

# THE ANALYSIS OF THE SUPPORT SERVICES FOR ROHINGYA REFUGEES IN ACEH

Written by:

AGHISNA

20120520242

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM OF GOVERNMENTAL STUDIES (IGOV)

FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND POLITIC SCIENCES

MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF YOGYAKARTA

2016

## **ABSTRACT**

*This research aims to analyze how the provincial government of Aceh provide the basic needs for the Rohingya refugees to meet the standards of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR) on Humanitarian Assistance such as food, health care, water, sanitation, and hygiene, clothing, shelter, education and psychosocial care. This research used a qualitative research. The data collection methods used the interview and literature review. In this research, as the data sources, the respondents chosen are those which*

*are considered appropriate and can find out the problems that will be studied to be the necessary data. The location of research is the province of Aceh precisely in the Districts of North Aceh and Kuala Langsa. The respondents are Drs. Ansyarollah MM as the secretary of Social Agency of Kuala Langsa and Rayana as a member of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of North Aceh.*

*The results show that the District Government of North Aceh and the District Government of Kuala Langsa have met the standard of UNHCR on Humanitarian Assistance such as food, health care, water, sanitation, and hygiene, clothing, shelter, education and psychosocial*

care. Meanwhile, the District Government of Kuala Langsa does not meet the standard on the non-formal education and psychosocial care. The suggestions for the future research is to expand the locations of research and add the respondents in order to obtain more complete data and analyze the standards from other international organizations.

**Keywords:** Standard of UNHCR, Humanitarian Assistance, and Basic Needs for Refugee

## INTRODUCTION

During last few months, exactly in May 2015, more than 3,000 refugees from Myanmar and Bangladesh landed in Malaysia and Indonesia.<sup>1</sup> However, the presence of these refugees was rejected by the State of Malaysia and Thailand because of many reasons. Security issues are the reasons of rejection of the Malaysian Government. A Malaysian geostrategic expert mention, that the arrival of the

refugees makes the situation be more difficult to control and potentially harmful to the security of Malaysia.<sup>2</sup> There is also no more budgets to accommodate the refugees. Moreover, the security issues are also the reason of the Thailand country to reject refugees. This situation caused the refugees were floating in the ocean and stranded in Aceh, one of Indonesian's provinces. The refugees came to Aceh with four ships in 4. The first wave was on May 10, 2015. The immigrants in North Aceh Regency were around 576 people. Five days later, on May 15, 2015, the second wave came with 682 refugees in Kuala Langsa. The third wave of refugees were 48 people in Tamiang coming on the same day and the fourth wave was on May 19, 2015 with total of refugees are 409 people in sub District Julok in East Aceh Regency.<sup>3</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Pasuhuk, H. (2015). *Nelayan Aceh Selamatkan 800 Pengungsi Rohingya dan Bangladesh*. Retrieved November 13, 2015, from <http://www.dw.com/id/nelayan-aceh-selamatkan-800-pengungsi-rohingya-dan-bangladesh>

---

<sup>2</sup> Asmardika, R. (2015). *Demi Keamanan Nasional: Malaysia Tolak Imigran Rohingya*. Retrieved November 23, 2015, from <http://news.okezone.com/read/demi-keamanan-nasional-malaysia-tolak-imigran-rohingya>

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

Indonesia is one of the countries whose territorial lines were affected by the arrival of Rohingya. As the majority of its populations are Muslim, Indonesia accommodated the Rohingya refugees very well. It proven that the people of Aceh welcomed the arrival of Rohingya refugees in Aceh. The totals of Rohingya refugees in Aceh are 1715 people. The Governments of Aceh supported by Aceh people were provided the basic needs for the refugees based on the standard in Law No. 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management in Indonesia. The most important needs which were provided by the government was shelter. Most of the Rohingya refugees were separated from their family members because the Rohingya was a minority group from the Rakhine region, which today is encompassed within the borders of Myanmar and it is adjacent to Bangladesh. The majority of Rohingya in Myanmar today are stateless. They had been arbitrarily deprived of their nationality

in 1982.<sup>4</sup> Rohingya might not be familiar in Indonesia. This oppressed minorities is the victim of cruelty in their own country, Myanmar. The fate of Rohingya minority was worse. After 1982, the government of Burma, the capital of Myanmar, established a law called Burma Citizen Law of 1982 (BCL). This law was very sensitive to religious issues and full of discrimination for Rohingya people. Since this law was established by the government of Myanmar, the rights of Rohingya people were removed. They were arrested on a large scale, beaten, tortured cruelly and forced to be labor. They also could not avoid from abuse. This fact encouraged Rohingya minority to drives to go outside from Myanmar and seek asylum in another country in order to gain protection, peace, justice, housing and a decent life like other citizens. There was still no certainty how many of the total number of Rohingya refugees in Aceh until today because the number always

---

<sup>4</sup> *Burma Citizenship Law 1982*, retrieved from <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b4f71b.html>

increases every day and the immigration authorities have difficulties in data collection because the numbers are numerous.

