

Survey Report

Public Opinion Polling on Social Integration Concerning Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Indonesia: Bogor (Regency and City) and Pekanbaru City

Nino Viartasiwi
Ikрана Ramadhani



JANUARY 2022
RDI - URBAN REFUGEE RESEARCH GROUP

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Nino Viartasiwi
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January 2022
Resilience Development Initiative
Bandung, Indonesia



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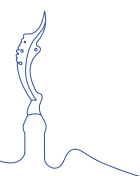


Executive Summary

Social integration of refugees into host communities is one of three Durable Solutions offered by UNHCR for resolving the global refugee crisis. As a transit country, Indonesia tends to be uninterested in the notion of social integration. However, given the growing number of persons seeking asylum and the limited capacity of resettlement countries to absorb them, social integration is a more humanitarian option for refugees seeking protection who find themselves stranded in a foreign land. Refugees in Indonesia should expect a decision to their resettlement application taking more than five years. While the lives of refugees have already been impacted by violence in their own countries and then by interminable long waits in transit, their seclusion from society will further harden their lives and hinder their potential to contribute to the host country. Thus, social integration with the host community is a viable option for resolving the protracted transit of refugees and asylum seekers in Indonesia while also protecting their human rights. Both refugees and host communities, as well as the host country, will benefit from social integration.

The survey elicits public opinion in Indonesia towards foreign refugees and asylum seekers temporarily residing in the country, as well as the state of social integration and integration barriers. This empirical study may serve as a foundation for future social integration efforts or policy-making in Indonesia regarding foreign refugees. The poll was conducted in two refugee-populated areas: Bogor (Regency and City combined) and Pekanbaru City. It surveys public opinion by interviewing a proportionally selected 400 respondents in each location. A multistage random sampling method is used to select respondents. Sampling took place in selected Kecamatan (districts) in both sites; districts with refugee concentrations were oversampled. Face-to-face interviews were conducted by qualified interviewers with a 163-question questionnaire. The study assesses the five domains of the Social Integration Framework using thematic questions.

The key findings are as follows. **On Understanding of Refugee Situation**, the general public is unaware of the global refugee crisis, the situation of foreign refugees in Indonesia or their cities; however, the public believes that refugees and asylum seekers are in transit countries to escape violence. **On Social Relationship Between Refugee Communities and the Locals**, refugees' inability to communicate in Indonesian and their status as foreigners create barriers to Indonesians engaging with them. **On Integration Possibilities**, the public's opinions of integration possibilities differ according to the topic, ranging from acceptance to reservation. **On the Local Community Resilience**

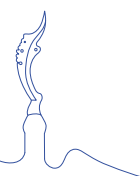


and Solidarity, resilience and sympathy of local communities toward refugees and asylum seekers are generally viewed positively. **On Community Activities**, local communities support refugees' participation in community activities. **On Refugees' Access to Livelihood – Rights of Refugee Children**, the public is aware of the plight of refugee children. As a result, public opinion on refugee children's rights and needs is overwhelmingly positive. **On Refugees' Access to Livelihood – Refugee Health Services**, the public, in general, does not oppose refugees utilizing government-provided healthcare services, particularly during the COVID-19 Pandemic. **On Refugees' Human Rights**, the public generally favors restricting refugees' freedom of movement. They do, however, understand the importance of allowing refugees to work and make a living. **On the Rights to Work and Refugees' Contribution to the Economy**, the public does not oppose refugees working in specific sectors of the economy and is ready to cooperate with them. The refugees' command of the Indonesian language and religious affinities will encourage the general population to interact with them.



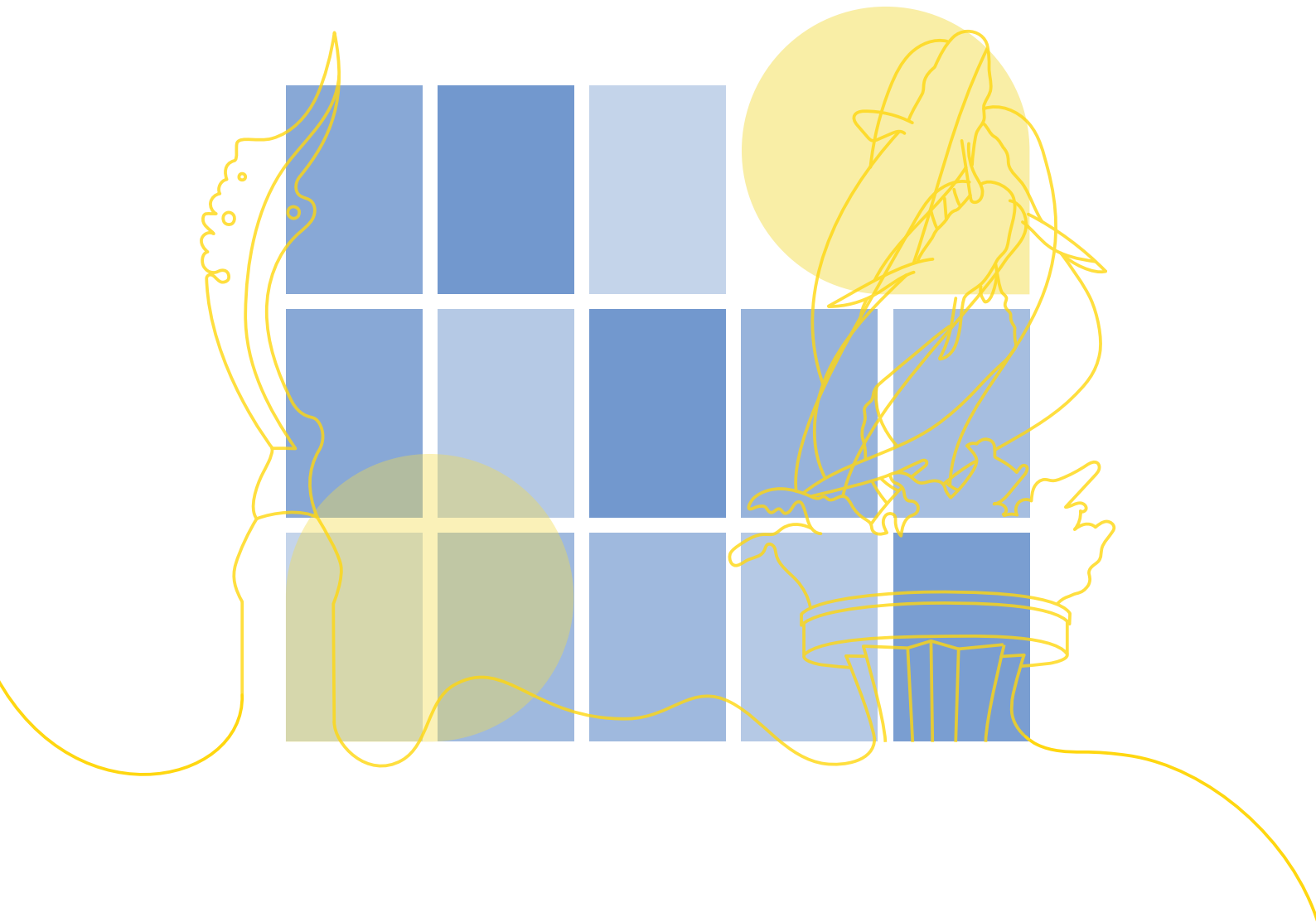
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1

Introduction



1. Introduction

At the end of 2020, 82.4 million people worldwide were in involuntary displacement. Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, the UN refugee agency, UNHCR, reported that displacement continued to grow, to the point where one in every 95 individuals is displaced. Over one percent of the world's population is displaced.¹ In 2020, around 3.4 million displaced people returned to their country of origin, and only 34,400 people resettled in a third country.² The global refugee crisis has created an indefinite waiting period for refugees stranded in numerous transit countries.

In Indonesia, refugees and asylum seekers face similar difficulties to those encountered in other transit countries. As of September 2021, Indonesia was hosting approximately 13,000 refugees from approximately 40 nations.³ In 2020, 391 refugees were accepted to a third country and departed from Indonesia, and 84 people voluntarily repatriated to their country of origin.⁴ With an annual rate of resettlement and voluntary return to the country of origin of between 3% and 4%, a refugee must likely stay in Indonesia for more than five years while awaiting the decision of their resettlement application.

Indonesia is a non-signatory country to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol. Due to the status as a non-consented party to the Convention, Indonesia assumes minimum responsibility toward refugees in the territory reflected in Indonesia's sole specific regulation concerning foreign refugees, the Presidential Regulation Number 125/2016; the regulation does not address the protracted transit of refugees. To address the realities of the lengthy waiting period for refugees, UNHCR implements the concept of "durable solutions," pursuing one of three options. Those are local integration in the country of asylum, voluntary repatriation to the country of origin, or resettlement to a third country. However, given the Indonesian government's aversion to allow refugees' integration into local Indonesian communities, UNHCR Indonesia explores a broader alternative with a "comprehensive solution" for refugees in Indonesia. The comprehensive solutions seek further ways to assist refugees to access opportunities for self-reliance through education, skills development, and, when the circumstances allow, income-generating activities.⁵

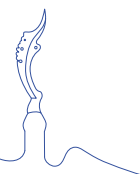
¹ UNHCR, "Global Trends in Forced Displacement – 2020" (Denmark: UNHCR, June 18, 2021), <https://www.unhcr.org/statistics/unhcr-stats/60b638e37/global-trends-forced-displacement-2020.html>.

² UNHCR.

³ UNHCR Indonesia, "Figures at A Glance," accessed November 10, 2021. <https://www.unhcr.org/id/en/figures-at-a-glance>

⁴ UNHCR Indonesia, "Figures at A Glance"; UNHCR Indonesia, Fact Sheet Indonesia August 2021, accessed 10 November 2021.

⁵ UNHCR Indonesia, "Comprehensive Solutions," accessed November 10, 2021, <https://www.unhcr.org/id/en/comprehensive-solutions>.



This survey begins with the premise that social integration is necessary for resolving Indonesia's protracted refugee crisis. The reason for this is that refugees, regardless of their status as guests in transit, are sharing space, place, and resources with the local Indonesian communities. The presence of refugees for an extended period of time will undoubtedly have an effect on the host community. Marginalization of refugees and the lack of interaction with host communities raise the possibility of miscommunication and conflict.⁶ Therefore, social integration among communities is necessary to achieve a harmonious living that enables communities to thrive and development to progress. Prolonged transit and marginalization also deplete refugees' potencies to contribute to society as productive members. Hence, inhibiting the refugees' social integration with the locals can also mean obstructing the development process and potencies brought by the social process of communities' collaboration. Furthermore, even though refugees are not Indonesian citizens, the protection of their human rights still fall on the Indonesian government's shoulder. Therefore, denying refugees' rights to integrate with the local community and access livelihood opportunities violates human rights principles such as the right to life, liberty, and fulfill the duties to the community.⁷

By focusing on social integration as the study's core issue, the study concurs with Atfield et al's view of integration as a two-way process involving mutual adjustment of the host society and the refugee community, as well as the locality setting of integration.⁸ Host communities are susceptible to the issue of refugees and foreigners in general.⁹ Therefore, before undertaking activities that promote social integration, it is necessary to understand the actual views of the community towards refugees. For social integration indicators, this survey uses Ager and Strang's social integration conceptual framework that identifies ten domains of integration.¹⁰ This survey selects domains that are relevant to refugees in transitory contexts and considers the locality factor. The domains to measure are employment, education, health, social links, language and cultural knowledge, and safety and stability. The survey focuses on the local people's engagement experiences and the prospect of engaging with refugees in their cities in the designated domains.

⁶ Alison B. Strang and Neil Quinn, "Integration or Isolation? Refugees' Social Connections and Wellbeing," *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 29 June 2019, <https://doi.org/10.1093/jrs/fez040>.

⁷ United Nations, "Universal Declaration of Human Rights," *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, accessed December 12, 2021, <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>.

⁸ Gaby Atfield, Kavita Brahmhatt, and Therese O'Toole, "Refugees' Experiences of Integration" (Refugee Council and University of Birmingham, 2007).

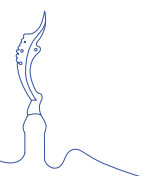
⁹ To study the host community's perspective, see Weng, Suzie S, and Shinwoo Choi. "Examining Refugee Integration: Perspective of Community Members." *Journal of Refugee Studies* 34, no. 1 (13 July 2019): 354–373. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jrs/fez049>. For the tendency of Indonesians' sensitivity toward foreigners, see Bayu, Dimas Jarot. "Jokowi Minta Masyarakat Tak Anti Asing" *Katadata*. 18 September 2019. <https://katadata.co.id/agustiyanti/berita/5e9a4e6d82fed/jokowi-minta-masyarakat-tak-anti-asing>

¹⁰ Alastair Ager and Alison B. Strang, "Understanding Integration: A Conceptual Framework," *Journal of Refugee Studies* 21, no. 2 (18 April 2008): 166–91, <https://doi.org/10.1093/jrs/fen016>.



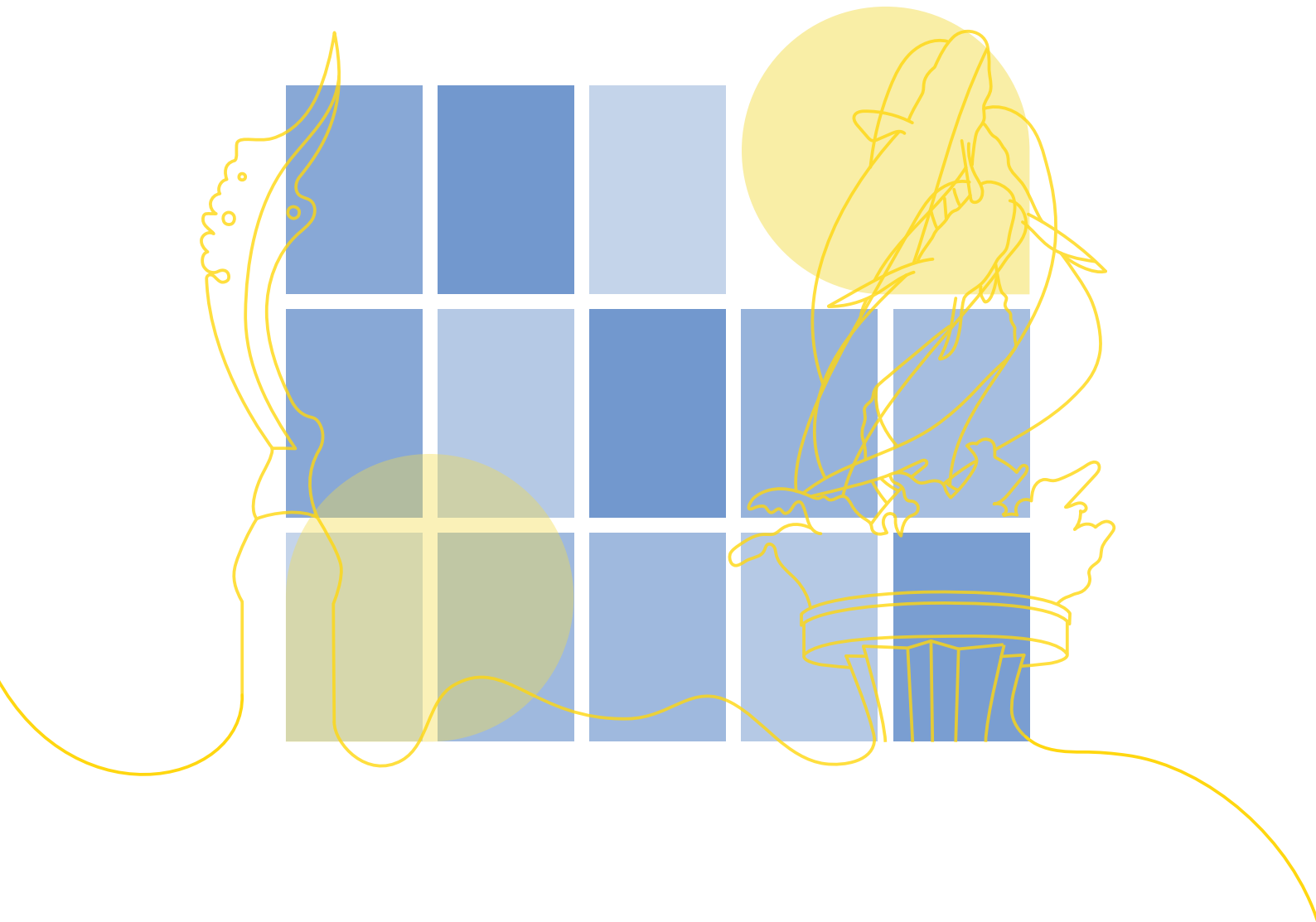
Bogor (City and Regency) and Pekanbaru City were the locations of the surveys. The two places were chosen based on the economic independence and population of refugees. Bogor is the most densely populated area of refugee settlements, with approximately 4,000 refugees, the majority of whom are independent. Independent refugees are those who do not receive livelihood assistance from the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Pekanbaru City is home to approximately 900 refugees, the majority of whom get livelihood support from IOM. They receive housing, monthly financial support, education opportunities for refugee children, and healthcare service. Bogor is ranked first among the six cities with the largest refugee populations, while Pekanbaru is ranked sixth.¹¹ In addition, refugees in Pekanbaru City live in secluded and closed-off urban neighborhoods, estranged from local people. Meanwhile, refugees in Bogor live in suburban setting cohabitate with local people in renting spaces owned by the locals. The distinction between the two refugee populations may have an effect on how local communities interact with refugees.

¹¹ UNHCR Indonesia, "Monthly Statistics March 2021." Accessed April 10, 2021. <https://www.unhcr.org/id/wp-content/uploads/sites/42/2021/04/Monthly-Statistical-Report-March-2021.pdf>.



2

Survey Purpose

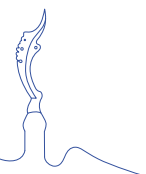


2. Survey Purpose

The survey attempts to ascertain the public's perception toward refugees and asylum seekers in Indonesia and probe the challenges of refugees' social integration. The survey, in particular, examines the Indonesian public's willingness to accept refugees into society. Specifically, the study explores local Indonesian communities' current social integration status, public perceptions of refugees living among them, and public perceptions of refugees and asylum seekers being granted access to local communities and livelihoods. The survey sought to elicit responses to the following primary questions.

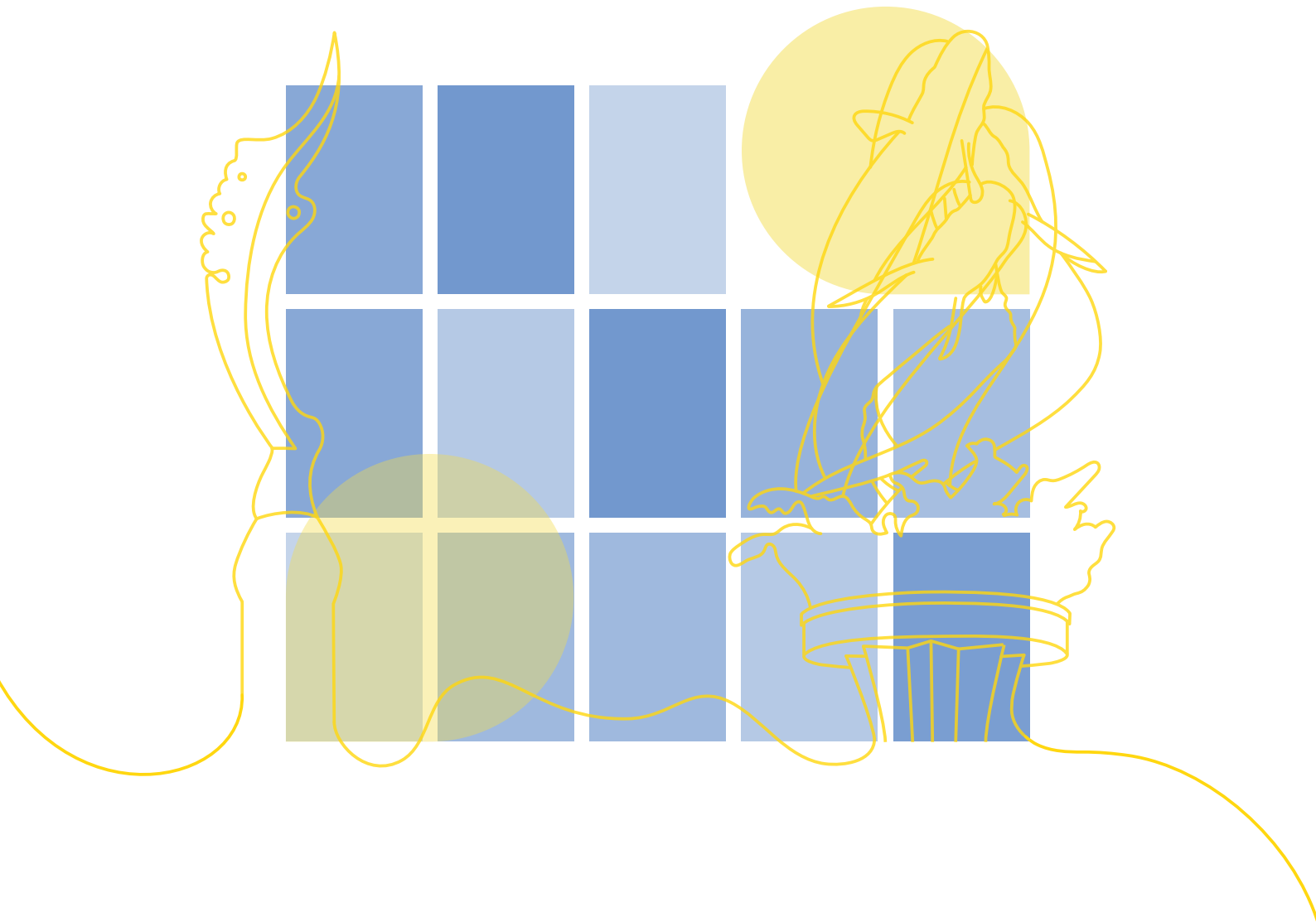
1. How do the public of Bogor (Regency and City) and Pekanbaru City view and comprehend the forced migration issue?
2. How do public perceptions toward refugees in Bogor (Regency and City) and Pekanbaru differ, as well as their current engagement?
3. What is the public perception if refugees and asylum seekers are given access to livelihood (work, education and healthcare)?

The survey intends to provide an empirical study to assist the government's evidence-based policymaking, a baseline for civil society social programs and advocacy efforts, and primary data for further academic research.



3

Methodology



3. Methodology

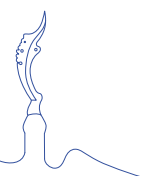
The survey is divided into two sections: Bogor (City and Regency combined) and Pekanbaru City. The surveys in both units employ a multistage random sampling method. The number of samples of each unit is 400 people. The age range of the respondents is 18 to 65 years. Assuming a simple random sampling method, a sample size of 400 respondents has a margin of error (MoE; error tolerance) of about $\pm 5\%$ at a 95% confidence level. For Bogor, the samples come from sub-districts (kecamatan) where refugee communities are present and adjacent sub-districts. For Pekanbaru, samples were taken from all sub-districts inside the city. Subdistricts with refugee communities in both units receive a 25% oversampling.

Respondent selections' stages:

- Selection of villages from the selected sub-districts using simple random method.
- From each selected village, five neighborhoods (Rukun Tetangga) were selected from each village using simple random sampling.
- In each selected neighborhood, two families were selected using simple random.
- In each selected family, one person (female or male) was selected as the respondent using Kish Grid method.

Selected respondents were interviewed face-to-face by interviewers quidded by a questionnaire. The questionnaire is in Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia), and interviews were conducted using Bahasa Indonesia. All interviewers were university students or graduates. Concerning the situation of the COVID-19 pandemic, all interviewers have been fully vaccinated with COVID-19 vaccines, and the training for interviewers and interview sessions were conducted using strict health protocols. Quality control of the interview results was conducted randomly to 20% of the total samples by supervisors by phone call to the respondents or by returning to the selected respondents (spot check). In quality control, no significant errors were found. The field interview took place in Bogor from 9 to 16 November 2021. The field interview in Pekanbaru took place between 9 and 25 November 2021.

The questionnaire for the survey is developed based on literature reviews on urban refugees in Indonesia and qualitative research. Additionally, two workshops were held to solicit feedback on the questionnaire from specialists. The first workshop evaluated the questions' quality, with refugee experts serving as discussants. The second workshop was on survey methodology

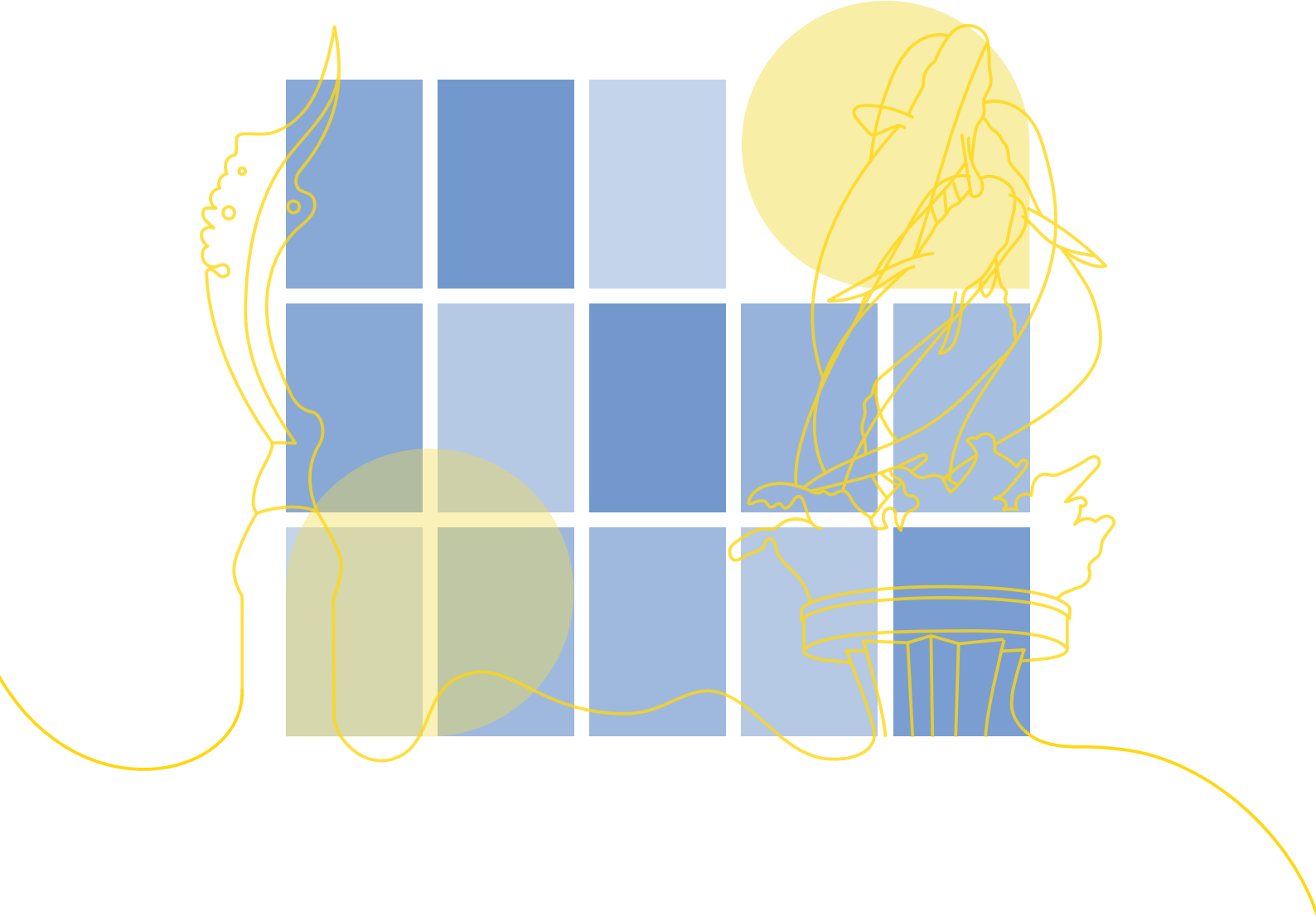


and statistical analysis, with statisticians as the discussants. The questionnaire contains 163 questions in total; however, each respondent responded between 120 and 148 questions, depending on the variety of responses and the skipping methods applied to specific questions.

