, limited development of skills, and partnership challenges in the field. In the meantime, the concept of certainty relates to the opportunity for resettlement to third countries as well as labor market chances for Rohingya refugees are very limited. However, resettlement requires a longer time while job opportunity is prohibited for Rohingya refugees in the country. This paper addresses the importance of practical implementation in managing refugees at the local level towards the six domains of the humanistic dimension through the Spider Web configuration. This allowed relevant stakeholders in the province to analyze their challenges, address their limitations and measure their practical action in locally managing Rohingya refugees. The result showed that the most important humanistic domain in managing refugees was a partnership with stakeholders followed by the resettlement process while labor opportunity was considered as not an important humanistic dimension in the region. The paper further discussed the certainty issue at the global level through Refugee Convention 1951 and Global Compact for Refugees. The possibility of a partnership with private sectors of Transnational Corporations (TNCs) to provide skills and training development for refugees through Corporate Social Responsibility schemes was also discussed alongside best practices of the EU-Turkey Partnership to look at collaboration in managing refugees sustainably.

Key words: Humanity, partnership, refugee management, Rohingya

**DIMENSI KEMANUSIAAN DAN KEPASTIAN PENGELOLAAN
PENGUNGSI BERKELANJUTAN MELALUI PERAN TRANSNATIONAL
CORPORATIONS (TNCS): STUDI KASUS PENGELOLAAN
PENGUNGSI ROHINGYA DI ACEH, INDONESIA**

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ABSTRAK

Salah satu alasan pengungsi Rohingya diselamatkan dari laut di Provinsi Aceh Indonesia adalah karena alasan kemanusiaan; namun demikian, manajemen pemangku kepentingan di lapangan cenderung mengabaikan pentingnya dimensi humanistik. Diantaranya tantangan negara dalam memberikan bantuan, keterbatasan pengembangan keterampilan, dan tantangan kemitraan di lapangan. Sementara itu, konsep kepastian terkait peluang pemukiman kembali ke negara ketiga serta peluang pasar tenaga kerja bagi pengungsi Rohingya sangat terbatas. Selain itu, pemukiman kembali membutuhkan waktu lebih lama sementara kesempatan kerja dilarang bagi pengungsi Rohingya di negara tersebut. Tulisan ini membahas pentingnya implementasi praktis dalam pengelolaan pengungsi di tingkat lokal melalui enam domain dimensi humanistik melalui konfigurasi Spider Web. Hal ini memungkinkan pemangku kepentingan terkait di provinsi Aceh untuk menganalisis tantangan, mengatasi keterbatasan dan mengukur tindakan praktis mereka dalam mengelola pengungsi Rohingya secara lokal. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa domain humanistik yang paling penting dalam mengelola pengungsi adalah kemitraan dengan para pemangku kepentingan yang diikuti dengan proses pemukiman kembali sementara kesempatan kerja dianggap bukan dimensi humanistik yang penting di wilayah tersebut. Penelitian ini lebih lanjut membahas isu kepastian di tingkat global melalui Refugee Convention 1951 dan Global Compact for Refugees. Kemungkinan kemitraan dengan sektor swasta Transnational Corporations (TNCs) untuk memberikan pengembangan keterampilan dan pelatihan bagi pengungsi melalui skema Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan juga dibahas bersama praktik terbaik Kemitraan UE-Turki untuk melihat kolaborasi dalam mengelola pengungsi secara berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci: Kemanusiaan, kemitraan, manajemen pengungsi, Rohingya