The Government of Aceh expects the central government to immediately undertake the process of repatriation of migrants from Myanmar and Bangladesh who were stranded on the mainland Aceh. If due to the unclear documentation. However, Indonesia should retain the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia. Many risks must be taken by the government of Aceh if they continue to accommodate the Rohingya refugees in a very numerous amount which increase every day. In fact, there is an inequality gap between local people and Rohingya refugees in Aceh because the government gives more facility to the refugees than that what the local people have. Other risks are the refugees they also often make noise in shelters such as fighting among themselves. They are stubborn and it makes the officers difficult to

control them in the shelters.<sup>5</sup> Some of the refugees also fled from the shelter, it makes the officers had difficult problem to the data collection process for their document. Therefore, it add another problem for Indonesia.

## **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **Emergency Response**

Emergency response is the effort made immediately upon the occurrence of the disaster. In order to cope with the impact, especially in the form of rescue casualties and property. It also becomes the evacuation in accordance with Indonesian Society for Disaster Management.<sup>6</sup> According to Illinois Homeland Security Summit, Emergency response is the process of gathering resources and acting upon the problems immediately after the incident happened. While the scope of

---

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> M-Al Bishry, Y. (2013). *Perancangan Media Informasi Mengenai Standar Minimum Respons Bencana Di Indonesia*. (Undergraduate Thesis, Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta). Retrieved from [http://elib.unikom.ac.id/files/disk1/333/jbp\\_tunikompp-gdl-yordanmalb-16640-3-babii.pdf](http://elib.unikom.ac.id/files/disk1/333/jbp_tunikompp-gdl-yordanmalb-16640-3-babii.pdf)

emergencies can be very broad. In addition to forces of nature, there are seven threats as the basis in managing emergency response. They are human, biological, nuclear/radiological, incendiary, chemical, explosive, and cyber-attacks against information and data systems threats.<sup>7</sup>

According to UNHCR, sudden emergency requires an immediate response. An eruption of fighting causes tens of thousands of people to flee their homes. Perhaps, or a massive earthquake displacing hundreds of thousands. It means that the agency must be able to rush aid and experts to the affected zone without any delay. Providing fleeing civilians with emergency help is often the first step towards their long-term protection and rehabilitation.<sup>8</sup>

---

<sup>7</sup> Illinois Homeland Security Summit. (2002). 2002 Illinois Homeland Security Summit *Annual Report*. Retrieved from <https://www.illinois.gov/iema/IITF/Documents/Publications/AnnualReport.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (2001). *Emergency Preparedness and Response*. Retrieved November 20, 2015 from <http://www.unhcr.org>

## **Humanitarian Assistance**

According to Neil Narang, Humanitarian aid is most likely to reignite conflict and undermine peace in post conflict environments where the previous contest ended with a decisive military victory for one side (either the government or rebel army). The right to receive humanitarian assistance is a necessary element of the right to live with dignity. It encompasses the right to an adequate standard of living, including adequate food, water, clothing, shelter and the requirements for good health, which are expressly guaranteed in international law.<sup>9</sup>

The Sphere Core Standards and minimum standards reflect these rights and give practical expression to them, specifically in relation to the provision of assistance to those affected by disaster or conflict. In which the state or non-state actors do not provide such

---

<sup>9</sup> Narang, N. (2014). Humanitarian Assistance and the Duration of Peace after Civil War. *Journal of Politics*, Vol. 76 (2), 446-460. Retrieved from <http://www.journals.uchicago.edu>

assistance themselves, any such assistance must be provided according to the principle of impartiality, requiring that it can be provided solely on the basis of need and in the proportion to need. It reflects the wider principle of non-discrimination: which no one should be discriminated against on any grounds of status, including age, gender, race, color, ethnicity, language, religion, disability, health status, political or other opinion, national or social origin.<sup>10</sup>