Concerning survey ethics, respondents participated voluntarily, signed a consent form, and were assured of their anonymity and confidentiality. The respondents' responses to questionnaires are coded and stored to protect their identities, while the raw data is documented and accessible for accountability.



4
Key Findings



4. Key Findings

Based on selected questions listed in this report, this chapter highlights the survey's significant conclusions. The data is detailed in Chapter 5.

On the Understanding of Refugee Situation

The general public is not well informed about the refugee crisis. Only 32.25% of Pekanbaru respondents and 21.5% of Bogor respondents are aware of the world's refugees and asylum seekers. Similar sentiments were expressed regarding public awareness of refugees temporarily residing in Indonesia. Despite the fact that their cities are temporary residences for refugees, just 30% of Pekanbaru respondents and 19.45% of Bogor respondents are aware of the presence of refugees and asylum seekers in their cities. However, when it comes to the reasons for seeking refuge, most respondents believe that refugees and asylum seekers are fleeing violence.

When it comes to who is responsible for refugees' fate, the majority of respondents agree that the country of origin is first, followed by the refugees themselves. Respondents do believe, however, that mankind (the world's population) and surrounding countries share responsibility for refugees. Respondents understand that refugees and asylum seekers residing in Indonesia are doing so temporarily or as a stopover on their way to a resettlement country in a developed country or one of neighboring countries. Refugees are in Indonesia to seek protection, according to respondents in both cities. However, it's worth noting that 24.5% of Bogor respondents also feel that refugees are in Indonesia looking for jobs and a place to call home. Most respondents believe that humanitarian reasons are the key reason why Indonesia permits refugees and asylum seekers to transit in the country. The nation's ideals and Indonesia's standing in the world are other reasons. In addition, respondents agree that the Indonesian government has to protect foreign refugees in the country.

On Social Relationship Between Refugee Communities and the Locals

Refugees' lack of Indonesian language skills and their status as foreigners hinder Indonesians' desire to socialize with them. Respondents are encouraged to socialize if refugees initiate the conversation and understand the local culture. In addition, most respondents do not have prerequisites to allow their families to associate with refugees. According to those who have them, prerequisites for allowing their families to socialize with refugees are being of the same religion



and speaking Indonesian.

On Integration Possibilities

The majority of respondents disagree if refugees are being involved in the public decision-making process (public consultation) at the neighborhood level. Most respondents in Pekanbaru are neutral (36.75%) or agree (31.50%) with the notion of providing refugees with a temporary identity card that is separate from the Indonesian national identity card (Kartu Tanda Penduduk; KTP), whereas respondents in Bogor overwhelmingly agree (44.75%) and neutral (27.75%). The majority of respondents are undecided about enabling refugees to obtain bank accounts. Respondents' opinions on allowing refugees to use public facilities such as neighborhood halls, village halls, public parks, and the like are evenly split between agreeing, neutral, and disagreeing. The idea of refugees actively participating in community organizations as administrators or in the structural (leadership) role is opposed by half of the respondents.

On the Resilience and Solidarity of Local Communities

More than 37% of respondents in both cities consider that social interaction has the greatest positive impact on the presence of refugees in a neighborhood. The second benefit is the cultural enrichment that refugees bring. However, as a result of the refugees' presence, respondents are concerned about security and the deterioration of local culture. As for the community's ability to accept and live peacefully with foreign refugees, the majority of respondents are indifferent or confident.

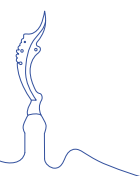
On Community Activities

The majority of respondents are involved in their communities (82% in Pekanbaru and 68.5% in Bogor), and roughly 70% had no objections to foreign refugees participating in community activities.

On Refugees' Access to Livelihood

On the Rights of Refugee Children

More than half of respondents are aware or may have heard that children are among refugees in Indonesia. The majority of responders also recognize that children are the most vulnerable victims, as they may lose their future, culture, and endure trauma as a result of being refugees. The majority of respondents



also recognize that education is important for refugee children to achieve their long-term goals. Respondents, on the other hand, mostly name refugee children's parents and the government of the country of origin as the most responsible parties in the condition of refugee children. The government of the transit country bears some responsibility as well, albeit to a far smaller extent. The local community where refugee children live, civil society groups, and refugee communities are all possible parties to bear responsibility for protecting refugee children.

Respondents in Pekanbaru agree (34.75%) and are neutral (42%) about enabling refugee children to enroll in public schools, whereas respondents in Bogor agree (51.25%) and are neutral (32.75%) about the proposal. 42.75% of respondents in Pekanbaru and 46.75% of respondents in Bogor are neutral when it comes to giving refugee children with educational facilities and aid, including as school expenditures, a student number, and a certificate upon graduation. The majority of respondents agree that refugee adolescents should be allowed to engage in community activities such as youth groups, religious organizations, and so on. The majority also had no objections to their children or family members mingling with refugee children of the same age in school or outside of it.

On Refugee Health Services

On the topic of enabling refugees to pay monthly fees and register in the national healthcare system, respondents in Pekanbaru are neutral (37.5%) and disagree (33.25%), whereas respondents in Bogor agree (32.75%) and neutral (35%). Surprisingly, the majority of respondents are neutral and agree with the idea of allowing refugees to receive government social aid (Bantuan Sosial). Furthermore, only between 3% to 5% of respondents are opposed to enabling refugee babies and toddlers to access treatment from Posyandu, the neighborhood-based Health Service Center for babies and toddlers. Concerning the COVID-19 Pandemic, more than half of respondents agree and extremely-agree that refugees should receive vaccination and when refugees are infected with COVID-19, they should receive government public health services, just like Indonesians.

On Refugees' Human Rights

The majority of respondents opted not to agree (39.75% in Pekanbaru and 39.50% in Bogor) or neutral (36% in each area) to the idea of refugees' freedom of movement. In both locations, roughly 47% of respondents choose

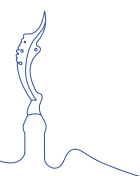


neutral when it comes to the idea of refugees living in cities; additionally, in Pekanbaru, 23% of respondents extremely-agree and agree, while in Bogor, 34% of respondents extremely-agree and agree. However, when it comes to the idea of refugees living in refugee camps rather than cities, more than 50% of respondents extremely-agree or agree with the idea; those who choose neutral are 41.25% in Pekanbaru and 32.5% in Bogor. Respondents appear to be more receptive to refugee children, with 45% and 57.25% agreeing and 40.5% and 30.75% disagreeing (in Pekanbaru and Bogor, respectively) on giving refugee children and youth the same rights to education as Indonesian children and youth. Additionally, most respondents believe that refugees have the same right to health care as Indonesians. On the issue of granting refugees the right to work or earn a living, the majority of respondents are neutral (44% on average) or agree (28.75% in Pekanbaru and 33.5% in Bogor).

On the Rights to Work and Refugees' Contribution to the Economy

Most respondents are neutral but tend to agree with the idea of refugees being able to access the job market through having the right to obtain information about job openings. More than half of those interviewed disagree or strongly-disagree with the idea of allowing refugees to work in government sectors. Most respondents are neutral but tend to disagree when it comes to the chance for refugees to work in the medium private sector, such as a bank clerk or a teacher at a private school. While on foreign refugees opportunity to work in the small private sector such as become a factory worker, construction worker, store clerk, driver, and the like, most respondents agree (around 39%) and neutral (around 40%) in both areas. On the opportunity for refugees to become contract teachers in public schools, most are neutral (around 40%) and disagree (35.75% in Pekanbaru and 32% in Bogor). The majority of respondents are either neutral or agree that refugees have the right to trade in the market with the local community. Regarding refugees who work as self-employed service providers such as tailors and repairers, 40% of respondents in both cities agree, while 40% are neutral. The majority of respondents are in favor of or neutral on the idea of refugees becoming eligible taxpayers in Indonesia (in Pekanbaru, 11.53% extremely-agree, 27.32% agree, and 45.11% are neutral; in Bogor, 15.25% extremely-agree, 49.75% agree, and 25.25% are neutral).

Over 60% of respondents in both areas believe that obstacles to refugees gaining the right to work exist. The primary obstacles are a shortage of job opportunities (62%-70%) and government regulations (7%-8%). However, the majority of respondents believe that the most crucial factor in allowing refugees

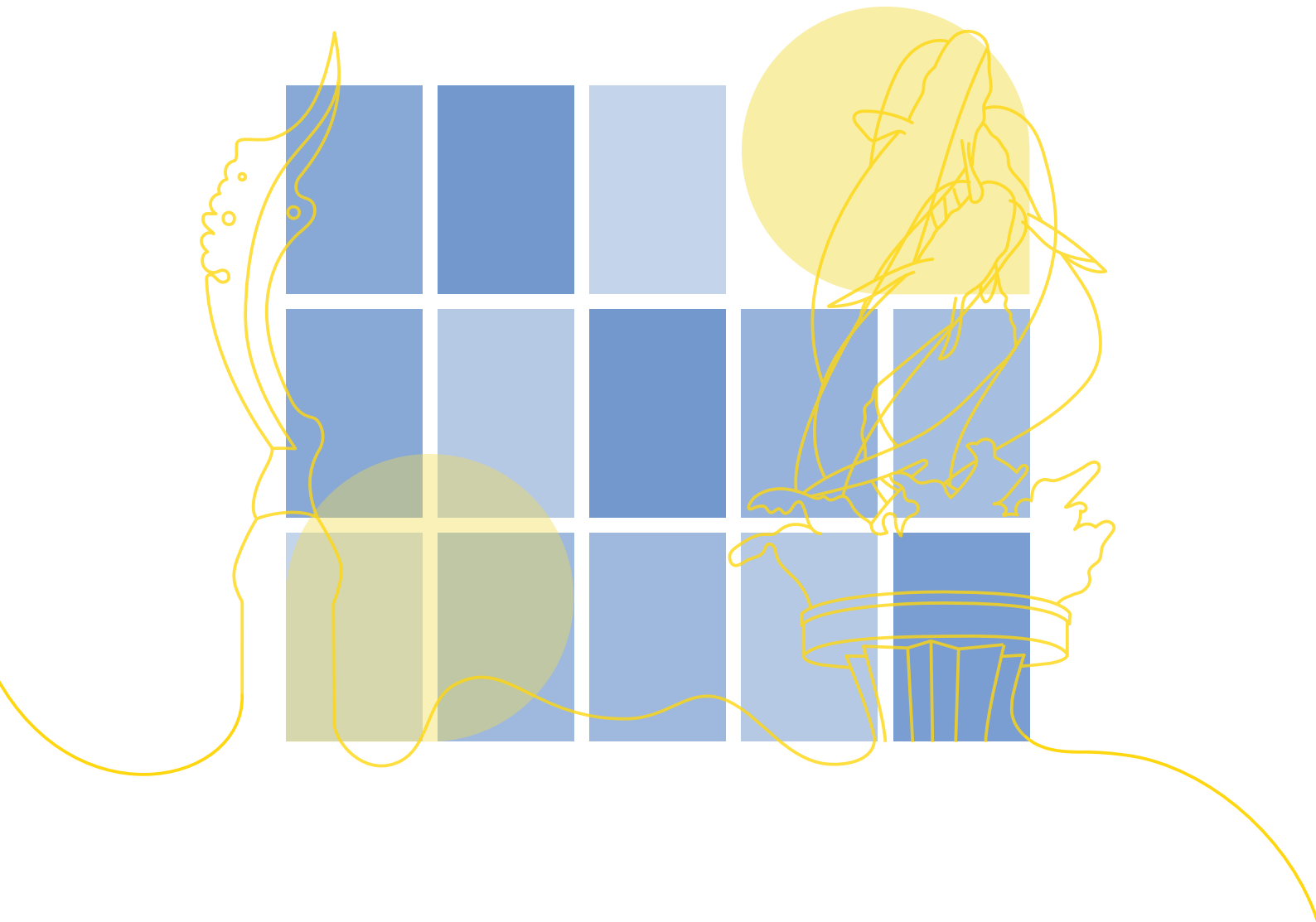


to work is government policy. Furthermore, roughly 60% of respondents are willing to work with refugees provided regulations allow. The refugees' aptitude in Indonesian language, commitment to the same religion, and refugees' unique skills are particular motivating factors for respondents willing to work with them. Conversely, the reasons for those who are unwilling to work with refugees include refugees' lack of fluency in Indonesian, religious differences, cultural differences, refugees' lack of specific skills, gender disparities, and job competition.



5

Key Questions and Responses



5. Key Questions and Responses

This report contains only the main questions and responses from respondents in the survey. Questions are grouped by theme. Responses in percentage. The numbering of questions follows the numbering system on the questionnaire.

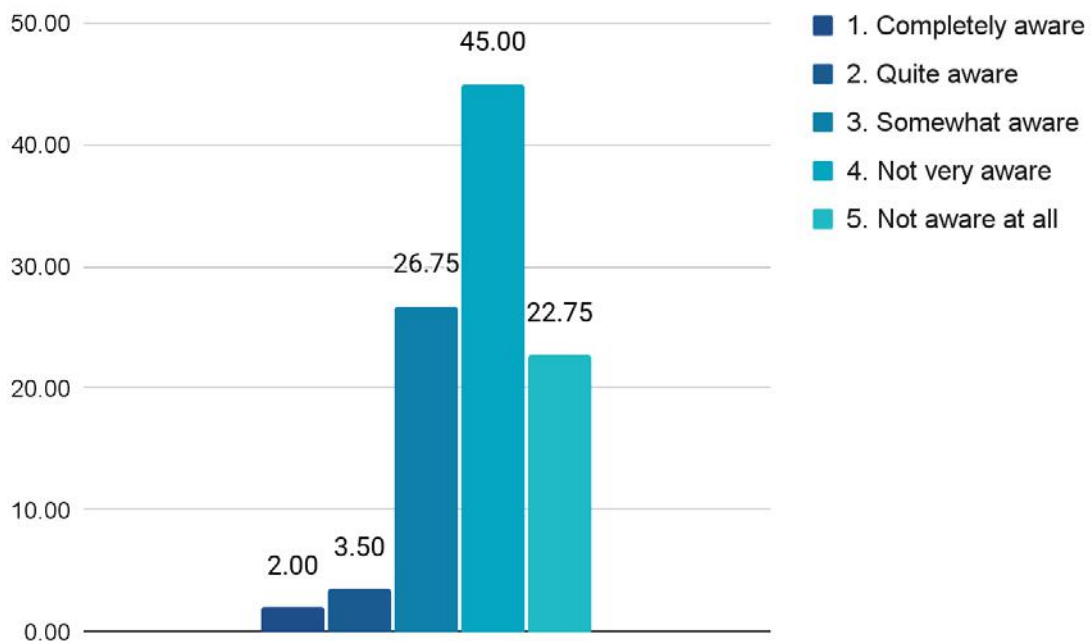
5.1. Understanding on the Refugee Situation

Introduction: Several cities in Indonesia, including the city where you live, are cities where foreign refugees stop by for transit, on their way from the country of origin to a third country of destination. Unfortunately, this refugee layover/transit period occurs for a long time to many years due to various reasons. We want to explore your understanding of these refugees.

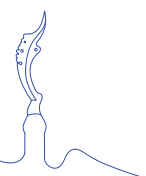
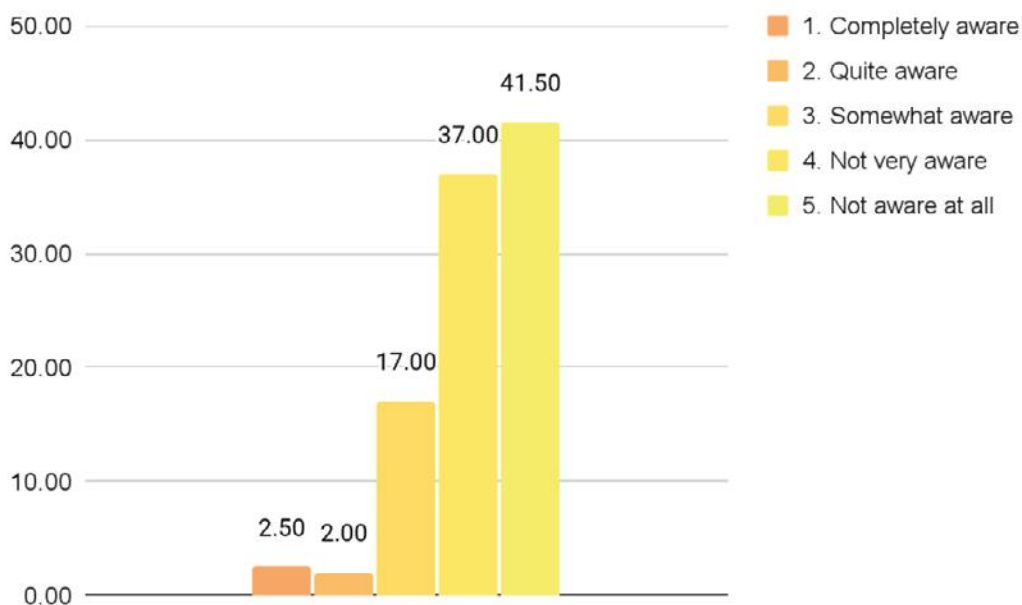


B-1. How aware/knowledgeable are you about the existence of foreign refugees or asylum seekers in various countries?

1) Pekanbaru

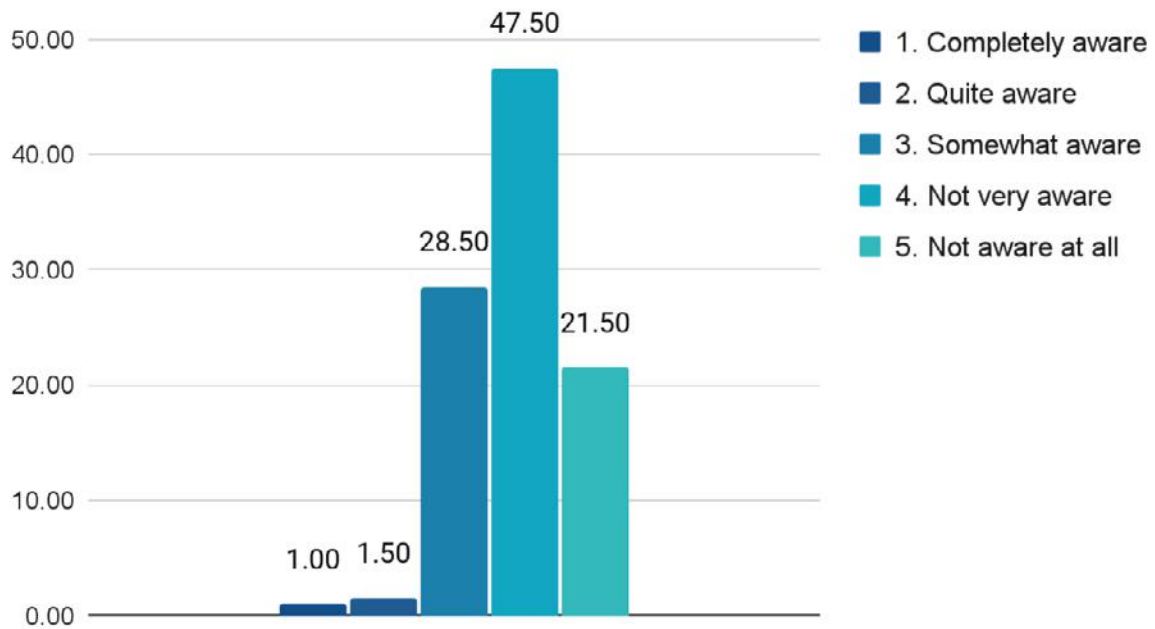


2) Bogor

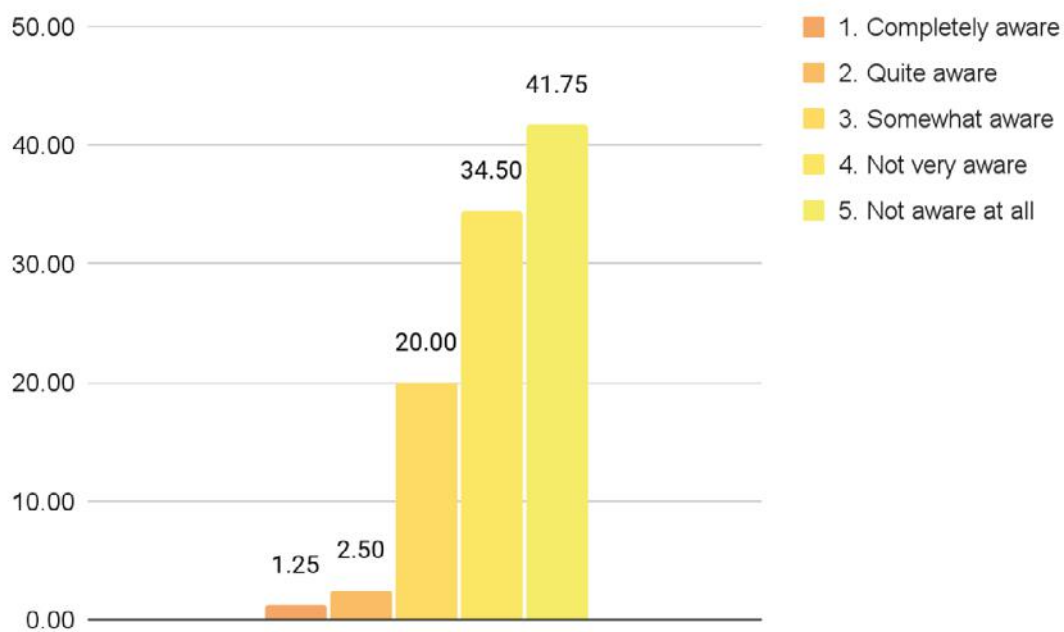


B-6. How aware/ knowledgeable are you about the existence of foreign refugees from overseas that are temporarily living in Indonesia?

1) Pekanbaru

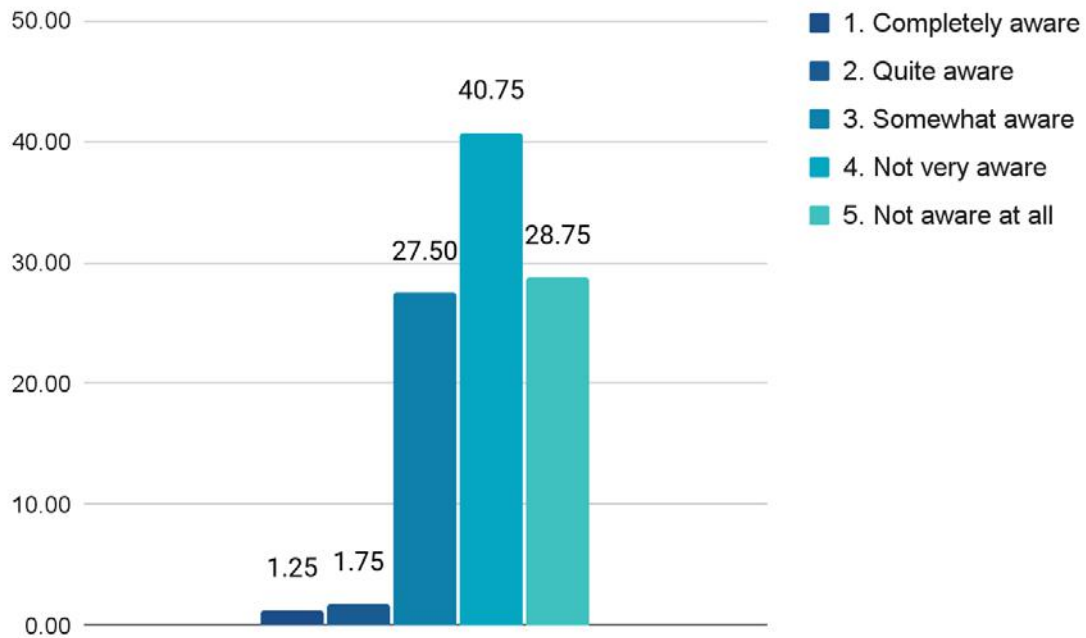


2) Bogor

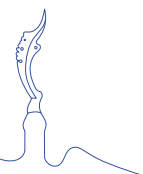
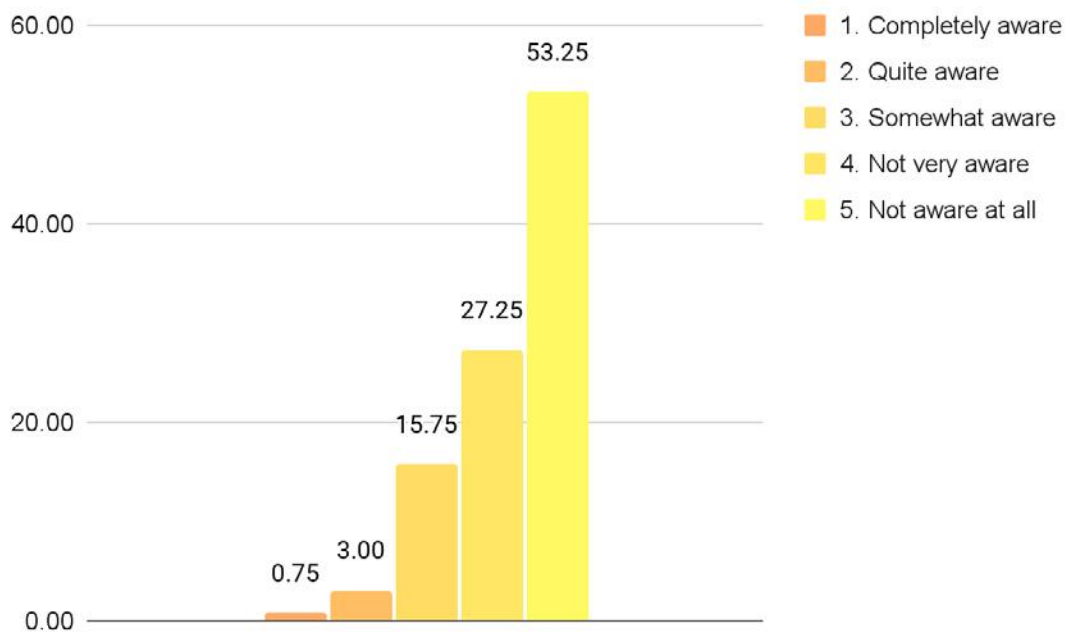


B-7. How aware/ knowledgeable are you about the existence of foreign refugees from overseas that are temporarily living in your city?

1) Pekanbaru

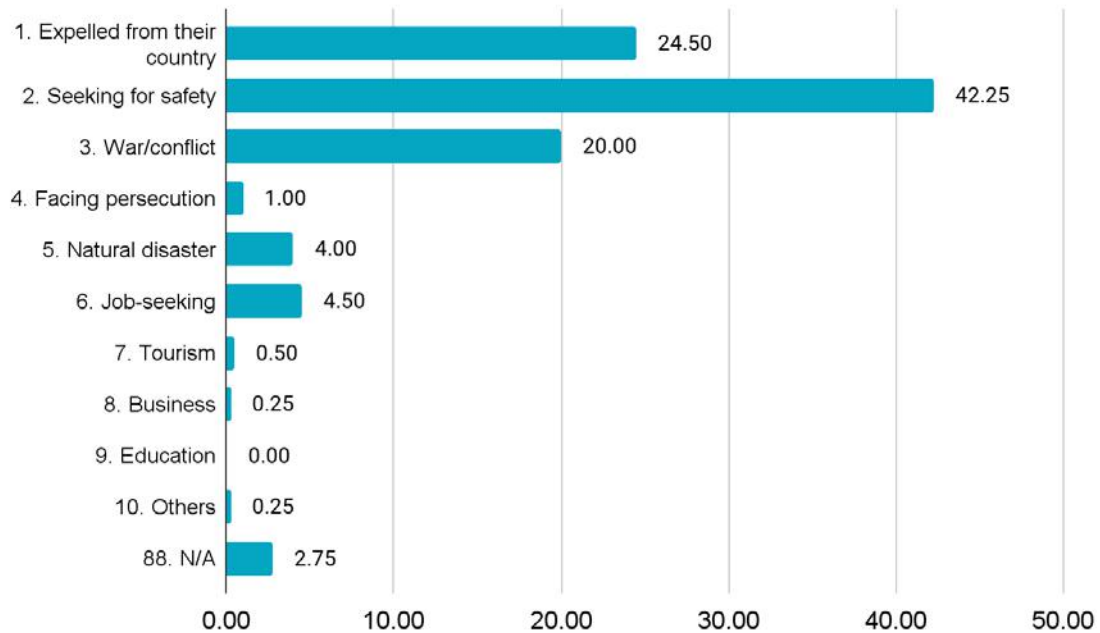


2) Bogor

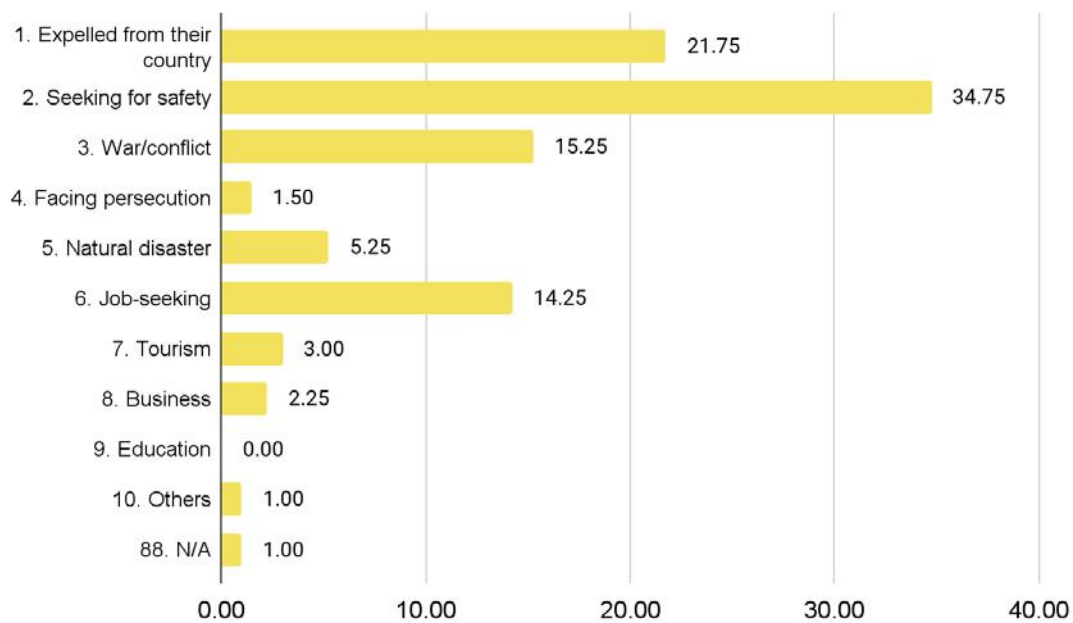


C-1. Why do you think there are people seeking refuge and asylum?

1) Pekanbaru

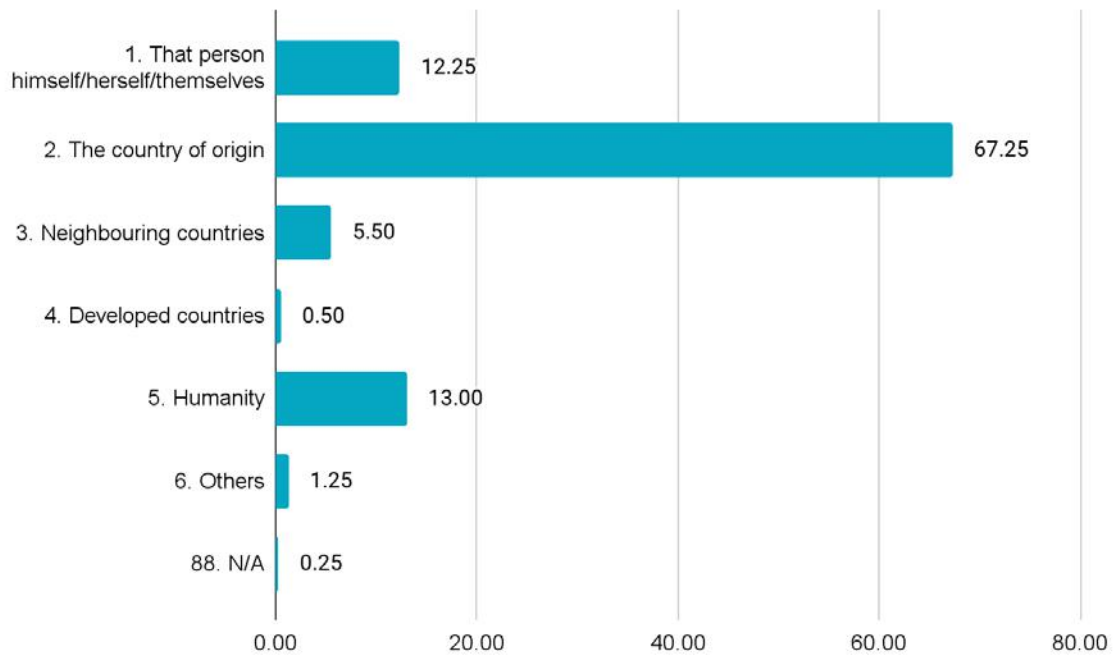


2) Bogor

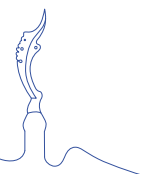
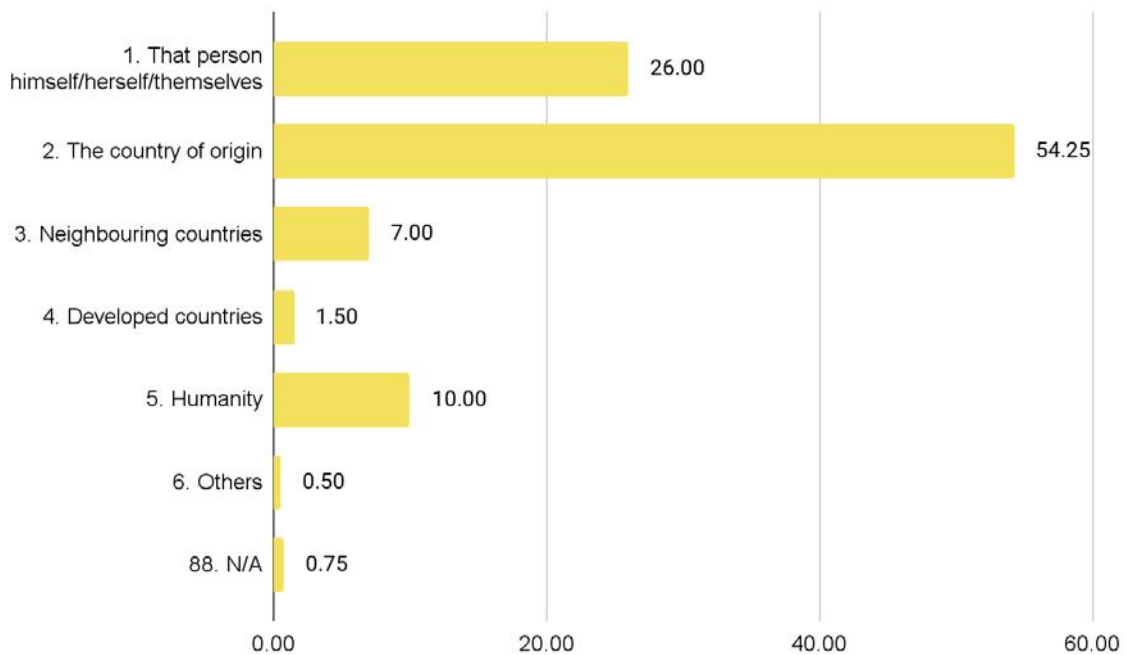


D-2. Who do you think should be responsible for those who are forced to flee their country due to conflict and violence?

1) Pekanbaru

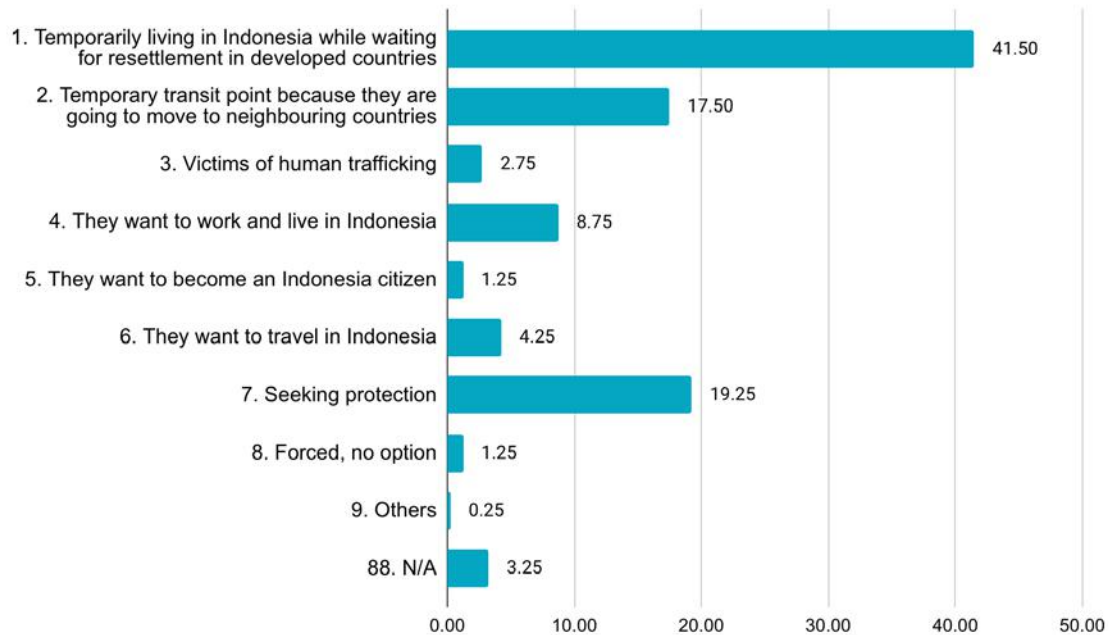


2) Bogor

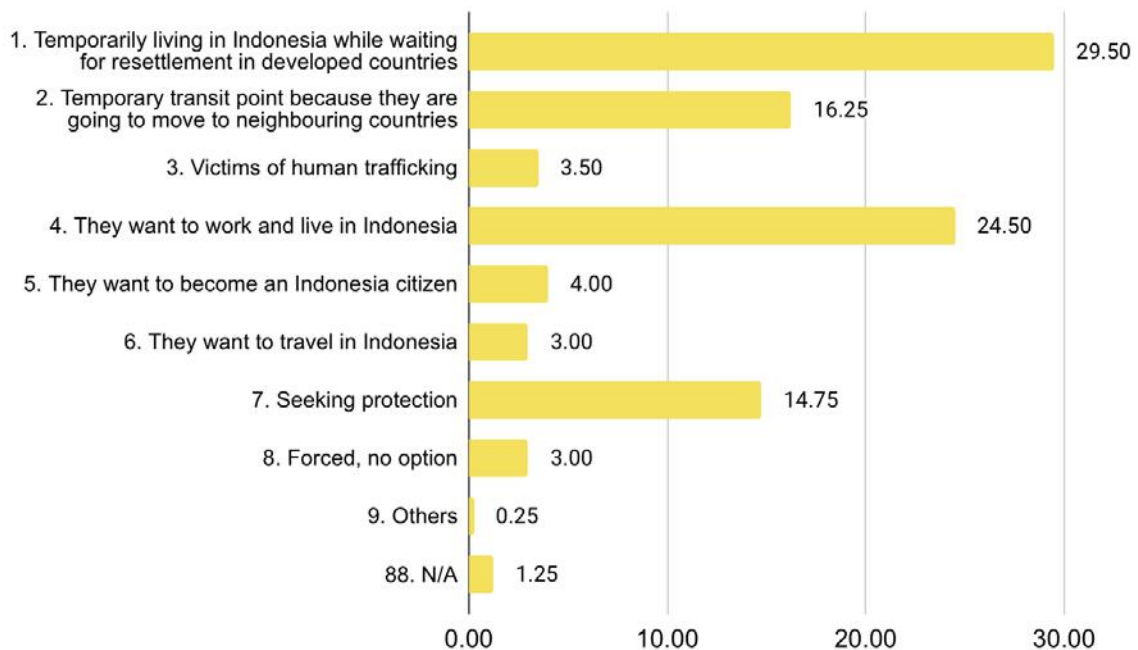


D-3. Why do you think foreign refugees from overseas are currently in Indonesia?
 (Respondent may choose more than one answer)

1) Pekanbaru

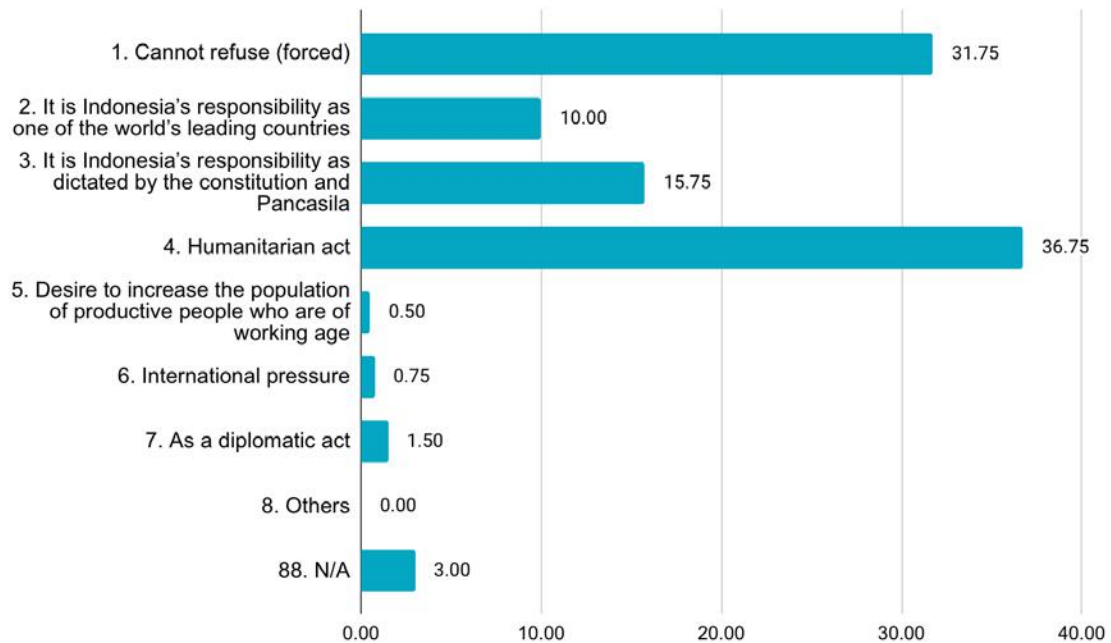


2) Bogor

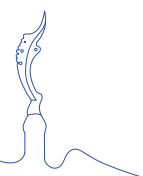
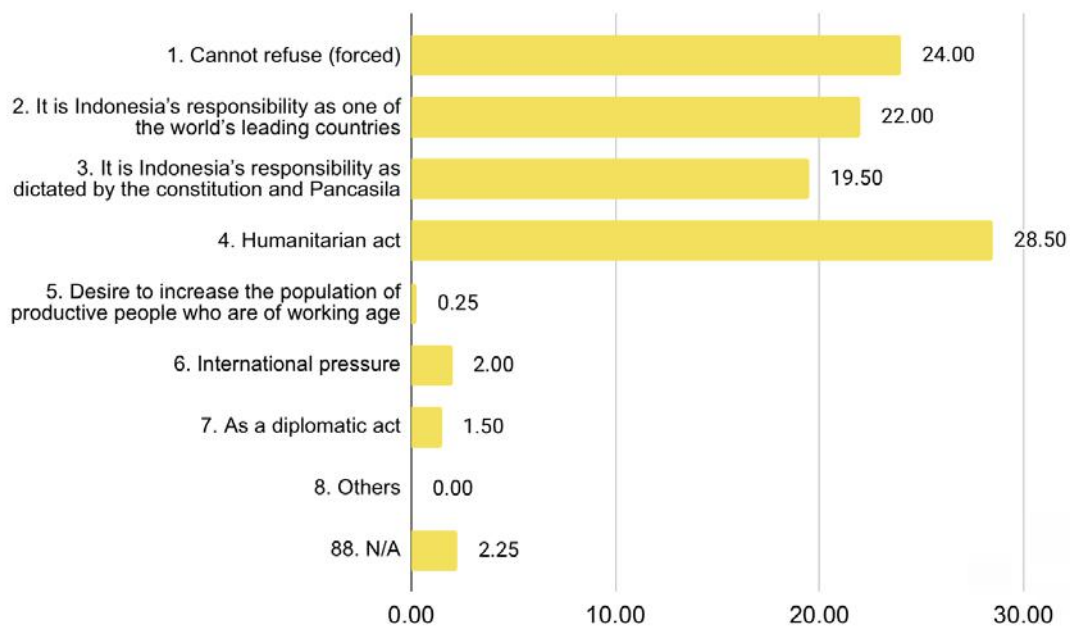


D-4. Why do you think Indonesia allows refugees and asylum seekers to temporarily live in the country while waiting for a resettlement in another country?
 (Respondent may choose more than one answer)

1) Pekanbaru

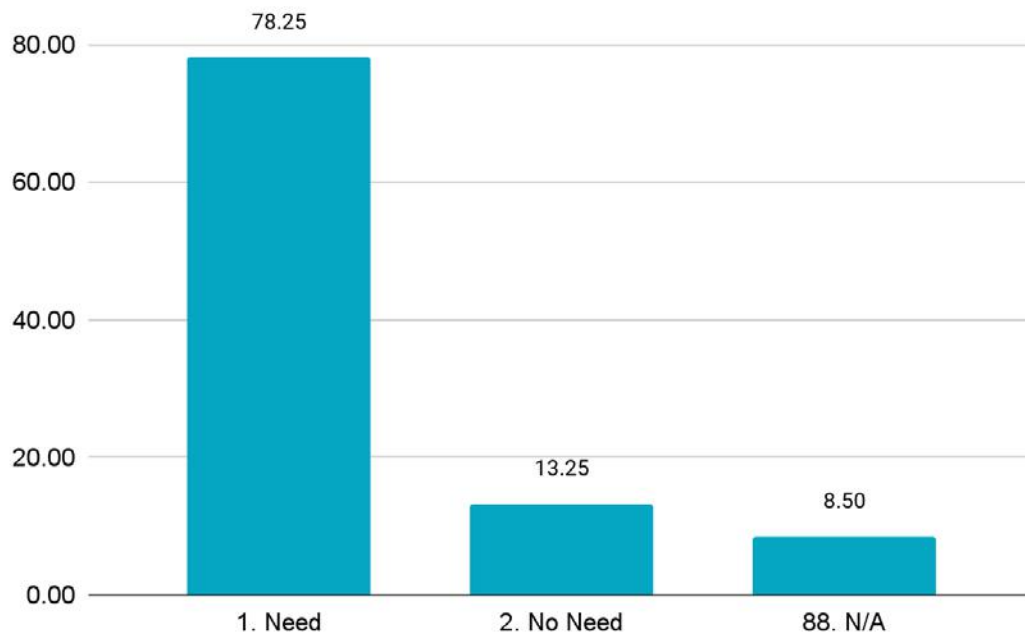


2) Bogor

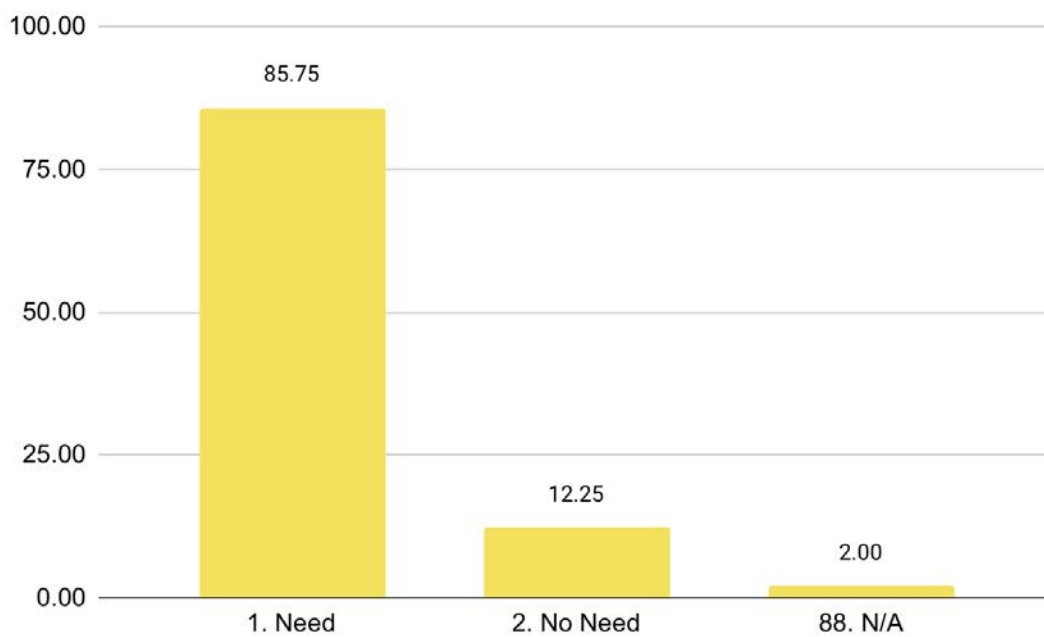


D-5. Do Indonesian citizens and the Government of Indonesia need to protect foreign refugees who come to Indonesia to seek protection?

1) Pekanbaru

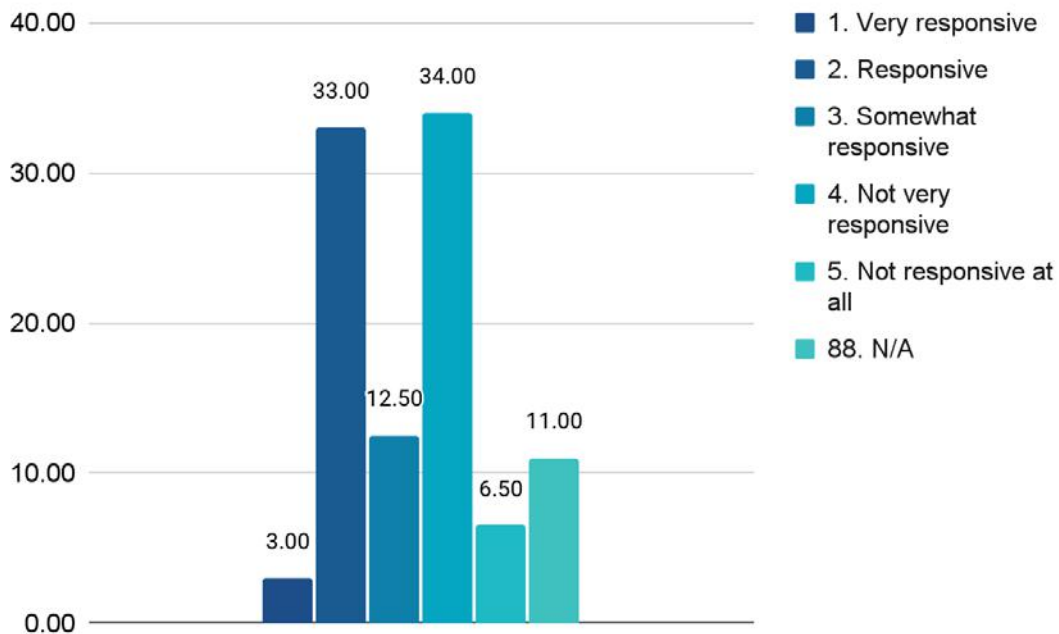


2) Bogor

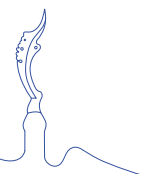
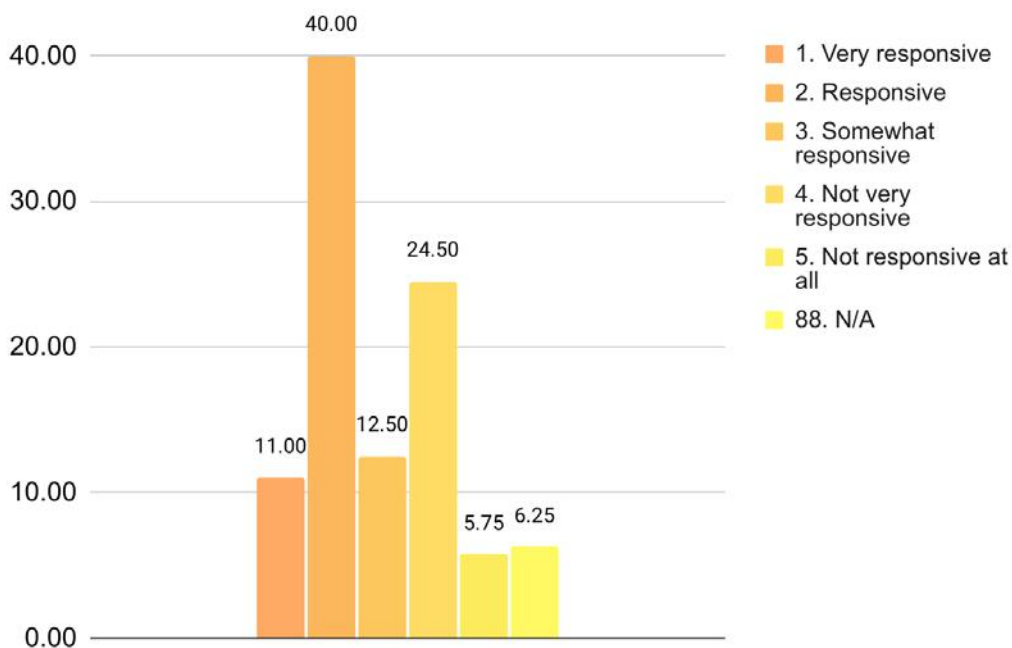


D-7. How responsive is the Government to the existence of foreign refugees who went to Indonesia to seek protection?