According to International Committee Red Cross Law. 1998, the Aid is primarily intended to prevent the disastrous consequences mentioned above by stepping in before the health of the victims of conflict deteriorates. It requires prompt action either to assist the affected population groups directly or to prevent the deterioration of health care, agricultural or other local systems. It enables those systems

---

<sup>10</sup> The sphere Project. (2011). The Sphere Handbook, Humanitarian Charter and minimum standards in humanitarian response. Retrieved from <http://www.sphereproject.org>

to cope with the situation and thereby to prevent people's health from deteriorating. For example, food distribution remains a valid option when the situation calls for it, but it often goes hand in hand with action to help the beneficiaries regain their self-sufficiency quickly. This strategy can have various forms. Steps may be taken to increase food production and develop distribution channels, while protection work can help restore access to food. In some cases specific action is needed to assist individuals suffering from acute malnutrition. The overall strategy is usually a combination of various measures taken at different stages in the food-production and distribution process.<sup>11</sup>

### **Services Of The Basic Needs For The Refugees**

According to Sphere Project, the minimum standards for shelter, settlement and non-food items are a

---

<sup>11</sup> International Review of the Red Cross Article 1998, No. 323. Retrieved from <https://www.icrc.org/eng/resources/documents/misc/57jpcj.html>

practical expression of the shared beliefs and commitments of humanitarian agencies and the common principles, rights and duties governing humanitarian action that are set out in the Humanitarian Charter. Founded on the principle of humanity, and reflected in international law, these principles include the right to life and dignity, the right to protection and security and the right to receive humanitarian assistance on the basis of need.<sup>12</sup>

According to UNHCR, Minimum standards pertain to the sectors of security, shelter, water, food, health, sanitation upon which human survival depends, and which, if not met, will seriously affect a person's health and could lead to death. Minimum standards are absolute inasmuch as they vary only

slightly to account for different physical needs.<sup>13</sup>

### **The Relation With Government On Law No. 24 Of 2007 On Disaster Management**

Based on the Law No. 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management, the disaster emergency status is a condition set by the government for a certain period based on its recommendation to manage the disaster. The emergency response is an effort to provide assistance to meet the basic needs during emergency situations. Meanwhile, the refugees are people or groups of people who are forced out from their homes for an uncertain period as the adverse effects of disasters.<sup>14</sup>

The Government and local governments are responsible for the implementation of disaster management. The responsibility of local government in the

---

<sup>12</sup> The sphere Project. (2011). The Sphere Handbook, Minimum Standards in Shelter, Settlement and Non-Food. Retrieved from <http://www.sphereproject.org>

---

<sup>13</sup> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, *Op.cit.*, 2001. Pages 1-3

<sup>14</sup> Undang-Undang No.24 Tahun 2007. *Tentang Penanggulangan Bencana.*

implementation of disaster management include:

- a. To guarantee the fulfillment of rights and refugee which affected in accordance to the basic service standards
- b. To protect the refugees from the impact of the disaster
- c. To reduce the disaster risk and to integrate disaster risk reduction into development programs; and
- d. To allocate the funding for the disaster response.<sup>15</sup>

The handling of refugee includes the data collection, placement in a secure location, and the basic needs fulfillment. The basic needs fulfillment as referred in Article No. 48 encompasses the provision of assistance. Those are clean water needs and sanitation, food, clothing, health services, psychosocial services and shelter.<sup>16</sup>

---

<sup>15</sup> Ibid. Pages 8

<sup>16</sup> Ibid. Pages 24

The disaster response aims to provide protection to the people of disaster, harmonize legislation already exists, ensure the implementation of disaster management be well planned, integrated, coordinated, and comprehensive, respect the local culture, build the participation and public and private partnerships, encourage a spirit of mutual cooperation, solidarity, and generosity and create peace in the society, nation and state.<sup>17</sup>

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

The research method provides guidance for researchers about how research is conducted. The method used is the qualitative method, descriptive research in particular by describing how a thing happens or expose existing data. The data collected is then analyzed through a qualitative approach, which is subsequently adjusted to concepts known in governmental sciences.

---

<sup>17</sup> Ibid. Pages 6



Therefore, it can be eventually deduced from the existing problems.