1) Pekanbaru



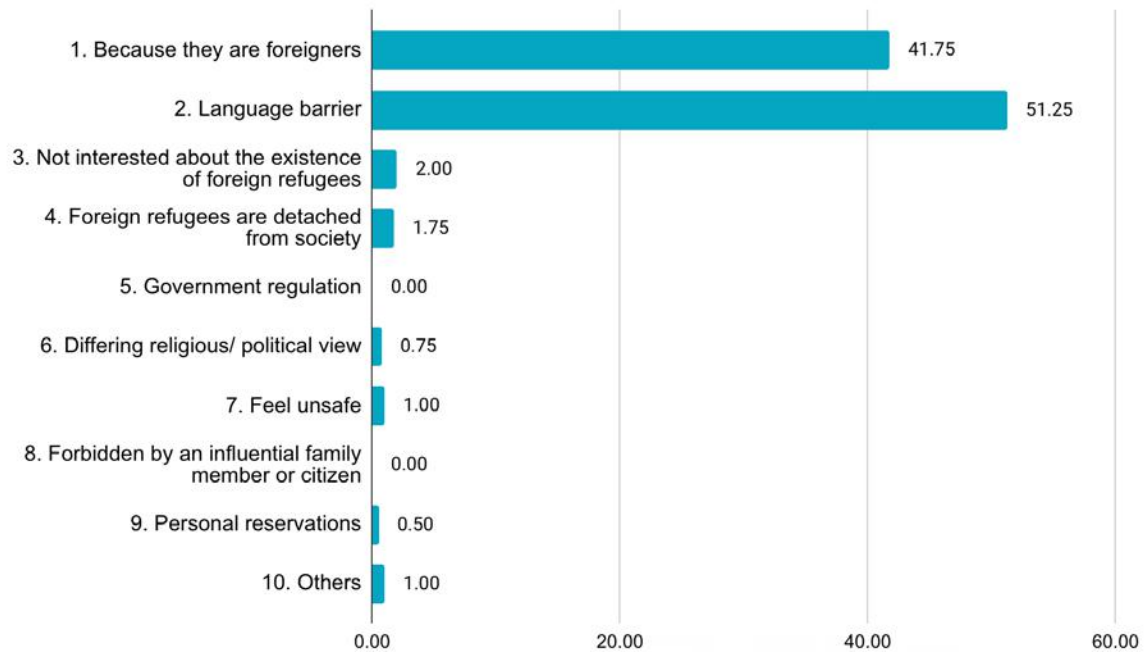
2) Bogor



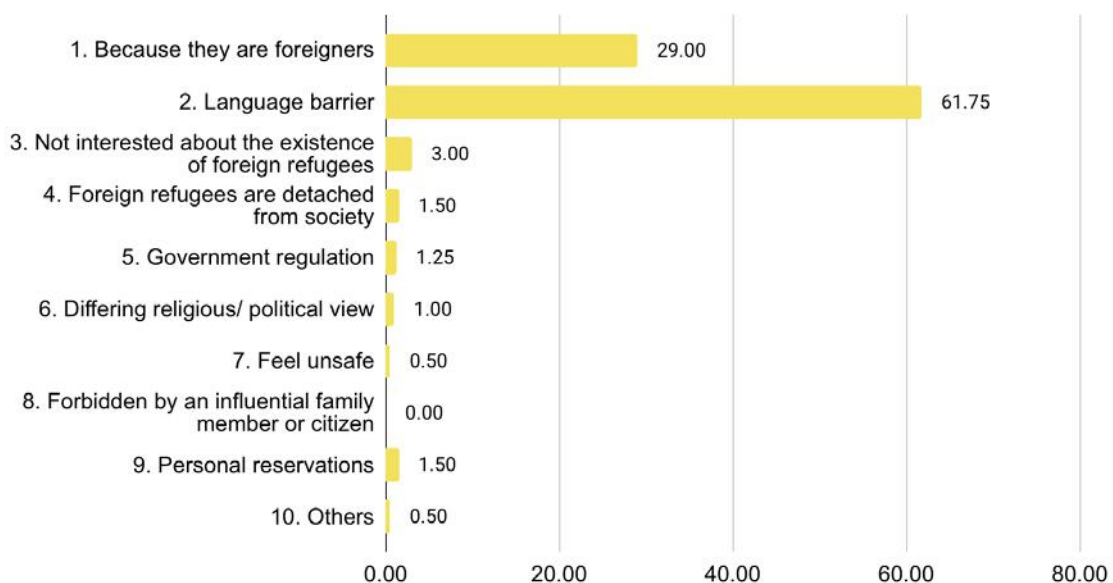
5.2. Social Relationship Between Refugee Communities and the Locals

J-1. What factor could hinder you from socializing with foreign refugees?

1) Pekanbaru

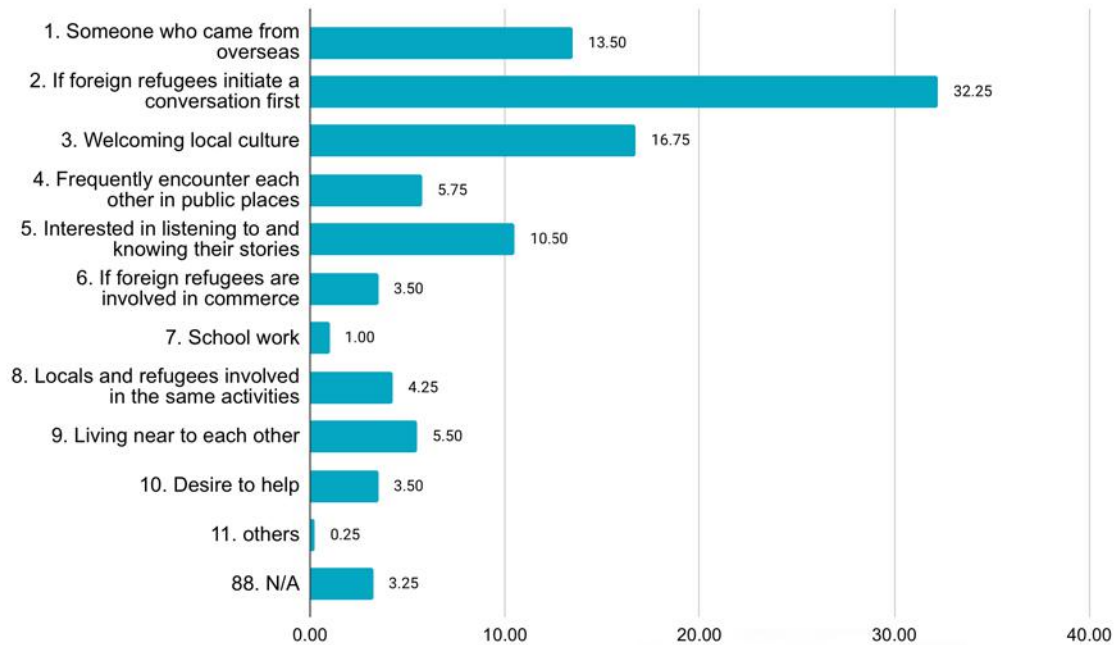


2) Bogor

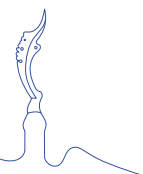
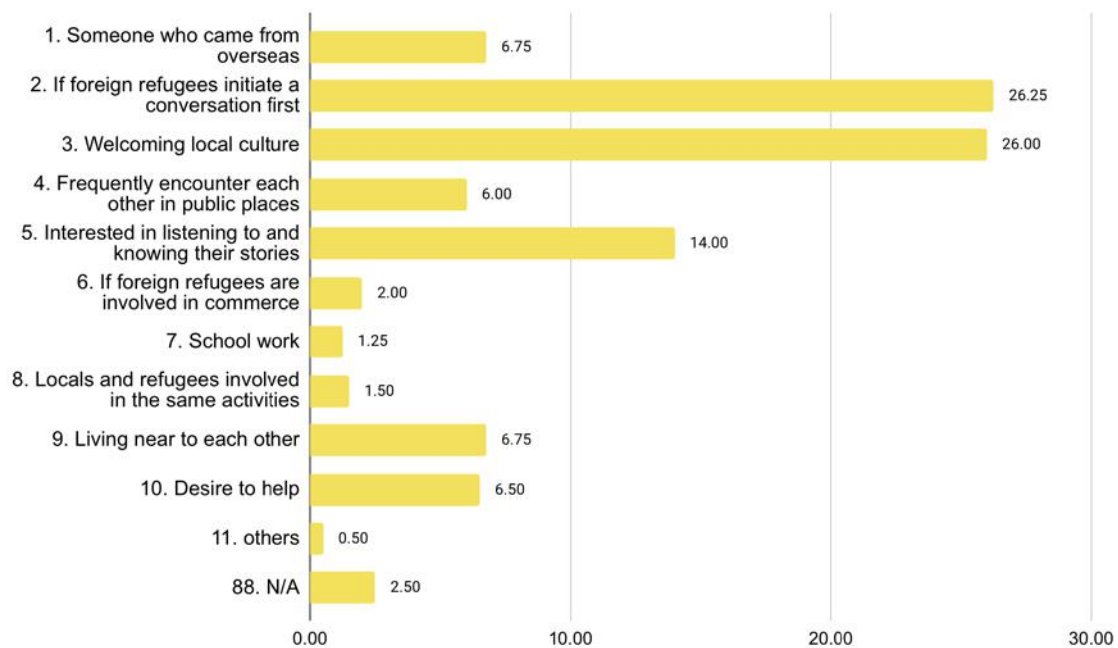


J-2. What factor would encourage you to socialize with foreign refugees?

1) Pekanbaru

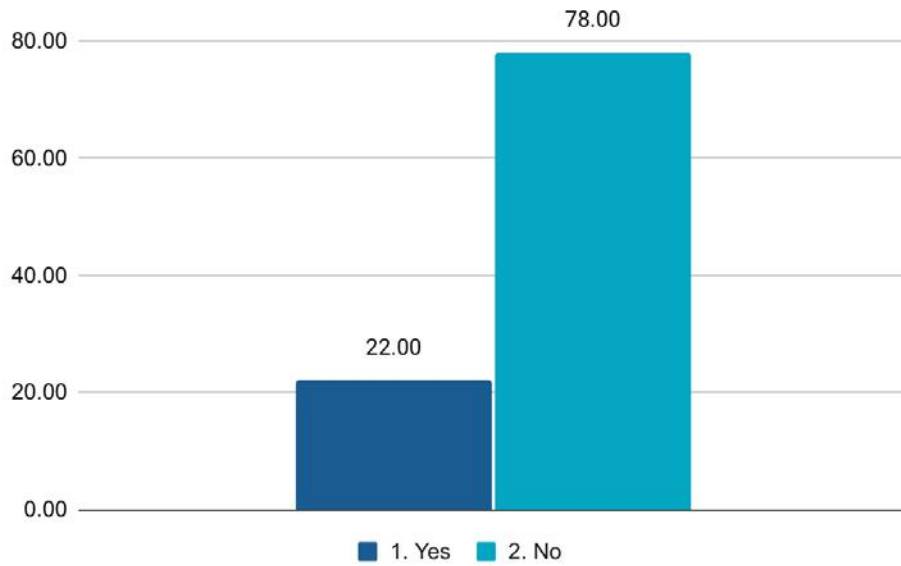


2) Bogor

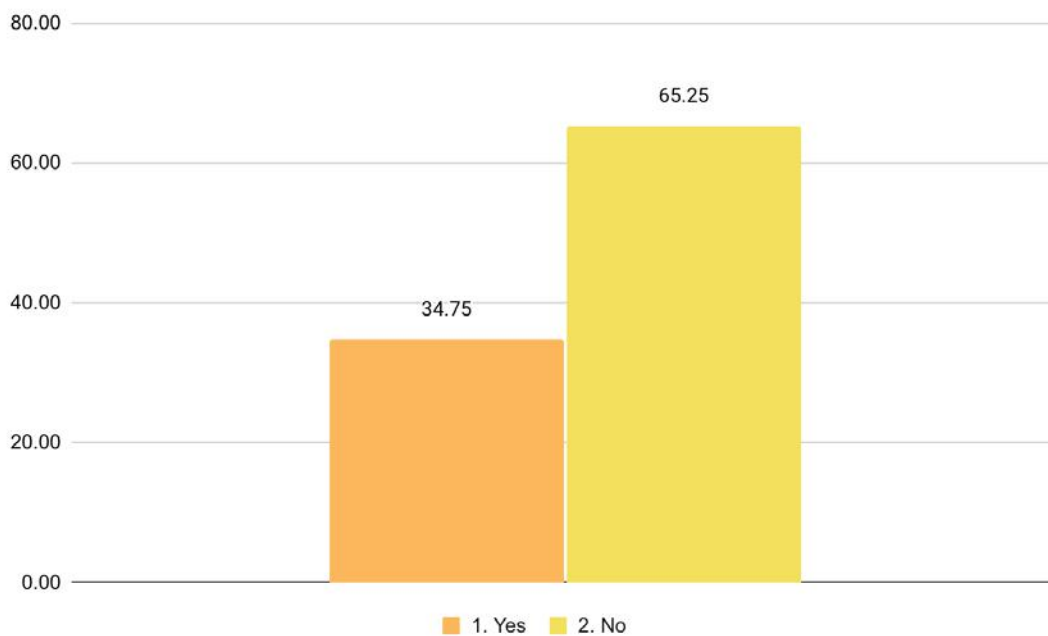


J-3. Do you have a criteria/condition for foreign refugees who are allowed to socialize with you or your family?

1) Pekanbaru

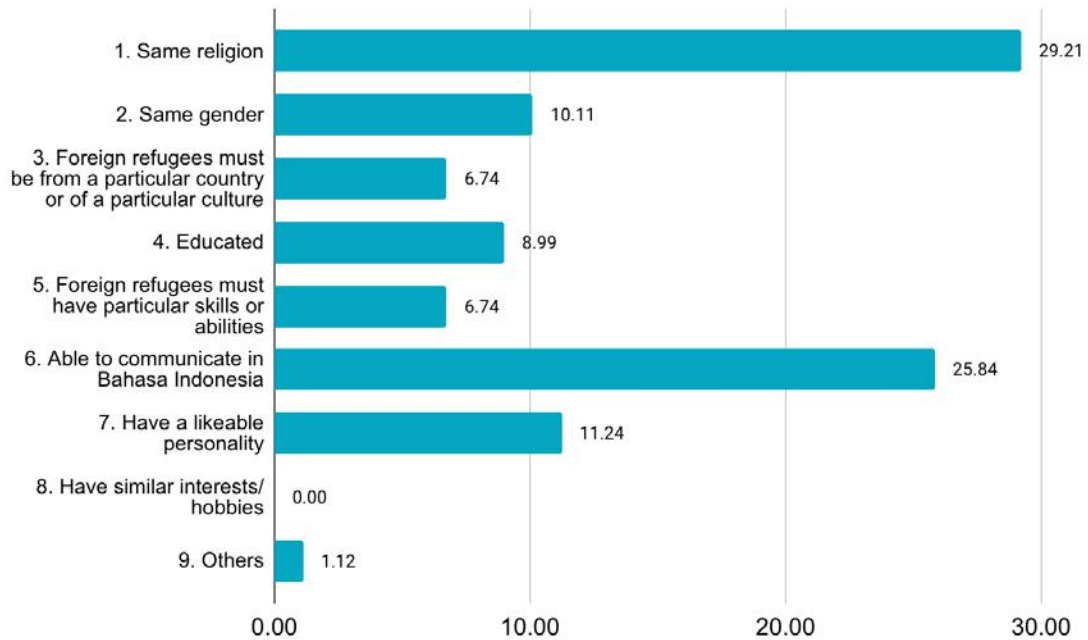


2) Bogor

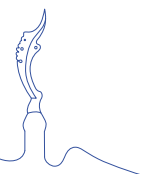
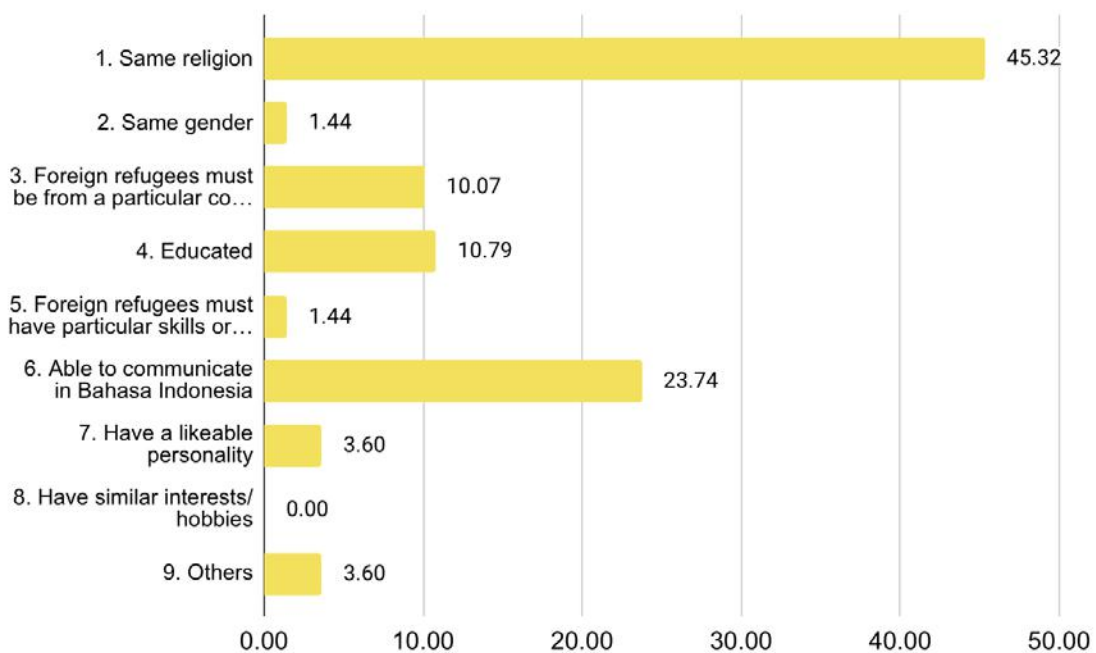


J-4. [For those who do have a criteria] what criteria/conditions do you have for foreign refugees who are allowed to socialize with you or your family?

1) Pekanbaru



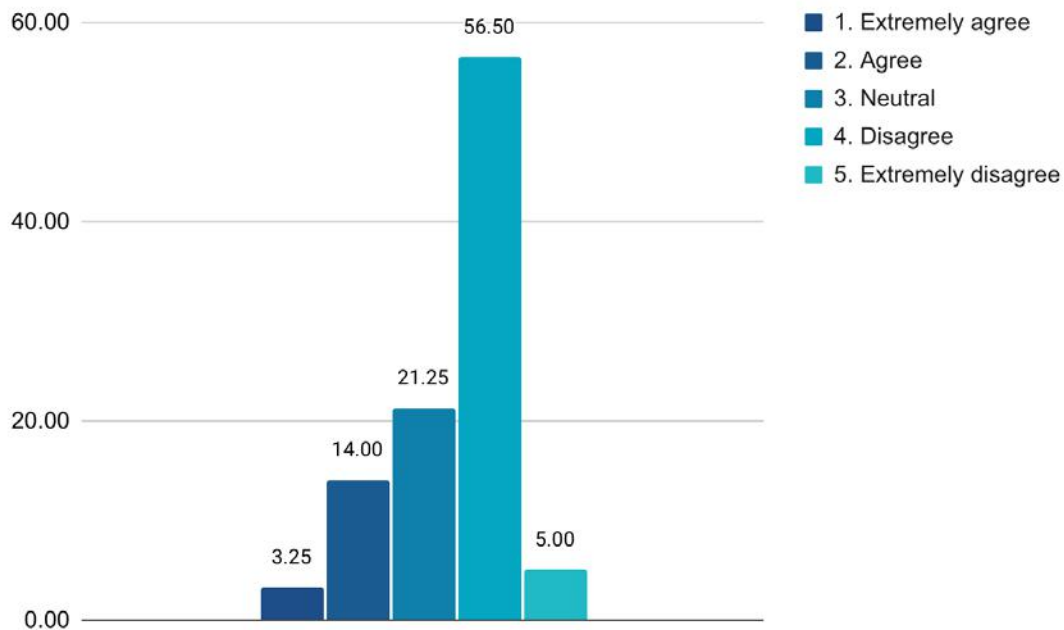
2) Bogor



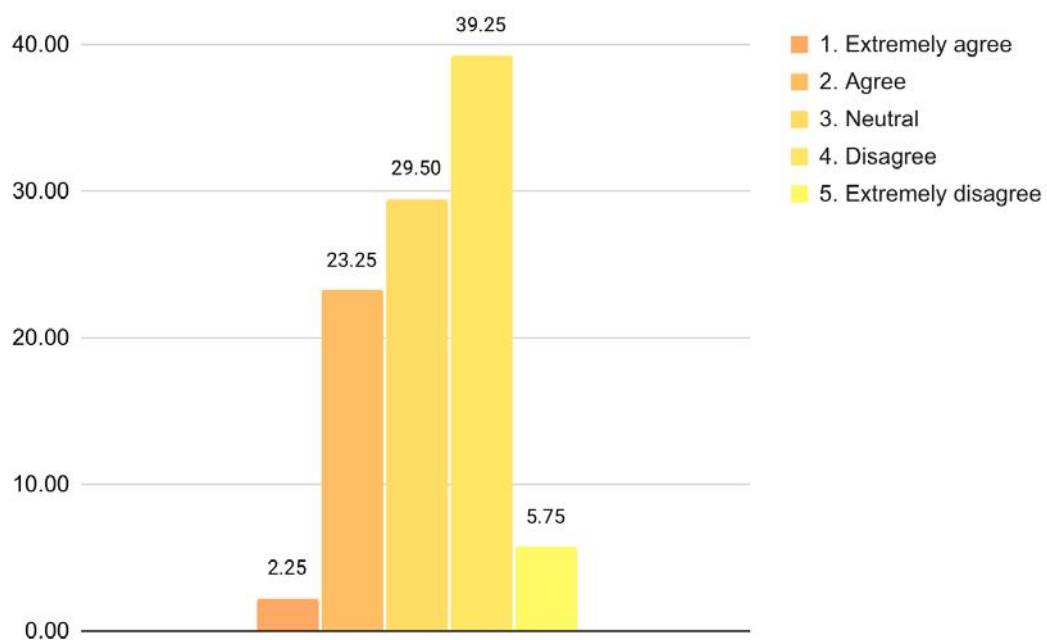
5.3. Integration Possibilities

J-5-1. What is your opinion concerning the initiative to integrate foreign refugees into society and have them be involved in the consensus decision-making process of a neighbourhood/ village association in a particular area?

1) Pekanbaru

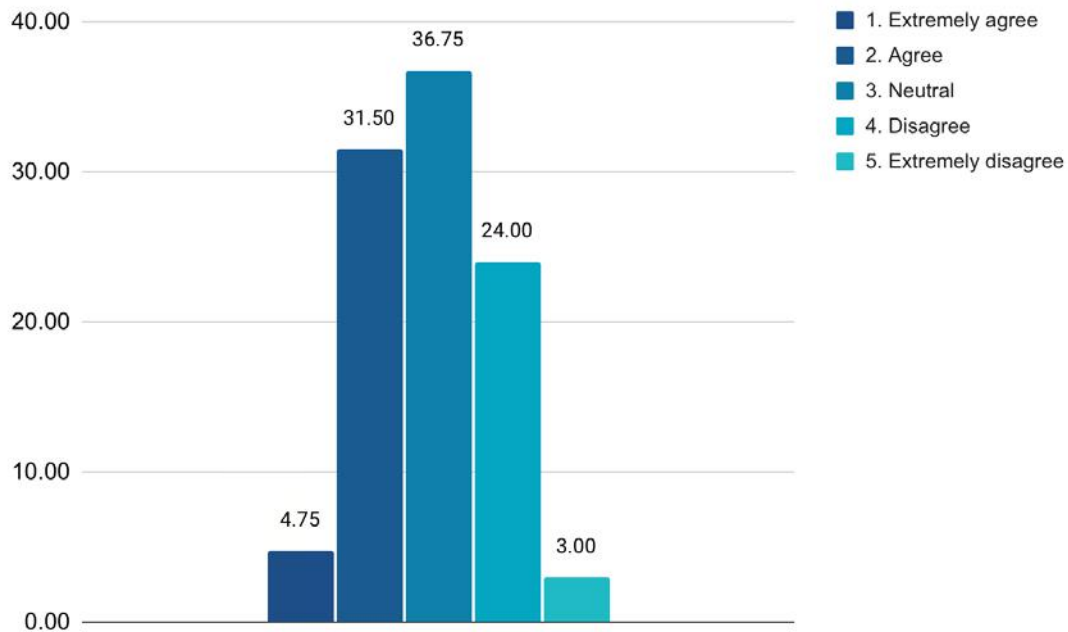


2) Bogor

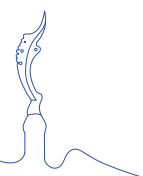
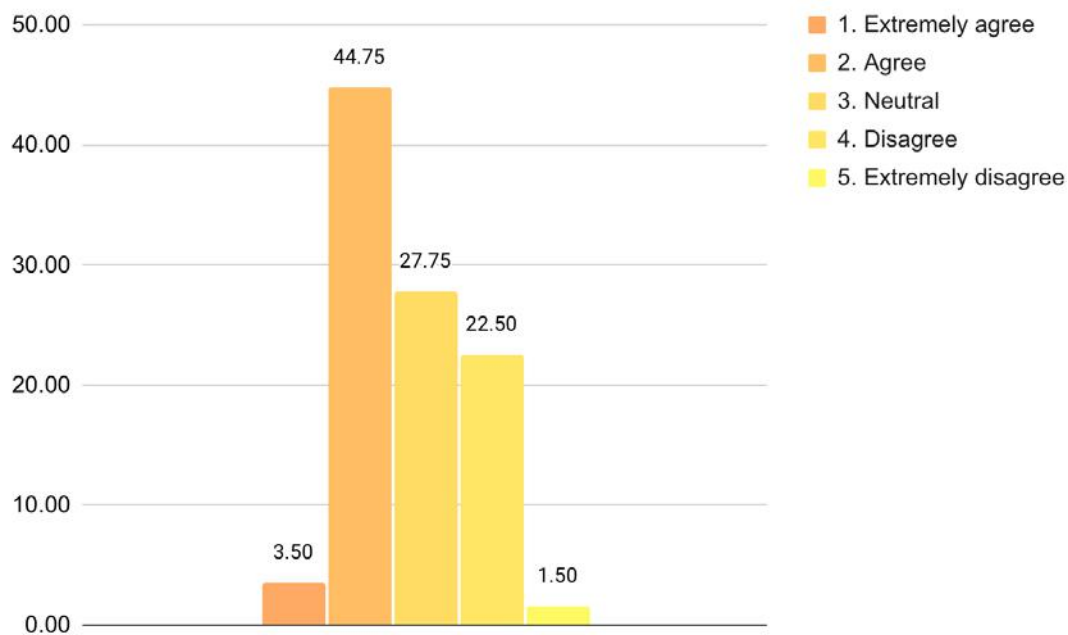


J-5-3. What is your opinion concerning foreign refugees receiving a temporary identification card as a resident, but not an Indonesian National Identity Card (Kartu Tanda Penduduk: KTP)?

1) Pekanbaru

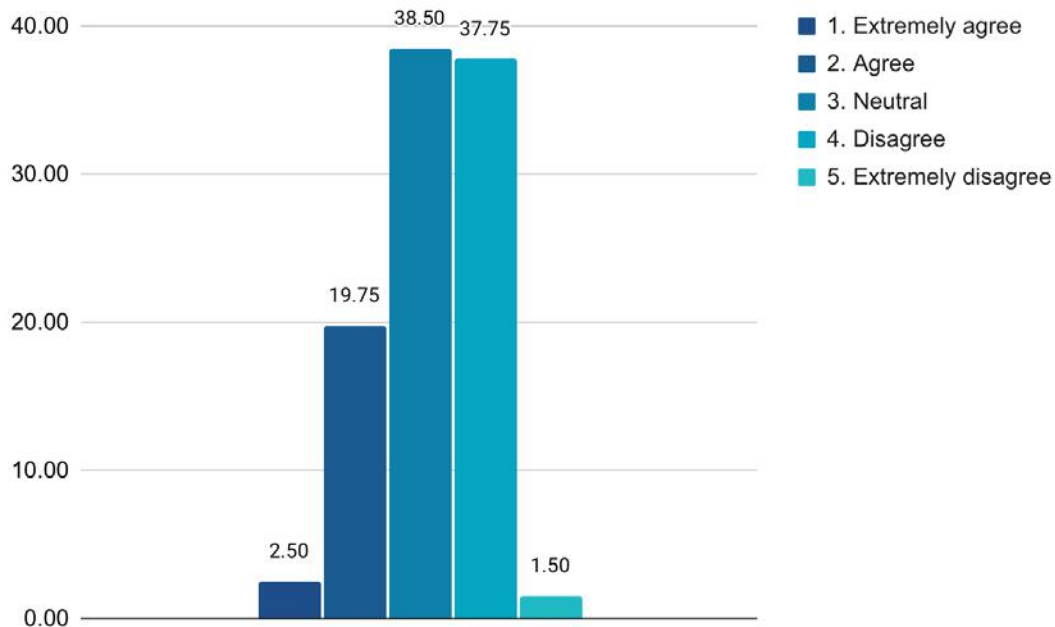


2) Bogor

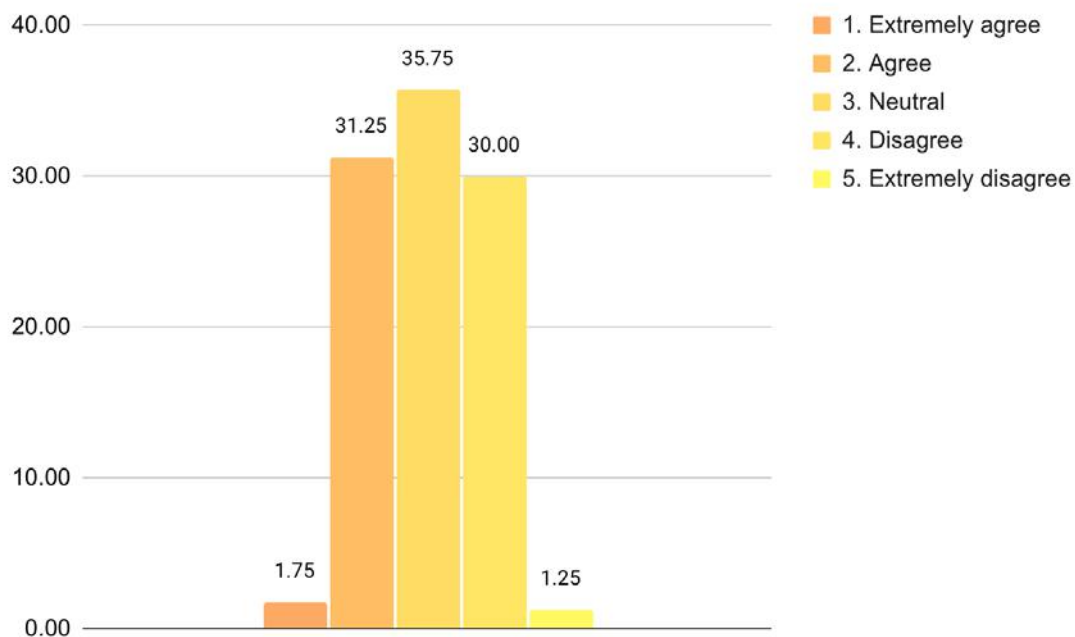


J-5-4. What is your opinion concerning foreign refugees opening bank accounts?

1) Pekanbaru

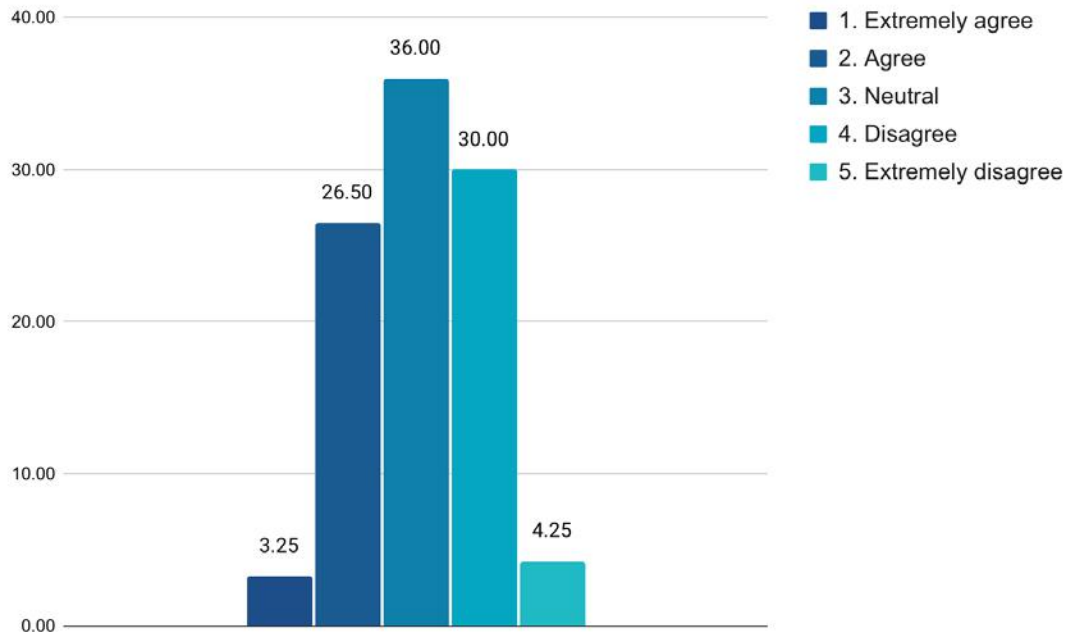


2) Bogor

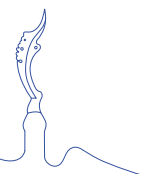
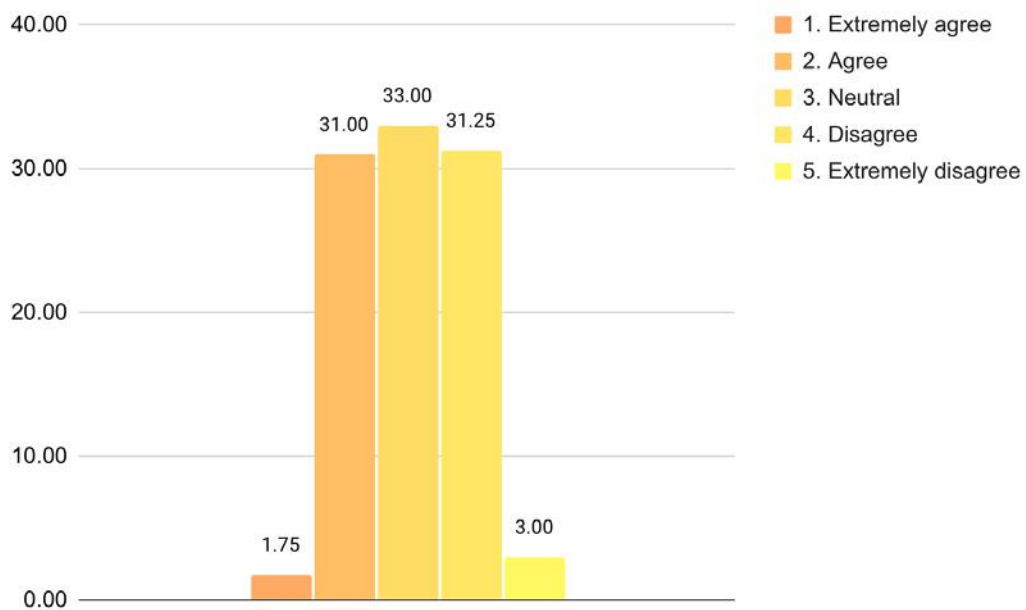


J-5-5. What is your opinion concerning foreign refugees having access to use public facilities for their own purpose; for example, use the neighborhood hall, village hall, public parks, arts building, etc.?

1) Pekanbaru

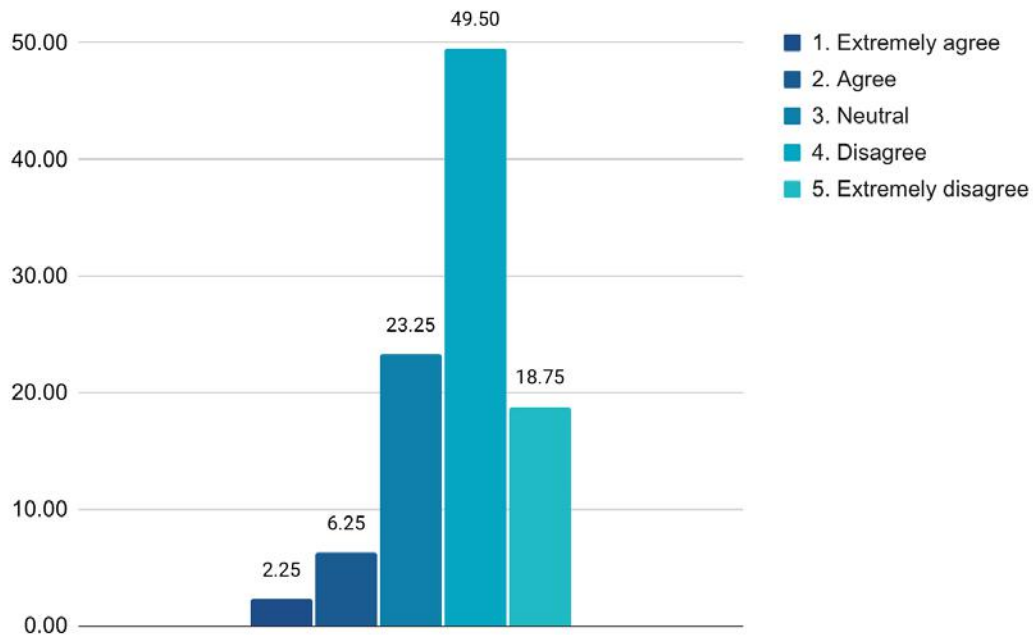


2) Bogor

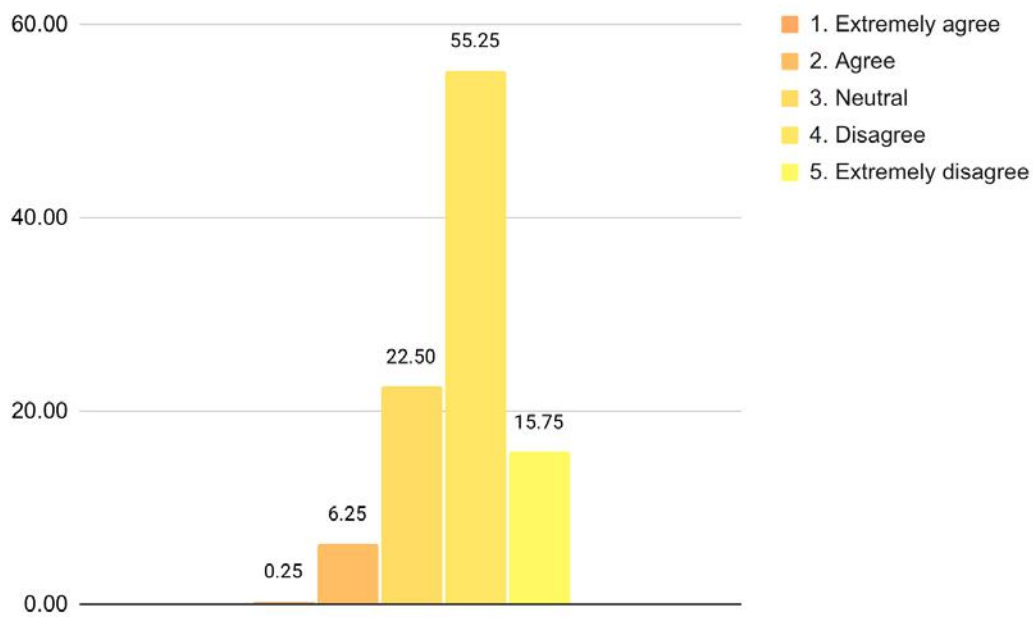


J-5-6. What is your opinion concerning foreign refugees become administrators or sit in the structure of community organizations?

1) Pekanbaru



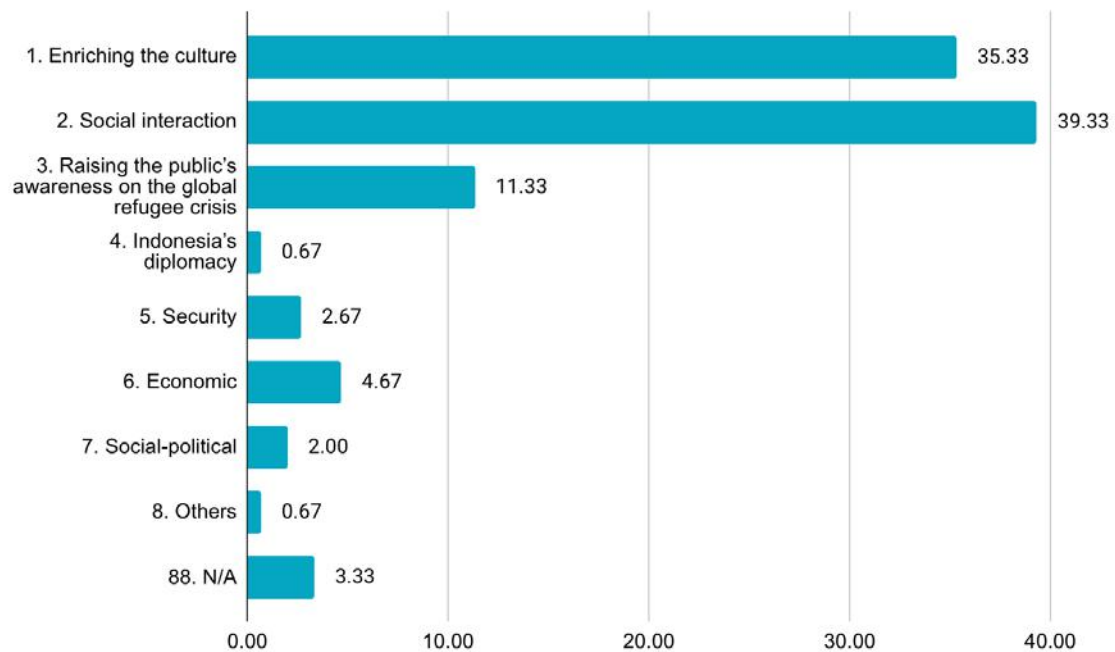
2) Bogor



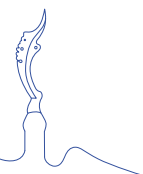
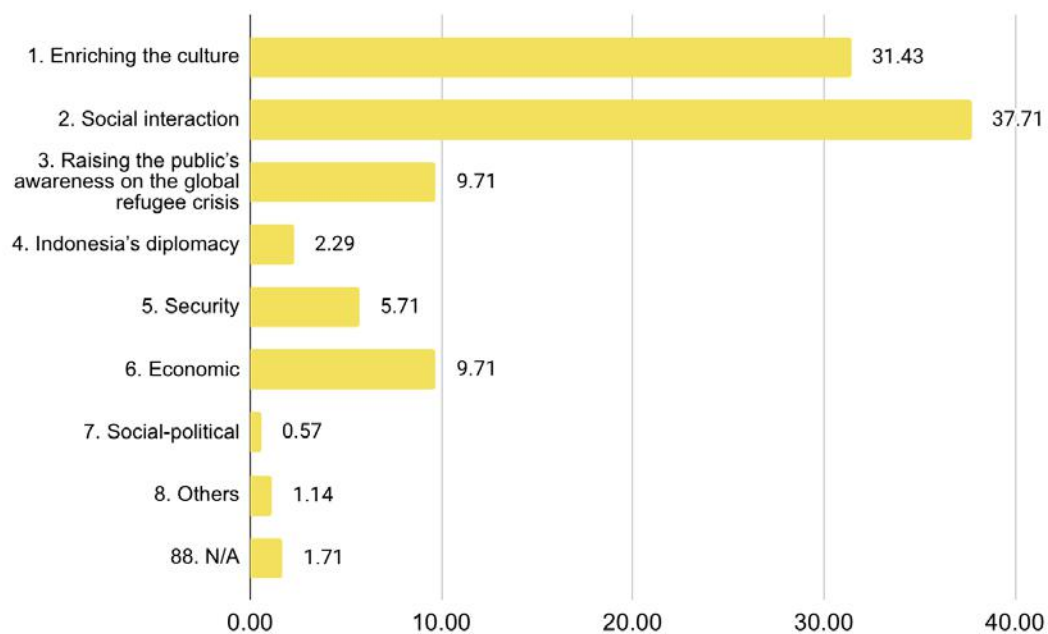
5.4. Local Community Resilience & Solidarity

K-17. In your opinion, what positive impact does the presence of refugees in a particular environment have?

1) Pekanbaru

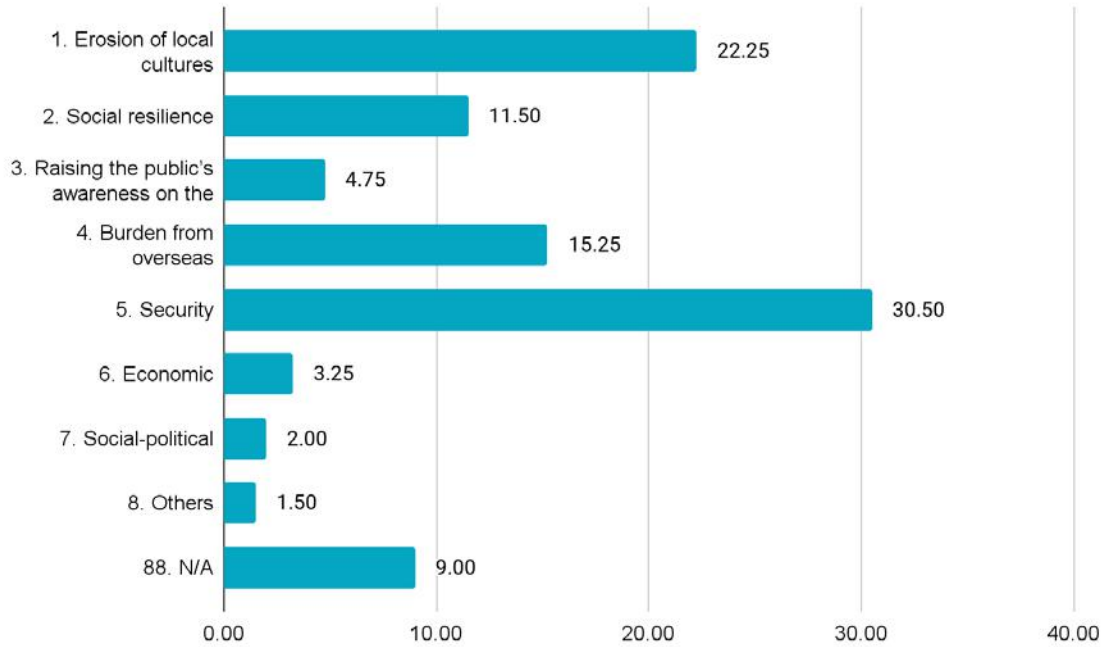


2) Bogor

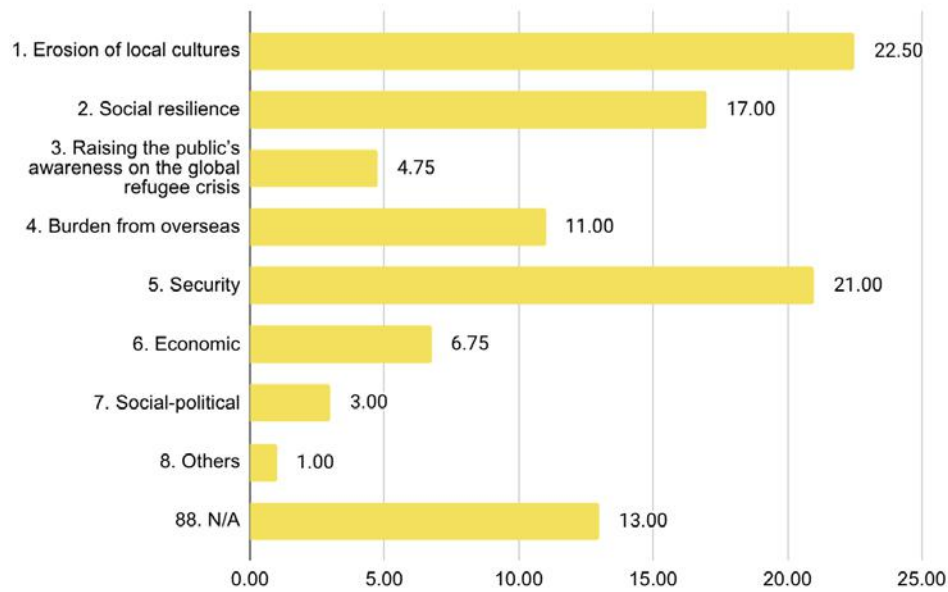


K-18. In your opinion, what negative impact does the presence of refugees in a particular environment have?

1) Pekanbaru

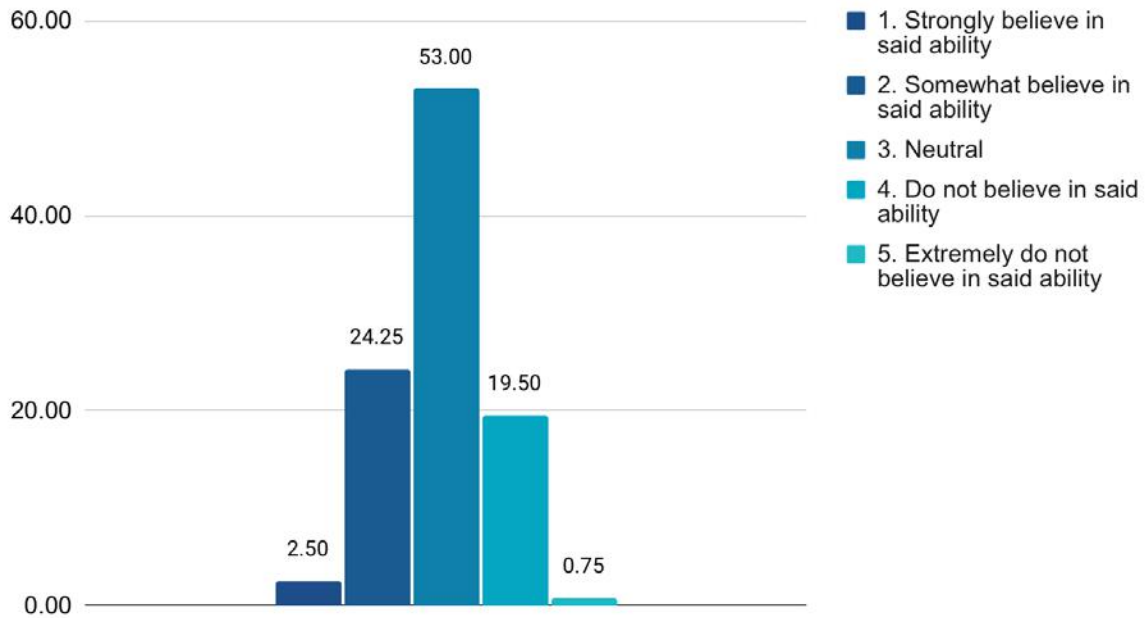


2) Bogor

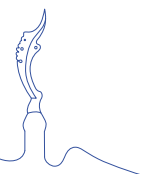
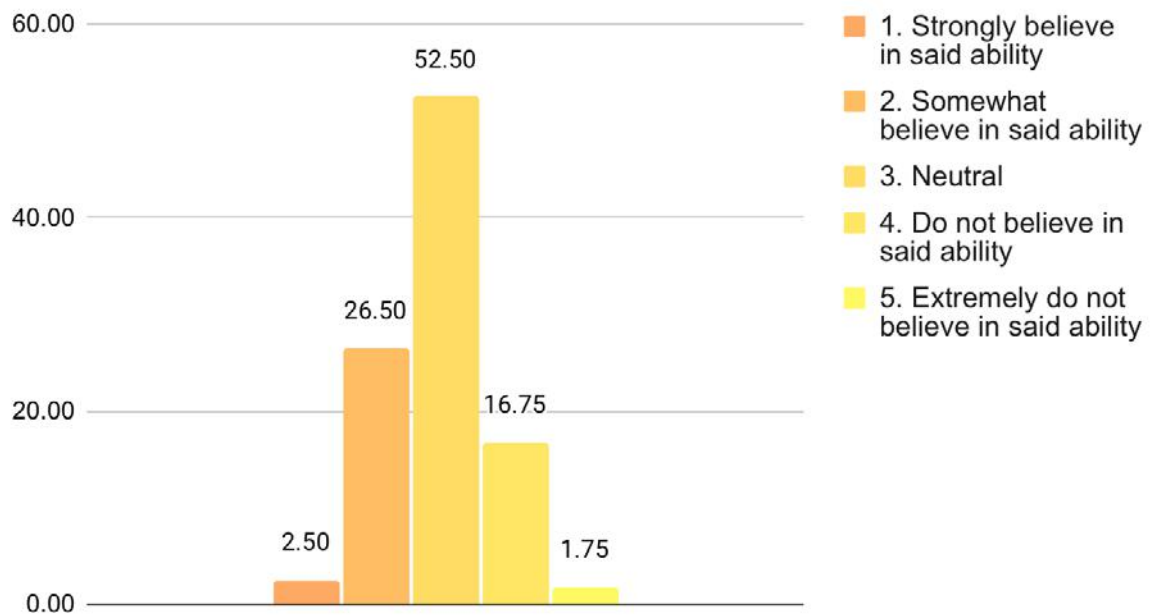


M-1. How much do you believe in the ability of the community to accept and live peacefully with foreign refugees?