According to Denzin and Lincoln, qualitative research is a research using natural background, with the intention of interpreting phenomena and carried by road involving a variety of methods. In terms of this understanding, the authors still questions the natural background in intention that the results can be used to interpret phenomena. It can be also used for qualitative research as a wide variety of research methods. In qualitative research, methods typically utilized were interview, observation, and utilization of documents.<sup>18</sup>

## RESULT AND ANALYSIS

The Rohingya refugees are an international problem because we know that Rohingya are not victims of a natural disaster but rather the victims of discrimination in their own country. Moreover, the standard of assistance

---

<sup>18</sup> Moleong, Lexy J.(2000). *Metodelogi Penelitian Kualitatif*, Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.

provided to refugees already set in the regulation of UNHCR which as we know if UNHCR is an international organization which was specifically in refugees. UNHCR has set some standards of assistance to refugees. The Rohingya are categorized as refugees and asylum seekers. Therefore, the Government of Aceh follows the rules and regulations. The rules of the support services for refugees, according to UNHCR regulations, includes food and nutrition, health care, water, sanitation, and hygiene, clothing, shelter, education and psychosocial care.<sup>19</sup>

### a. Food and Nutrition

The category of food and nutrition in North Aceh, the Government Organization provided assistance for Rohingya refugees in logistics supporting such as handling the food directly given by IOM. The Rohingya refugees had food rations as much as 50 thousand rupiah for each

---

<sup>19</sup> United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees (UNCHR). (2014). *Emergency Response*. Retrieved February 18, 2016 from <http://emergency.unhcr.org>

person in a day. They are fed 3 times a day for eating. For supplementary food, the Rohingya refugees got the fruits such as apples, oranges and pears. All the assistance obtained from foreign countries, especially the Muslim countries and then from international organizations, national institutions, communities outside of Aceh and Aceh people. Then, all the assistance given by donors is managed by the Department of Social of Aceh.<sup>20</sup>

Meanwhile, in District of Kuala Langsa the basic assistance also came from IOM, and UNHCR take care for its administrative matters. The Minister of Social represented the caring of Indonesian people on the Rohingya refugees like providing assistance for Rohingya refugees by going to the shelters and gave aid in packaged groceries then directly distributed it for Rohingya refugees. However, the aid from the Ministry of Social was unsustainable because the

---

<sup>20</sup> Aghisna (Interviewer) and Drs. Rayana (Interviewee) as Member of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Organization. Retrieved November 11, 2015

Indonesian government cannot use the state fund to help the Rohingya refugees.

## **b. Health Care**

The analysis for the health assistance is the Government of Aceh which has prepared the support services on health element. It proved support service which was given by the Government of Aceh and NGOs are suitable with the UNHCR standard. The UNHCR standard also mentioned that the Rohingya refugees must have the health assistance from the place which accommodates them in that country. The standard mentioned about health assistance elements such as basic treatment, ambulance 7/24, surgical care and others. The Government of Aceh has provided it to the Rohingya refugees. For instance, North Aceh has ambulances to bring the maternal mother to go to hospital, the treatment for pregnant women during and after their giving birth, the treatment for maternal mother, and other health treatment for the Rohingya refugees.

**c. Water, Sanitation And Hygiene**

The analysis finds that water, sanitation, and hygiene had fulfill the UNHCR standard based on the explanation table above. In each shelter in the North Aceh and Kuala Langsa, it has prepared drinking water and water for daily needs. The Aceh government has also prepared a bathroom for the daily needs of the Rohingya refugees. The examples like the common bathroom in Kuala Langsa are commonly used by Rohingya refugees to clean themselves. In North Aceh is also assisted by the people of Aceh to provide a shower appliance so that they may clean themselves. Considering what was said by Mrs. Rayana that they are very dirty and not taking care of their bodies well at the first time came to Aceh.

At the emergency phase when the Rohingya refugees was stranded in Aceh, the wearable castoffs is the assistance provided by the government of Aceh. The clothes obtained from

Aceh's people. The assistance in clothing is also provided by the Government of Aceh for Rohingya refugees. In addition to clothing, the Rohingya refugees were also given shoes, then special clothes for pregnant women, clothes for the new baby birth, and other clothing. The Government of Aceh got the donors and aid by other countries such as Qatar. Besides being assisted by other States, Aceh Government was also assisted by international organizations, national institutions and the local community.