1) Pekanbaru

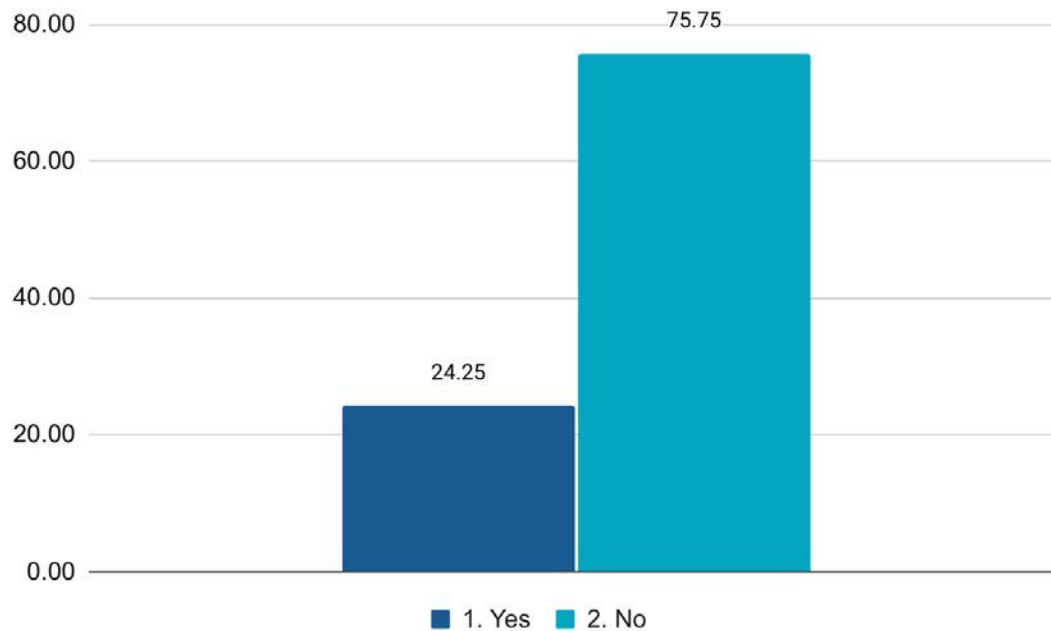


2) Bogor

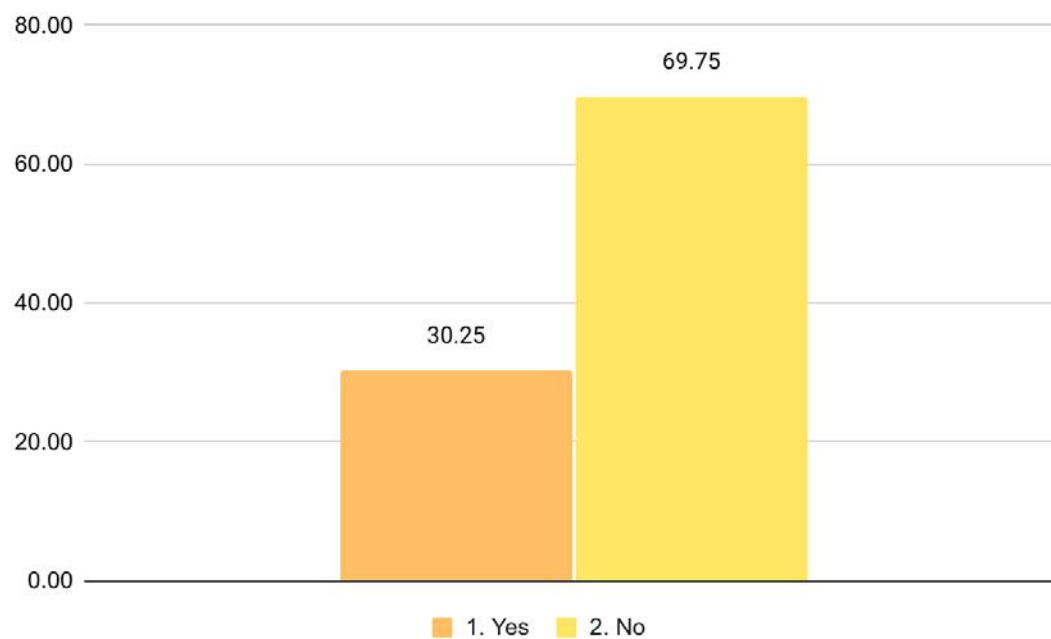


N-1. Have you ever imagined Indonesia at war and its citizens seeking refuge because of it?

1) Pekanbaru



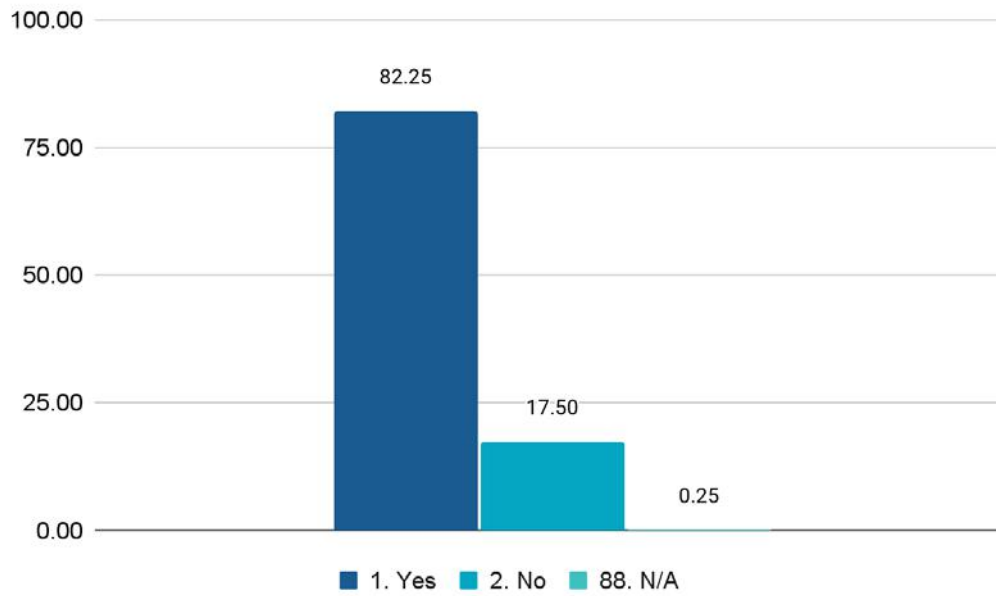
2) Bogor



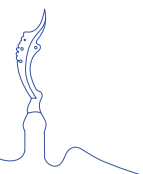
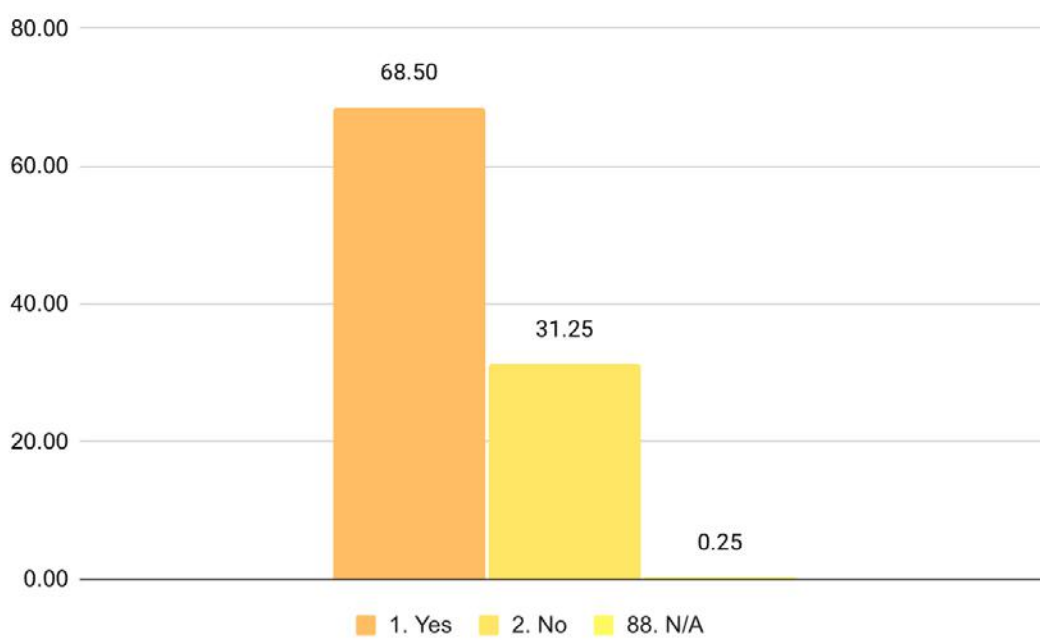
5.5. Community Activities

S-1. Are you active in community activities?

1) Pekanbaru

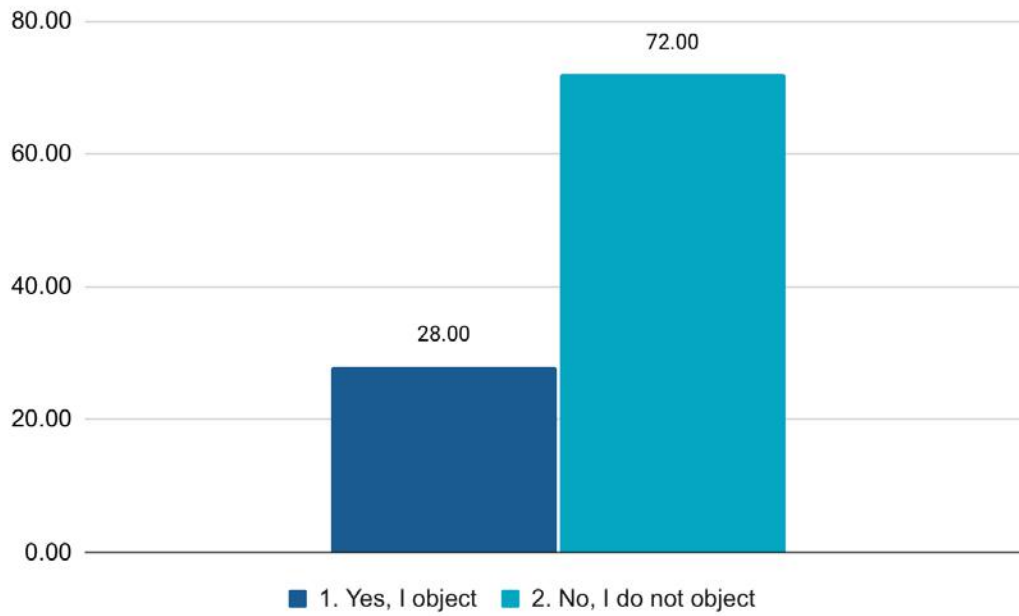


2) Bogor

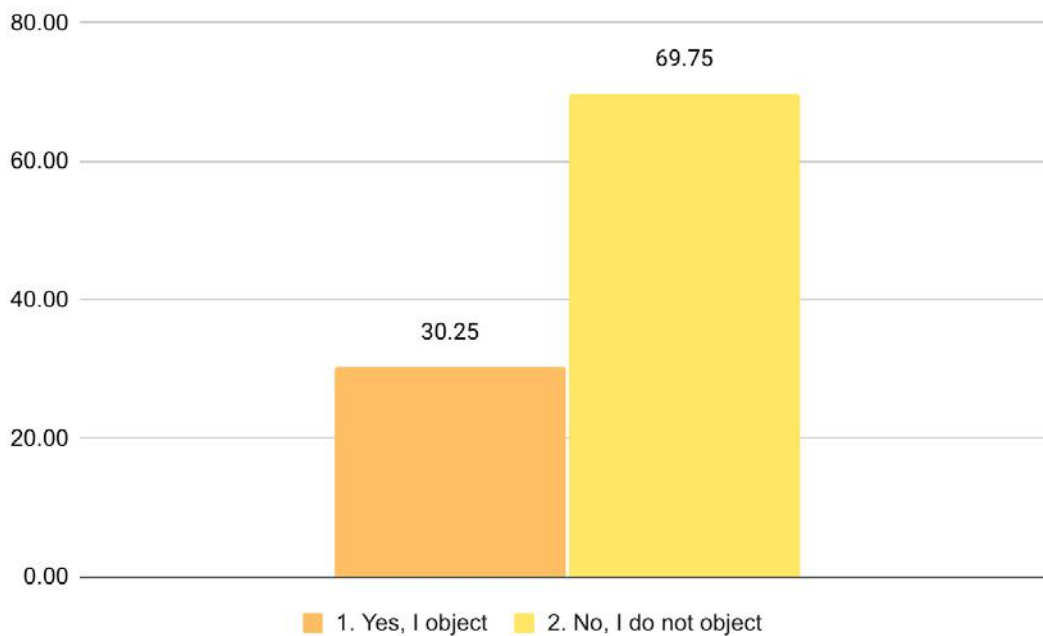


T-1. Do you object or not foreign refugees and their families being involved in community activities?

1) Pekanbaru

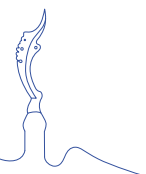


2) Bogor



5.6. Refugees' Access to Livelihood

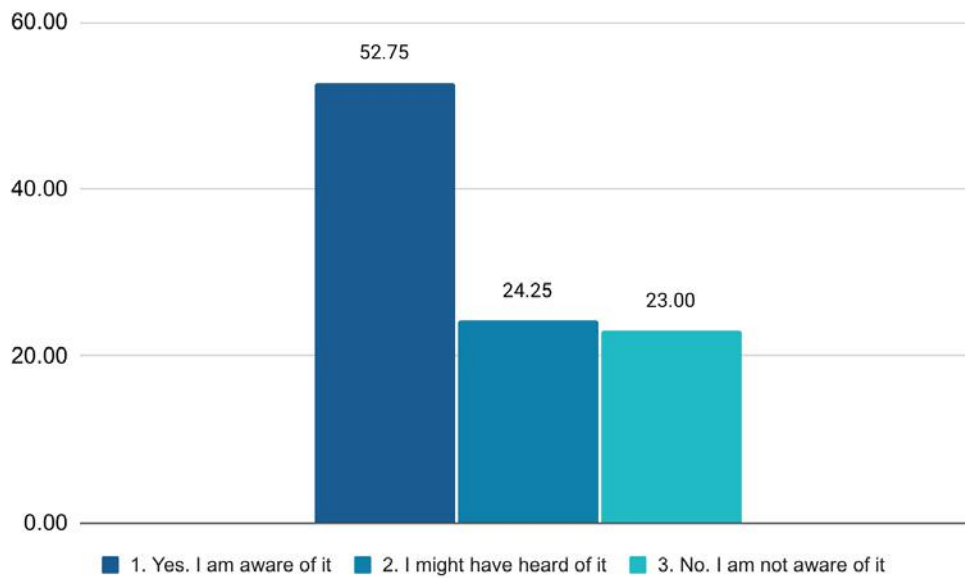
Introduction: In their efforts to reach their destination country, foreign refugees in Indonesia have been trapped in a prolonged transit situation, ranging from three years to infinity. Status as foreign refugees and asylum seekers makes them lose the rights to fulfill basic human needs such as earning a living, education, and health.



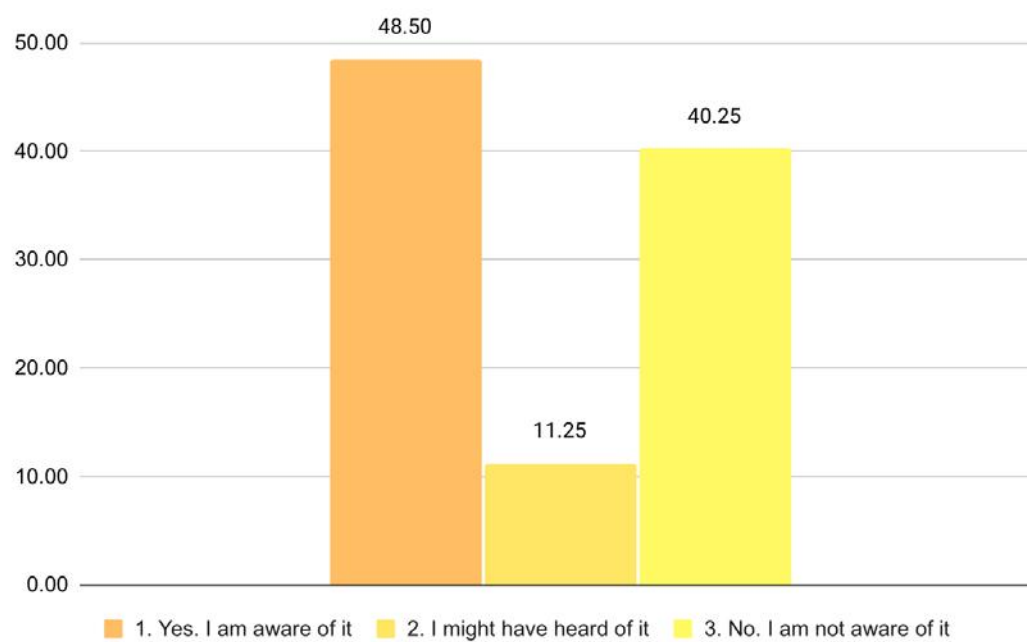
Rights of Refugee Children

U-1. Are you aware that children can also seek refuge?

1) Pekanbaru

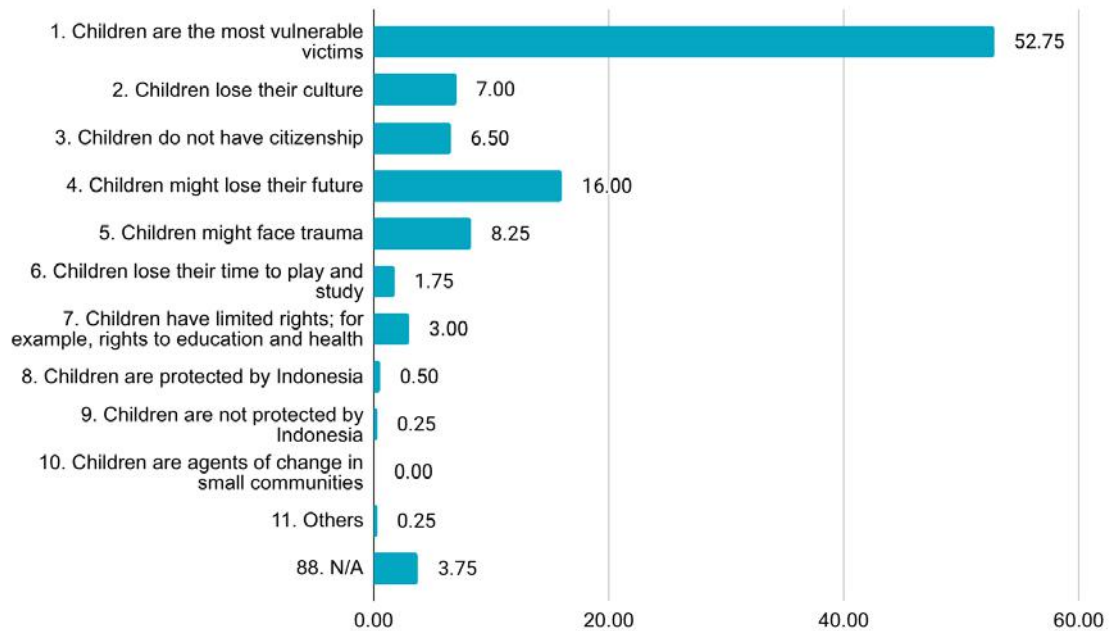


2) Bogor

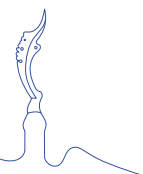
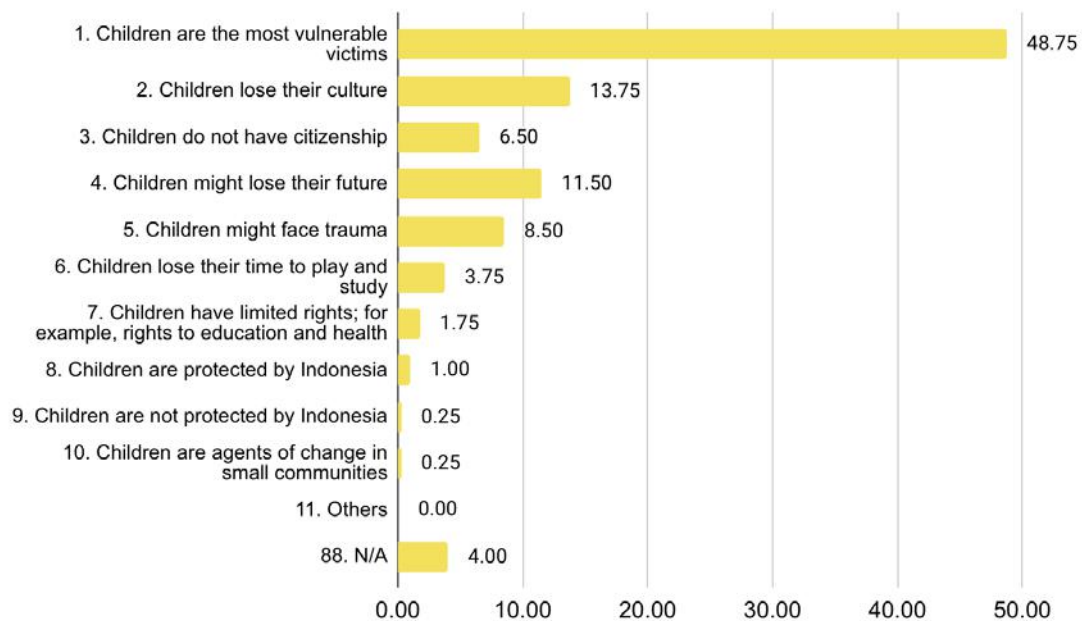


U-2. What are your views regarding refugee children?

1) Pekanbaru

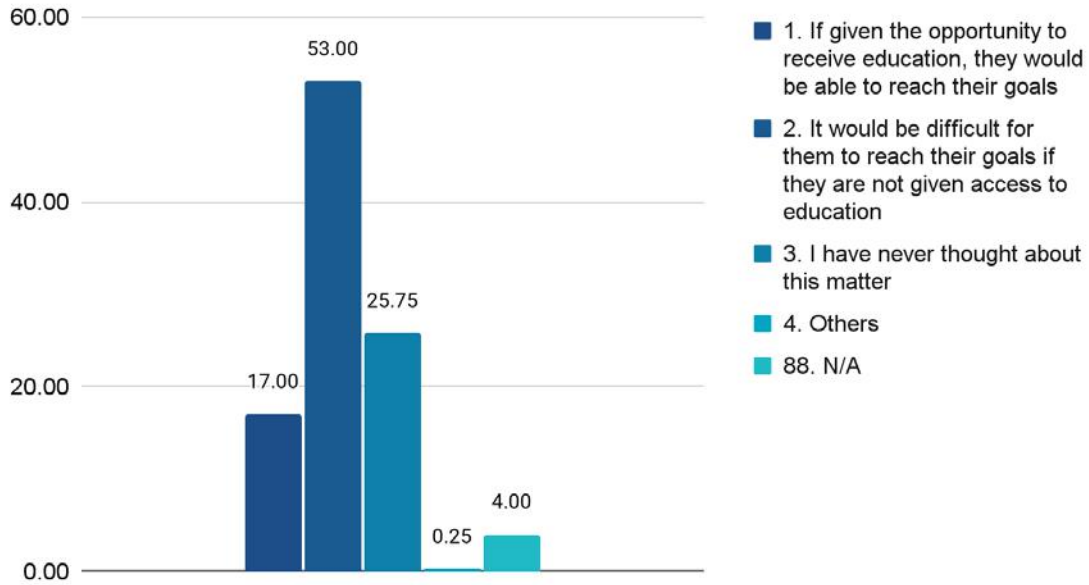


2) Bogor

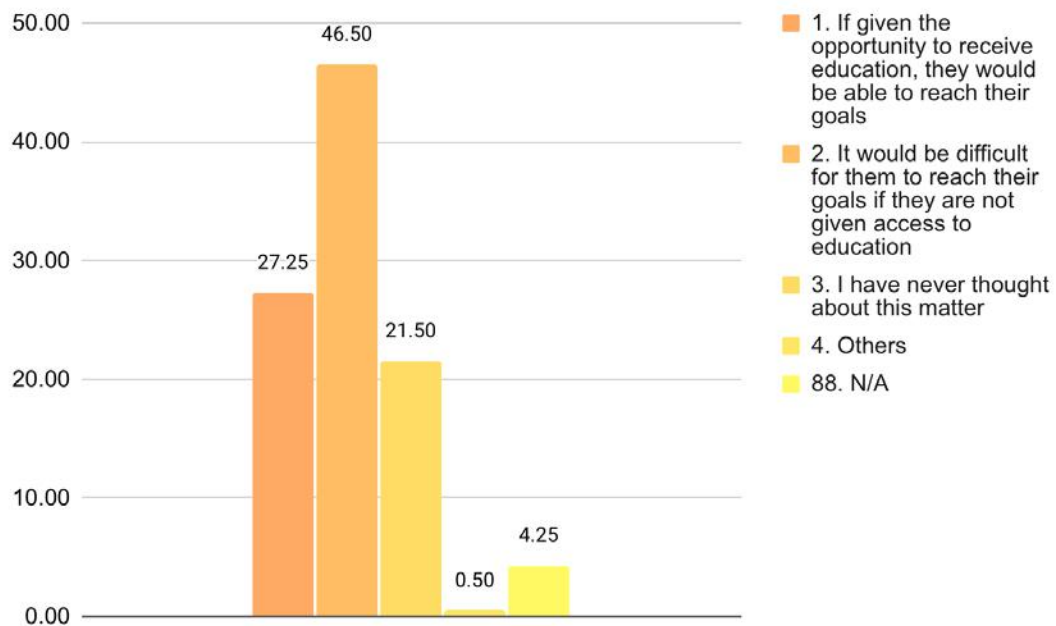


U-3. What do you think are the futures of refugee children and youth?

1) Pekanbaru

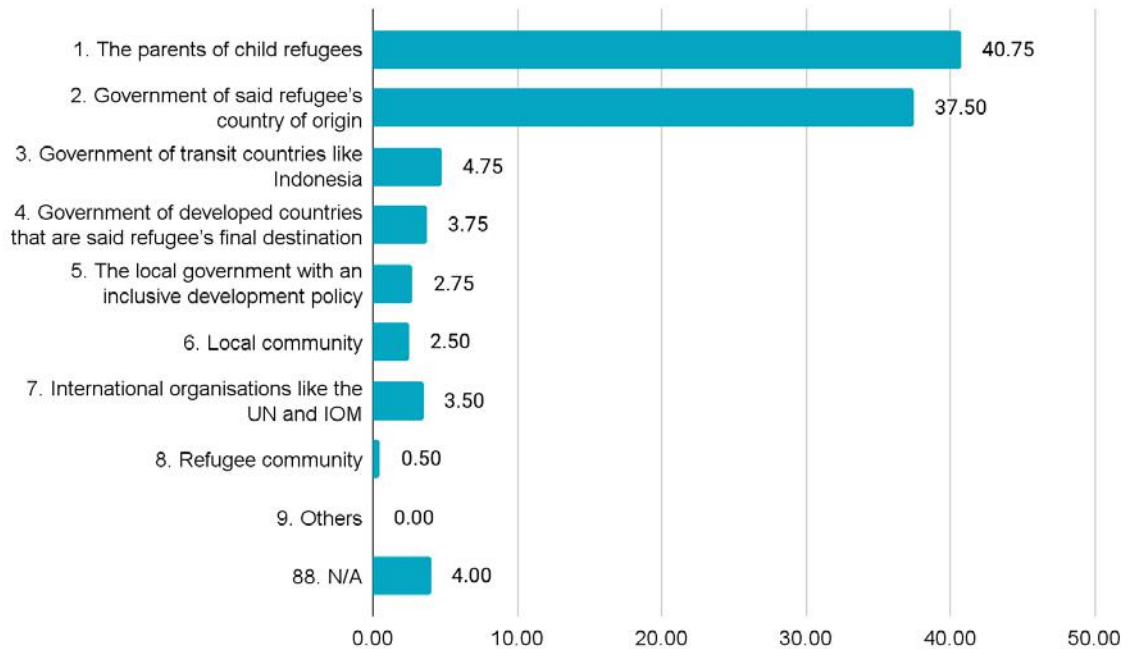


2) Bogor

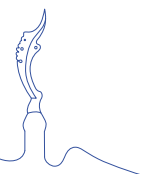
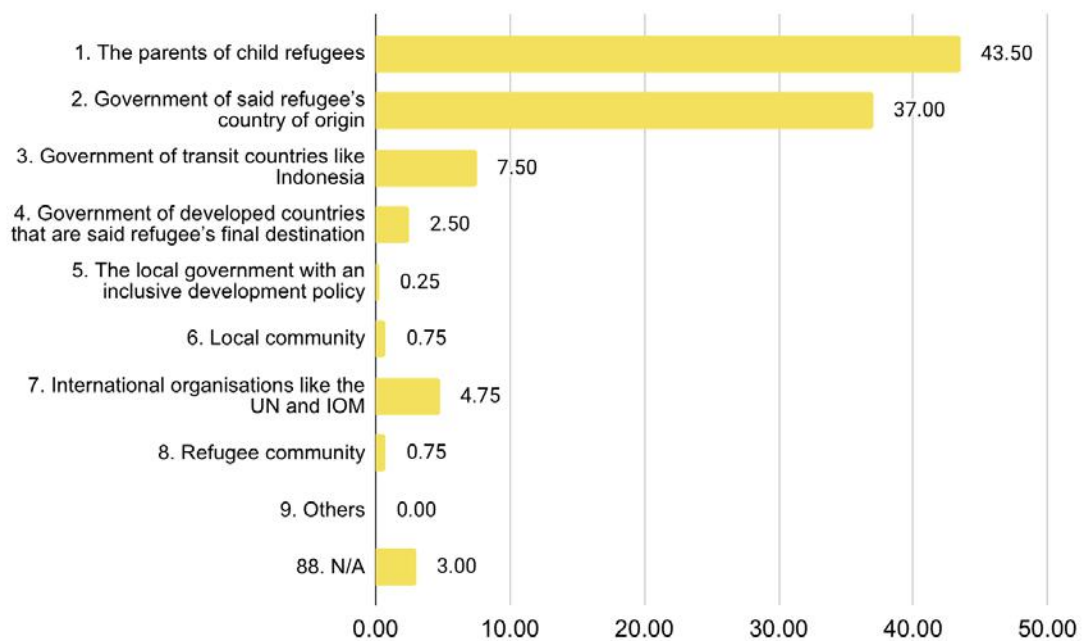


U-4. Who do you think should be most responsible for refugee children?

1) Pekanbaru

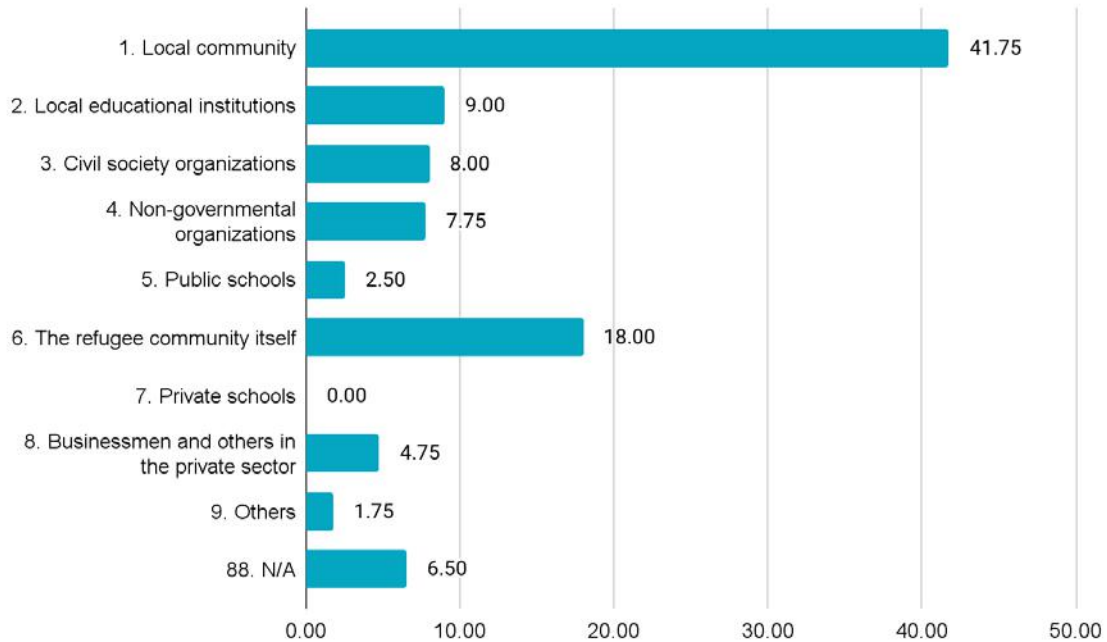


2) Bogor

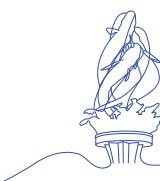
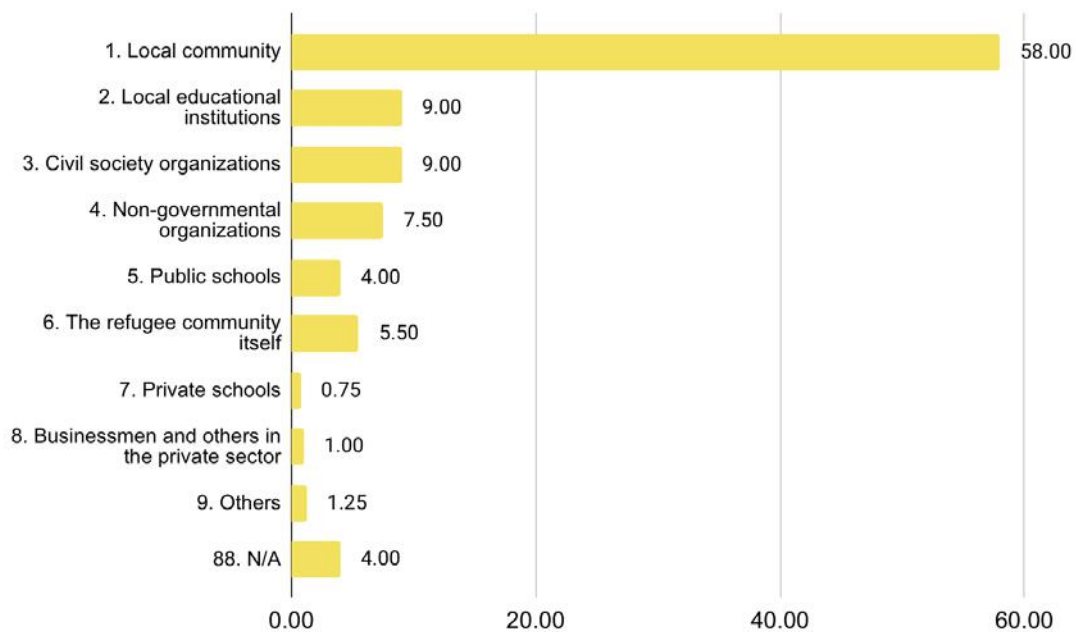


U-5. Who else do you think should be responsible for refugee children?

1) Pekanbaru

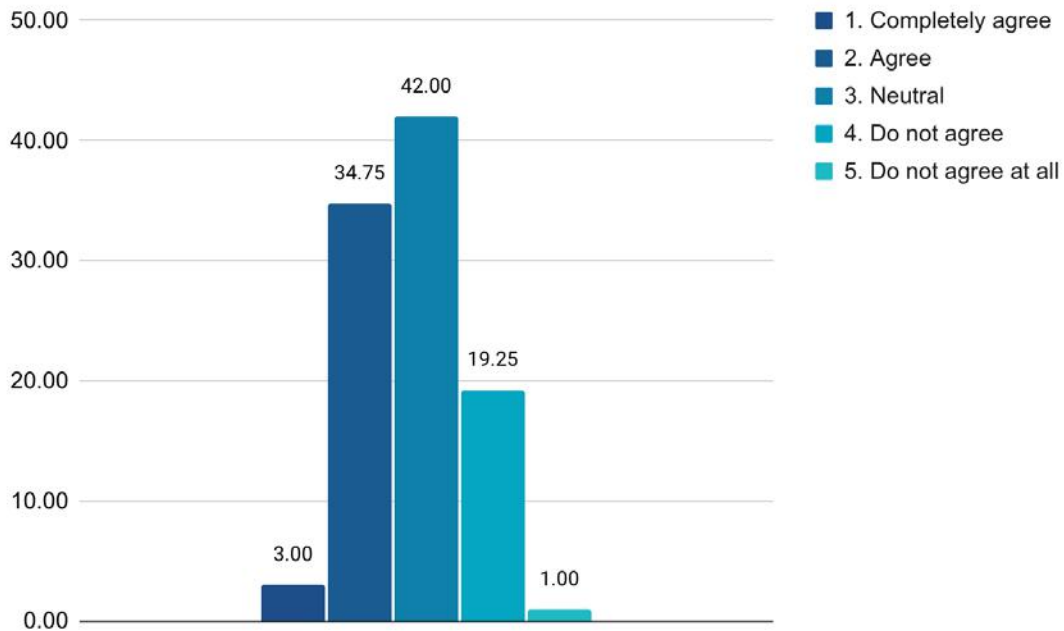


2) Bogor

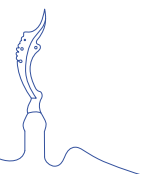
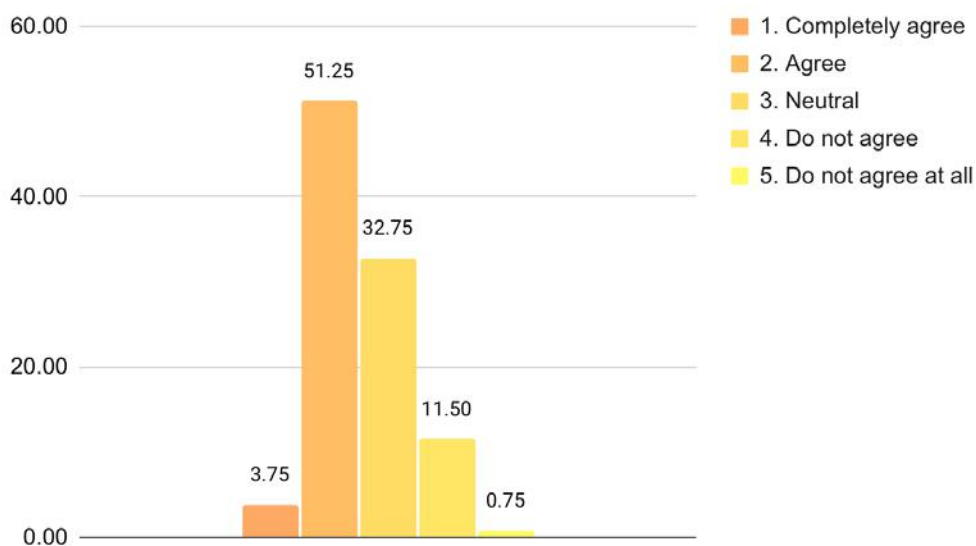


V-1-1. Do you agree with the idea of allowing refugee children to enroll in public schools?

1) Pekanbaru

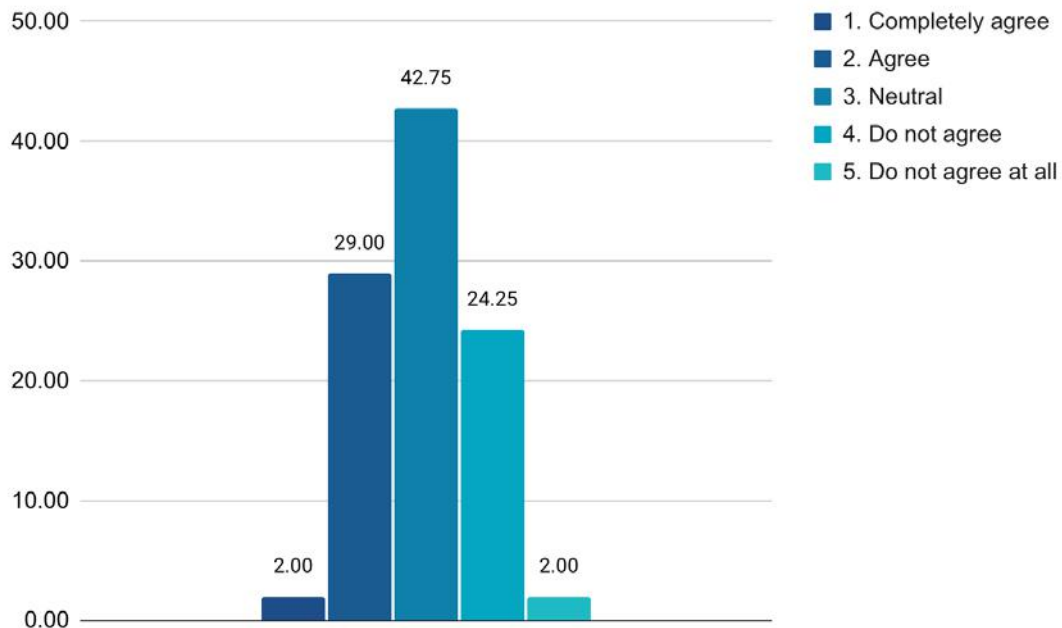


2) Bogor

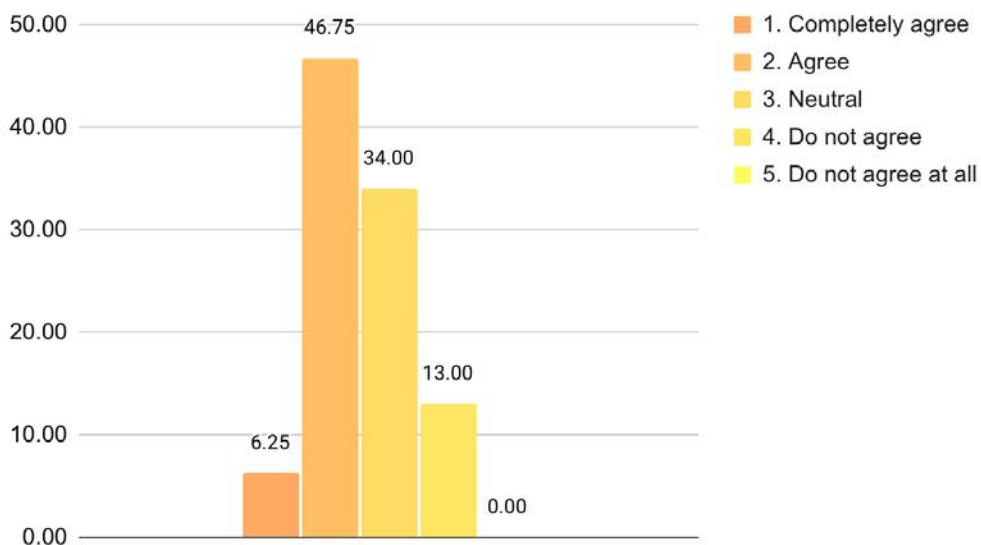


V-1-2. Do you agree with the idea of allowing refugee children and youth to enroll in either a public or private school and giving them school operational assistance, identification number, and certificate upon graduation?

1) Pekanbaru

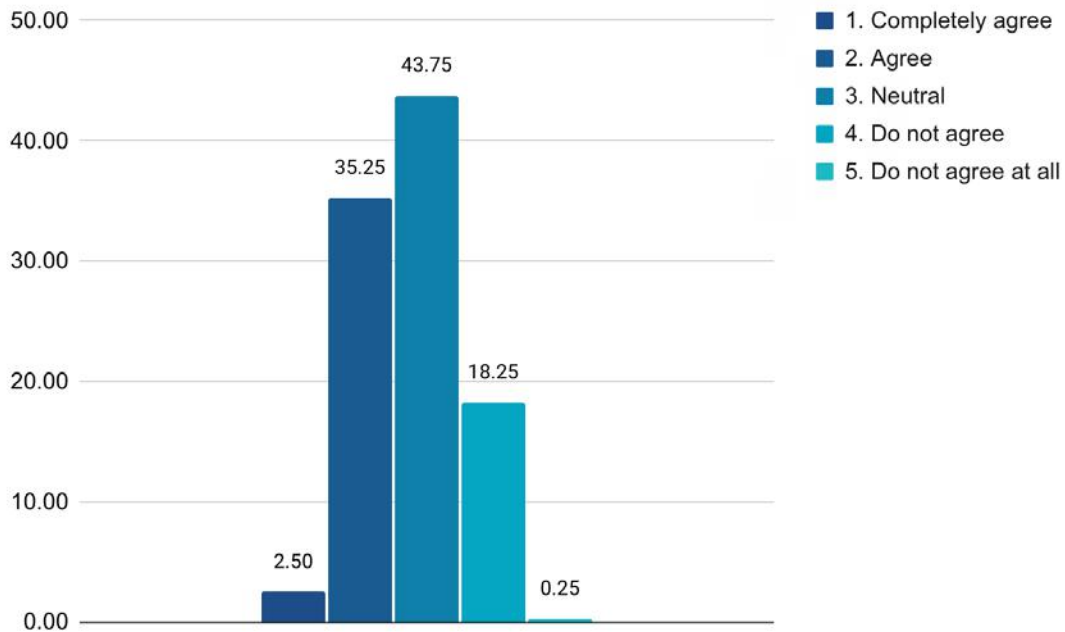


2) Bogor

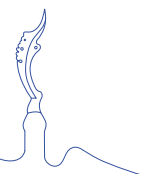
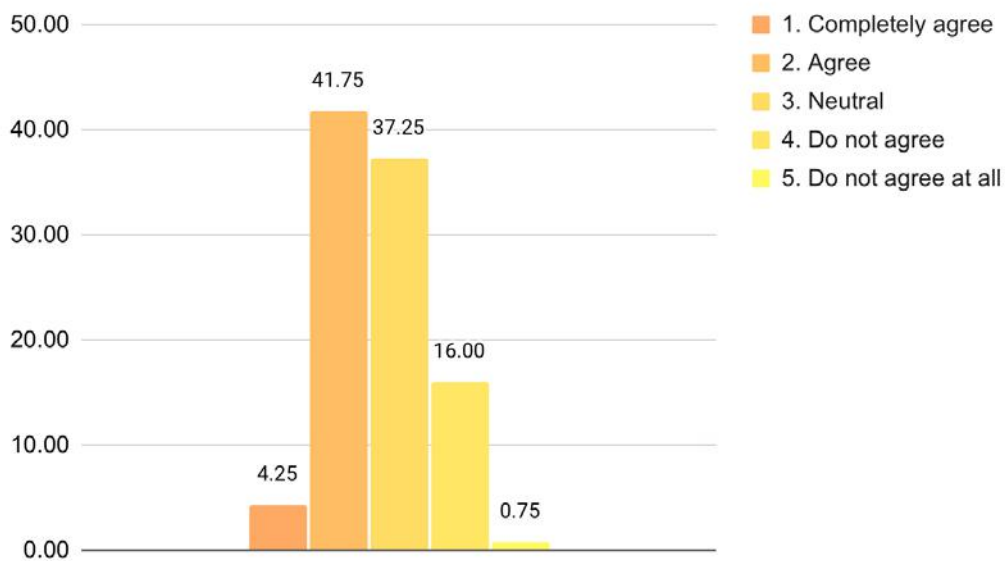


V-1-3. Do you agree with the idea of allowing teen refugees to be active in community activities such as youth organizations, religious organizations in mosques or churches, and others of the like?

1) Pekanbaru

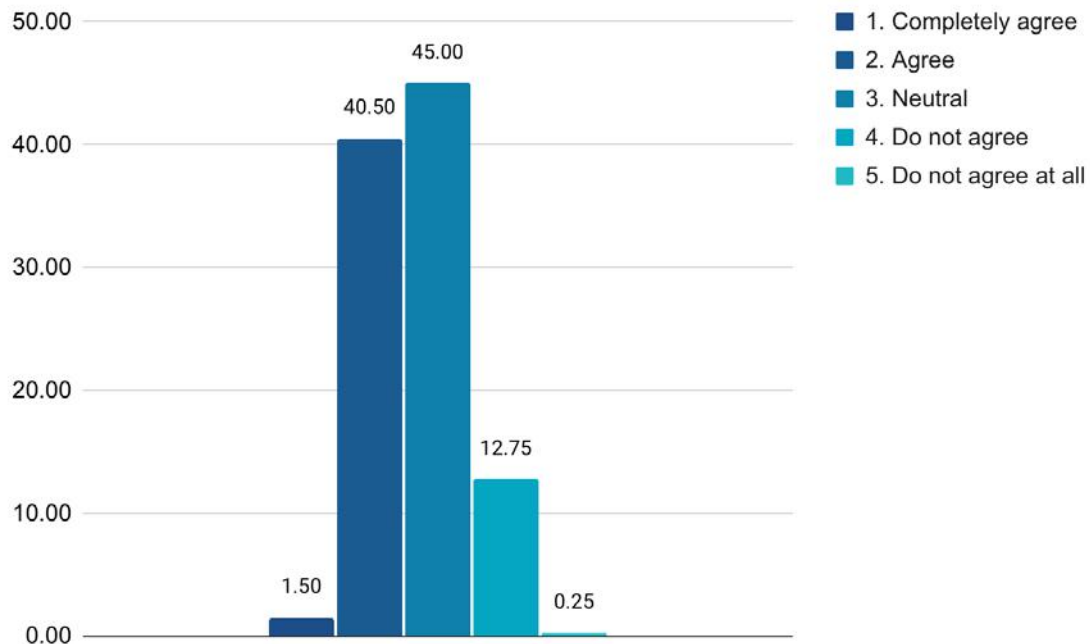


2) Bogor

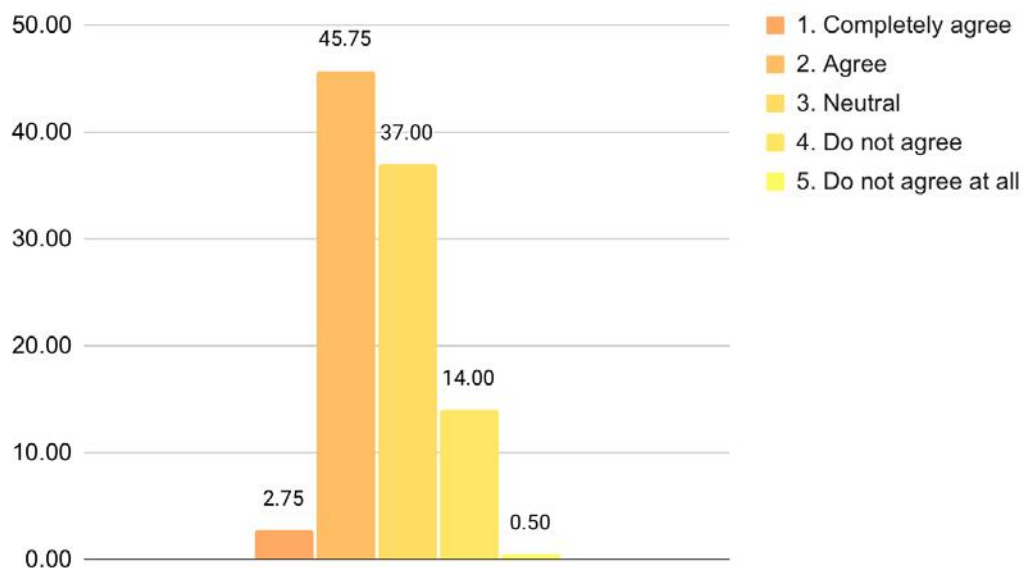


V-1-4. Do you agree with the idea of your children or family socializing with same-aged refugee children and youth in school?