**d. Shelter**

**Indicator:** Average camp area per person (sq. meters)

Source: *Source: the UNHCR handbook of emergency response, 2015*

Standard	Acceptable Range	Unacceptable Range	Critical Range
45sq. meters	35sq. meters	34-35sq. meters	29sq. meters

*emergency response, 2015*

The explanation above is the minimum surface area of 45 sq. meters per person including household gardening space should be allocated. 30 sq. meters per person

will be necessary for roads, foot paths, educational facilities, sanitation, security, firebreaks, administration, water storage, distribution points, markets, storage of relief items and, of course, plots for shelter. It excludes however, any land for significant agricultural activities or livestock. The remaining 15 sq. meters per person is allocated to household gardens attached to the family plot which should be included in the site plan from the outset.<sup>21</sup>

The assistance of shelter in north Aceh was built by the Fast Action Response agency. All of the assistance from Government organization, Non-Government organization, National agency, and International agency are also managed by the Department of Social in North Aceh. The assistance also came from other countries notably the Muslim countries.

#### **e. Education**

Children and youth who participate in educational programs

---

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

during the emergency phase of an operation also acquire skills and knowledge that they can apply to increase their resilience and security. All children have access to primary, secondary or context appropriate preparatory or accelerated education of good quality during the first phase of an emergency. Refugee children and youth are able to participate in accredited national education systems and programs under similar conditions to local children.<sup>22</sup>

The analysis, based on the theory of humanitarian aid by Neil Narang, explains one of the criteria in humanitarian aid which is education to the refugees. It has been almost proven by the results of the interview above. Both the districts accommodated the Rohingya refugees to provide the education to children and adults. The education is formal and non-formal education. The normal education such as reading and writing the alphabet and

---

<sup>22</sup> *Defining Humanitarian Aid*. (2015). Retrieved November 6, 2015, from <http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/data-guides/defining-humanitarian-aid>

numbering, and non-formal education such as prayer, reading the Holy Qur'an, and skills education such as making the brooches and jewelry to the women. But, in Kuala Langsa, there is no non-formal education, because there is no rule from the government of Kuala Langsa to teach the skills education. If the government of Kuala Langsa established the rules to teach the Rohingya refugees about non-formal education such as skills to make the handicraft, they would like to do it.

#### **f. Psychosocial Care**

To handle the psychosocial problems the Aceh government has also received assistance from international agencies that *Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)* is an international, independent, medical humanitarian organization which has task to handle the Rohingya refugees with Psychological disorders. MSF delivers emergency aid to people affected by armed conflict, epidemics,

healthcare exclusion and natural or man-made disasters.<sup>23</sup>

The psychosocial assistance is very important for the Rohingya refugees, it is for their survival if they are out from Indonesia especially Aceh. At least, they have the provision to survive and they can control their emotional for solving the problems in other country if they are out from Aceh. Unfortunately, the assistance for psychosocial is only provided by the government of North Aceh and it was not provided in Kuala Langsa because there is no available volunteers for psychosocial assistance. This aid needs the technical team for handling the psychosocial and teaching local teams in the implementation of the activities for women. However, in shelter at Kuala Langsa, there is no special team concerning managing these activities.

---

<sup>23</sup> *Medecins Sans Frontieres Delivers Emergency Aid.* (2014). Retrieved March 26, 2016, From <http://www.msf.org/> assessed on March 26, 2016

## CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this research is show the management of support services for Rohingya refugees in Aceh has been done and meets the standard of UNHCR and Law No. 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management. In the North Aceh, it is proven that the District Government of North Aceh has met the standard of assistance for food, health care, water, sanitation, and hygiene, clothing, shelter, psychosocial care and education. Moreover, in the Kuala Langsa, the District Government of Kuala Langsa has met the standards of assistance for food, health care, water, sanitation and hygiene, clothing, and shelter. Unfortunately, for the standard of education and psychosocial care in the District Government of Kuala Langsa does not meet the standard. It is because there is no regulation from the District Government of Kuala Langsa to provide the non-formal education for Rohingya refugees and for the psychosocial care. There is no available volunteers who have special

expertise for handling the psychosocial assistance.

The factors which influence the District Government of North Aceh and District Government of Kuala Langsa to assist the Rohingya refugees is because of the humanitarian reason. The District Government of North Aceh and District Government of Kuala Langsa gave the task for the Social Agency to regulate all the incoming aid from national and international organizations. It means, that the incoming aid must be reported to the Social Agency and give the aid to the Social Agency. Then, the Social Agency would assign their staff to directly distribute all the incoming aid for the Rohingya refugees.

## References

### Books

- Miles, Matthe B, Huberman, A, Michael. *Analisa Data Kuantitatif*. Terjemahan Tjetjep Rohendi Rohidi. Jakarta. Universitas Indonesia Pers. 1992.
- Moleong, Lexy J. *Metodelogi Penelitian Kualitatif*, Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya. 2000.

Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Kuantitatif Dan R&D*. Bandung. Alfabeta.2002.

### **Journals Online and Website Internet**

*Burma Citizenship Law* 1982, retrieved from <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b4f71b.html>

Central Intelligence Agency. (2010). *Publications The World* [Fact book]. Retrieved March 28, 2016, from <http://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bm.html>

Cronin, A.A, D. Shrestha, N. Cornier, F. Abdalla, N. Ezard and C. Aramburu (2008) . A review of water and sanitation provision in refugee camps in association with selected health and nutrition indicators – the need for integrated service provision. *Journal of Water and Health*. Pages 6

*Defining Humanitarian Aid*. (2015). Retrieved November 6, 2015, from <http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/data-guides/defining-humanitarian-aid>

Illinois Homeland Security Summit. (2002). Illinois Homeland Security Summit *Annual Report*. Retrieved from <https://www.illinois.gov/iema/ITF/Documents/Publications/AnnualReport.pdf>

International Organization of Migration (IOM). (2015). *Aktivitas, Tanggap Darurat Dan Paska Krisis*. Retrieved March 23, 2016, from <http://indonesia.iom.int/id/aktivitas-kami/tanggapan-keadaan-darurat-dan-paska-krisis>

Narang, Neil. (2014). Humanitarian Assistance and the Duration of Peace after Civil War. *Journal of Politics*, Vol. 76 (2), 446-460. Retrieved from <http://www.journals.uchicago.edu>

Stephenson, Jr.M . (2006). Toward a Descriptive Model of Humanitarian Assistance Coordination. *International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations* Vol. 17(1), 1-2. Retrieved from <http://www.academia.edu>

The sphere Project. (2011). *The Sphere Handbook, Minimum Standards in Shelter, Settlement and Non-Food*. Retrieved from <http://www.sphereproject.org>

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (2001). *Emergency Preparedness and Response*. Retrieved November 20, 2015 from <http://www.unhcr.org>

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (2001). *The UNHCR Handbook*. Retrieved from <http://www.globalhumanitarian>

assistance.org/data-guides/defining-humanitarian-aid

### Newspaper Online

790 Orang Etnis Rohingya Terdampar Di Aceh. (2015). Retrieved March 20, 2016, from <https://www.harianaceh.co.id/2015/05/15/790-orang-etnis-rohingya-terdampar-di-kualalangsang/>

Asmardika, Rahman. (2015). *Demi Keamanan Nasional: Malaysia Tolak Imigran Rohingya*. Retrieved November 23, 2015, from <http://news.okezone.com/read/demi-keamanan-nasional-malaysia-tolak-imigran-rohingya>

Dhani, A. (2015). *Menyelamatkan Rohingya : Mengingat Kebaikan Orang Aceh*. Retrieved May 19, 2015, from <http://www.rappler.com/world/regions/asia-pacific/indonesia/93715-rohingya-kebaikan-aceh>

Effendi, A. (2015). *Pemerintah Indonesia Siapkan Lokasi Baru Pengungsi Rohingya*. Retrieved October 27, 2015, from <http://www.pikiran.rakyat.com/nasional/2015/06/07/330105/pemerintah-indonesia-siapkan-lokasi-baru-pengungsi-rohingya>

*Government to Provide Shelter for Rohingya Refugees in Aceh*. (2015). Retrieved November 8,

2015, from <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/06/04/govt-provide-shelter-rohingya-refugees-aceh>

Pasuhuk, Hendra. (2015). *Nelayan Selamatkan 800 Pengungsi Rohingya Dan Bangladesh*. Retrieved November 13, 2015, from <http://www.dw.com/id/nelayan-aceh-selamatkan-800-pengungsi-rohingya-dan-bangladesh>

Wahyuni, T. *UNHCR : Jumlah Pengungsi Di Indonesia Meningkat*. Retrieved July 27, 2015, from <http://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20150728204221-2068699/unhcr-jumlah-pengungsi-di-indonesia-meningkat/>

*Who Are The Rohingya?*. (2015). Retrieved March 13, 2016, from <http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2015/10/rohingya-151024202611276.html>

Zamzani, D. (2015). *Pemerintah Aceh Berharap Pengungsi Rohingya Bisa Segera Dipulangkan*. Retrieved October 27, 2015, from <http://nasional.kompas.com/read>