1) Pekanbaru

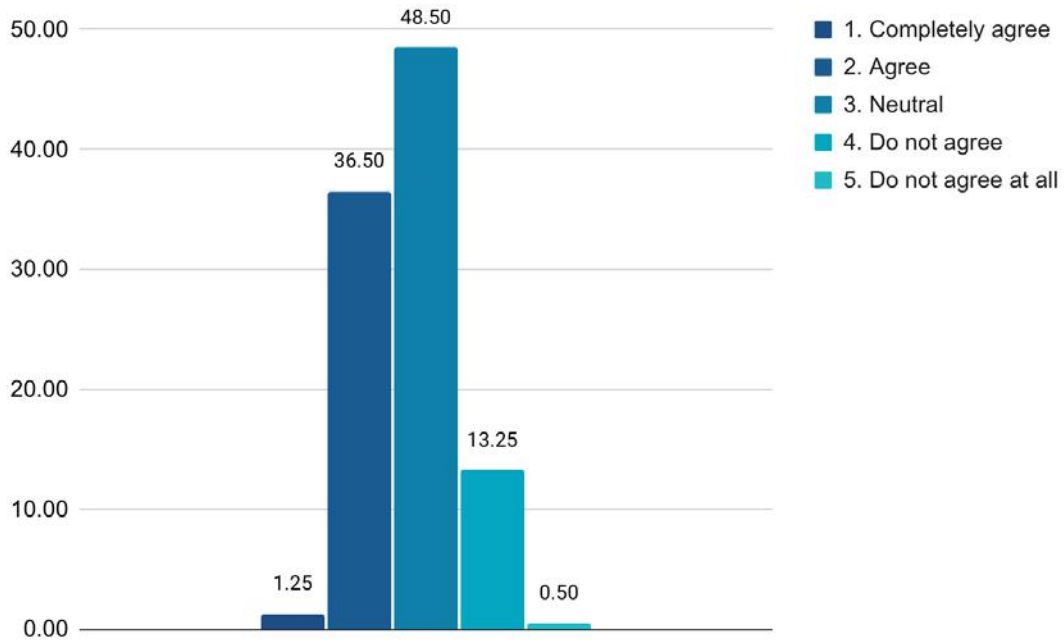


2) Bogor

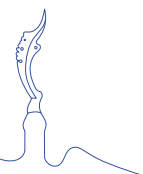
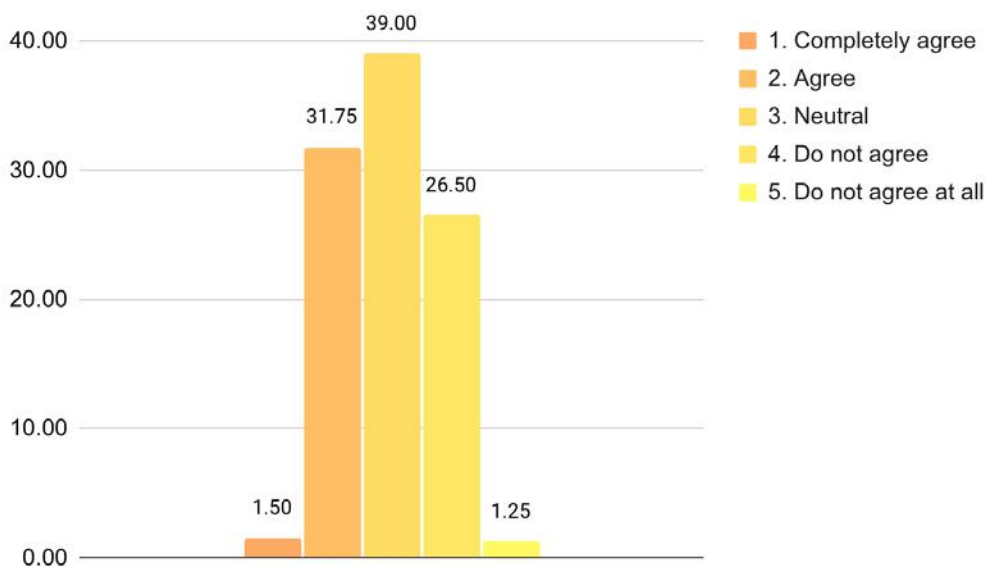


V-1-5. Do you agree with the idea of your children or family socializing with same-aged refugee children and youth outside school?

1) Pekanbaru

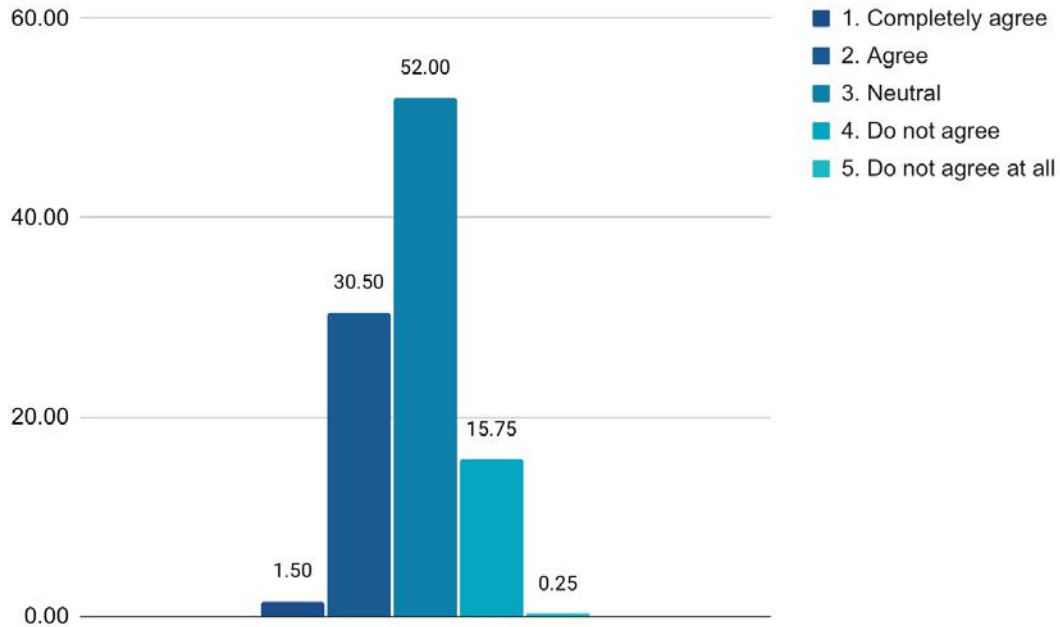


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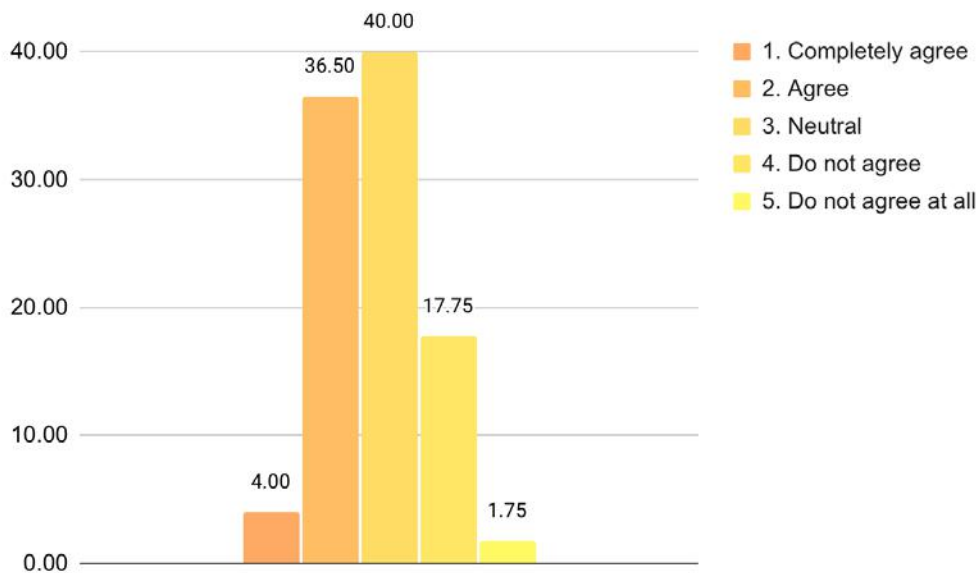


V-1-6. Do you agree with the idea of your children or family socializing with adult refugees who are teachers, baby sitters, nannies, and others of the like?

1) Pekanbaru



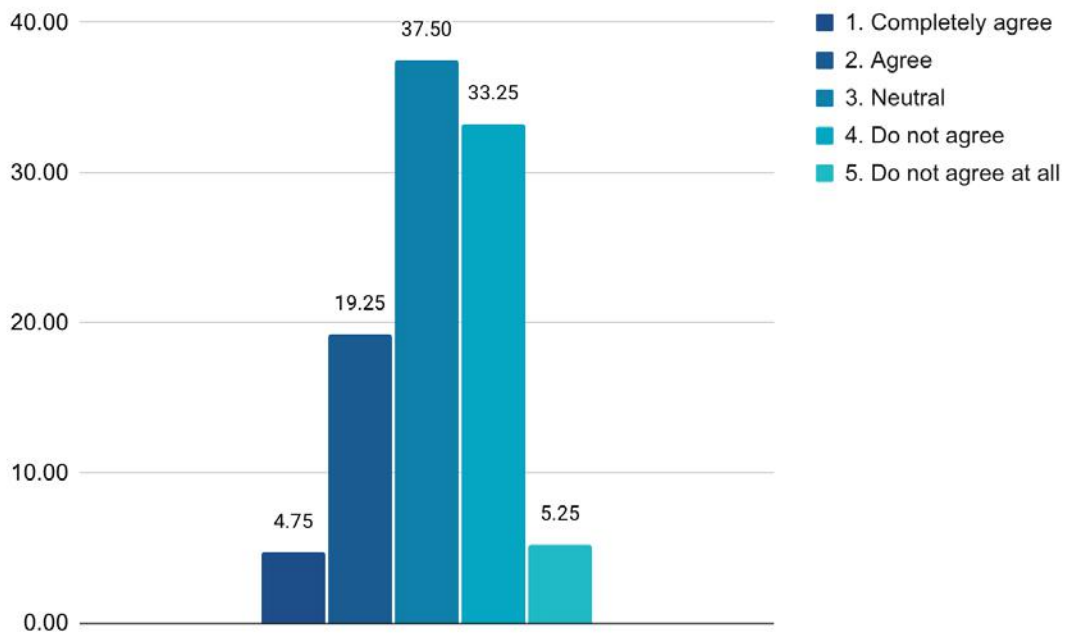
2) Bogor



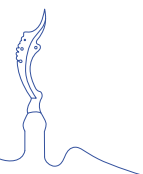
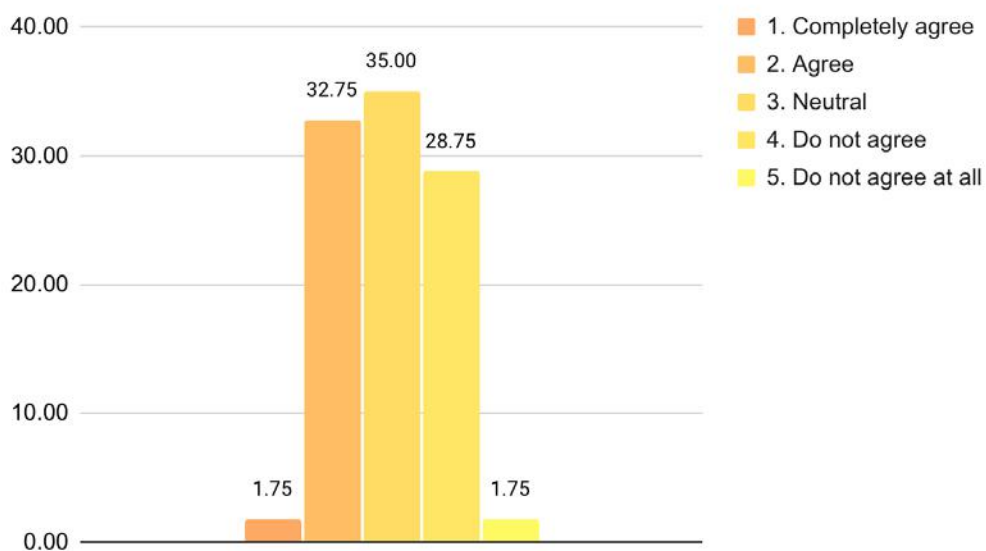
Refugee Health Services

V-2-1. Do you agree with the idea of having refugees registered as members of BPJS (the national healthcare system) if they are willing to pay the fees?

1) Pekanbaru

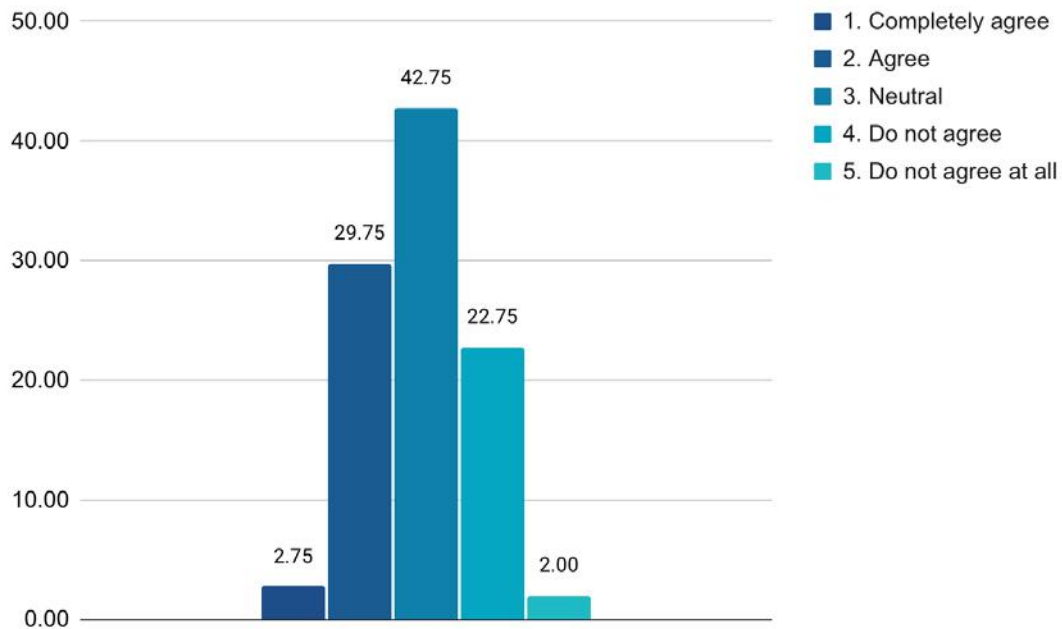


2) Bogor

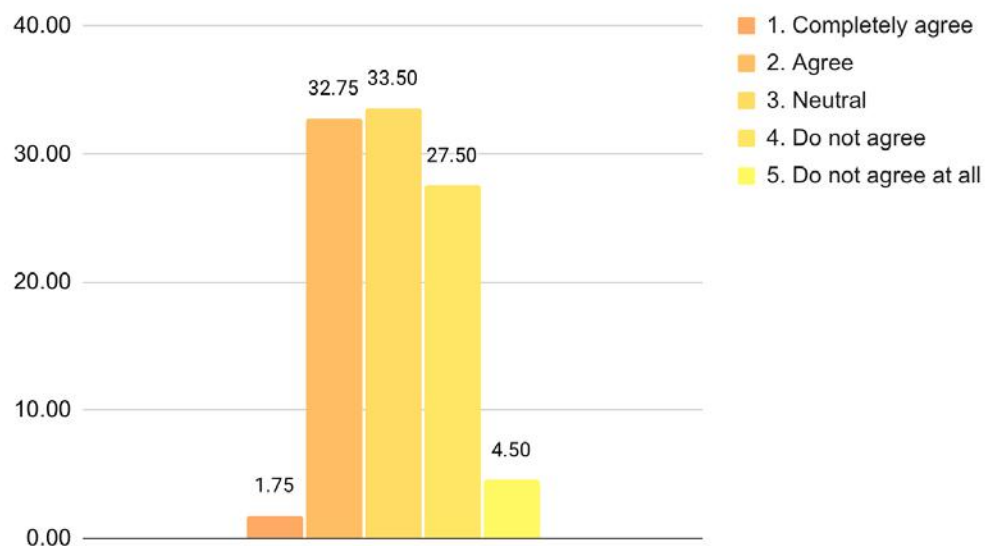


V-2-2. Do you agree with the idea of refugees receiving social assistance from the government?

1) Pekanbaru

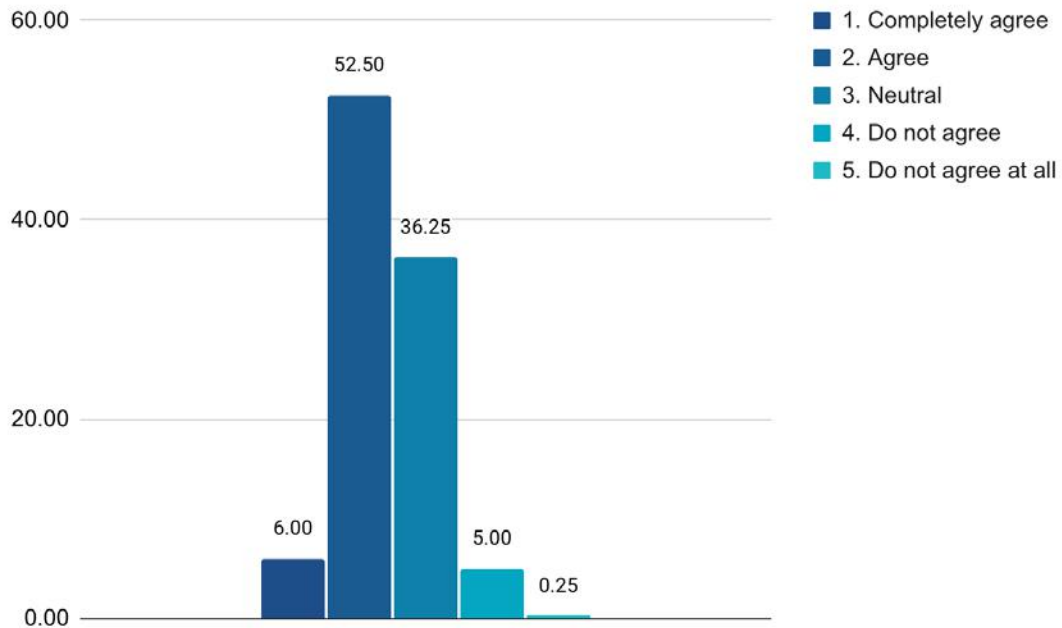


2) Bogor

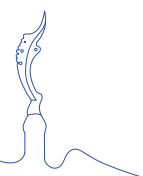
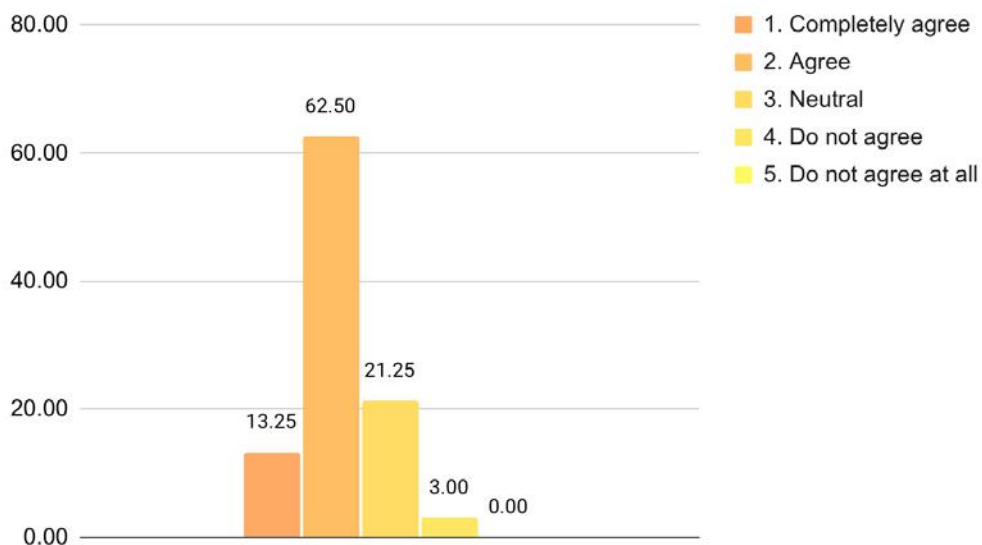


V-2-3. Do you agree with the idea of refugee babies and toddlers receiving service from Posyandu? [Posyandu is *Pos Pelayanan Terpadu*; Health Service Center for baby and toddlers in neighborhood level]

1) Pekanbaru

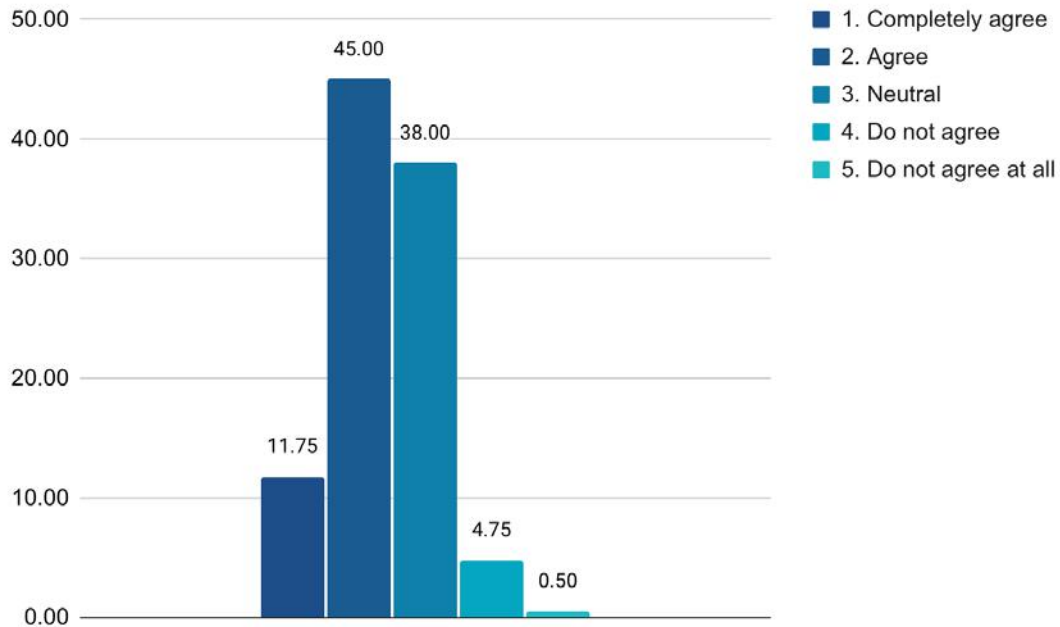


2) Bogor

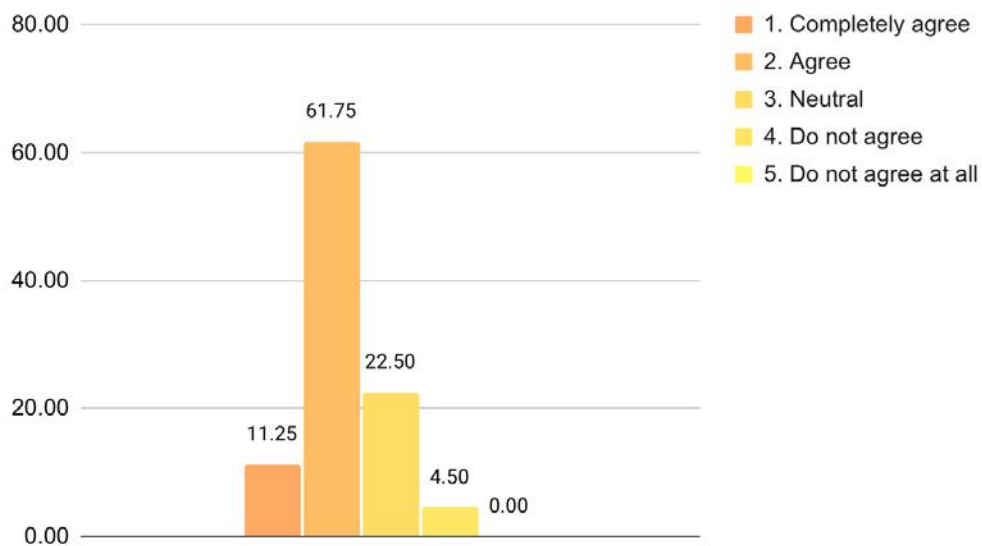


V-2-4. (DC-9) Do you agree with the idea of refugees receiving COVID-19 vaccination?

1) Pekanbaru

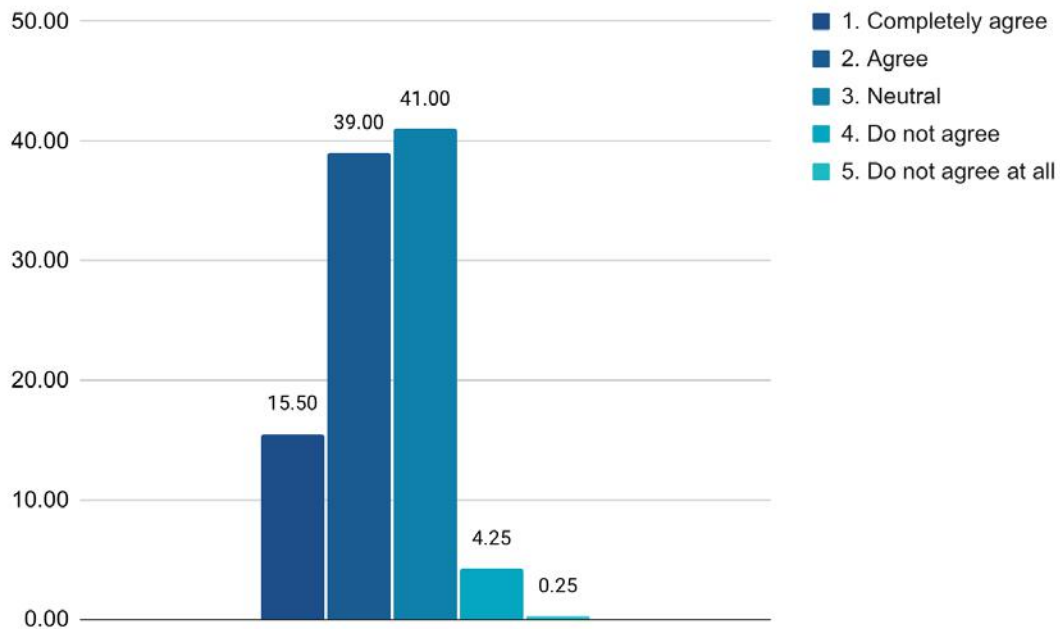


2) Bogor

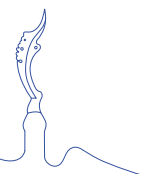
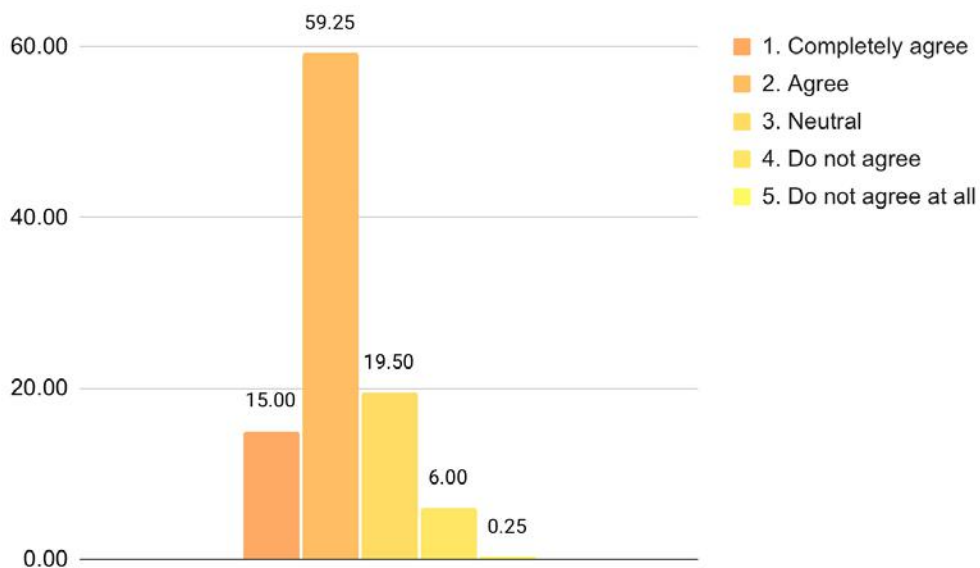


V-2-5. (DC-10). Do you agree with the idea of refugees accessing public health services, just like Indonesians, when infected with COVID-19?

1) Pekanbaru



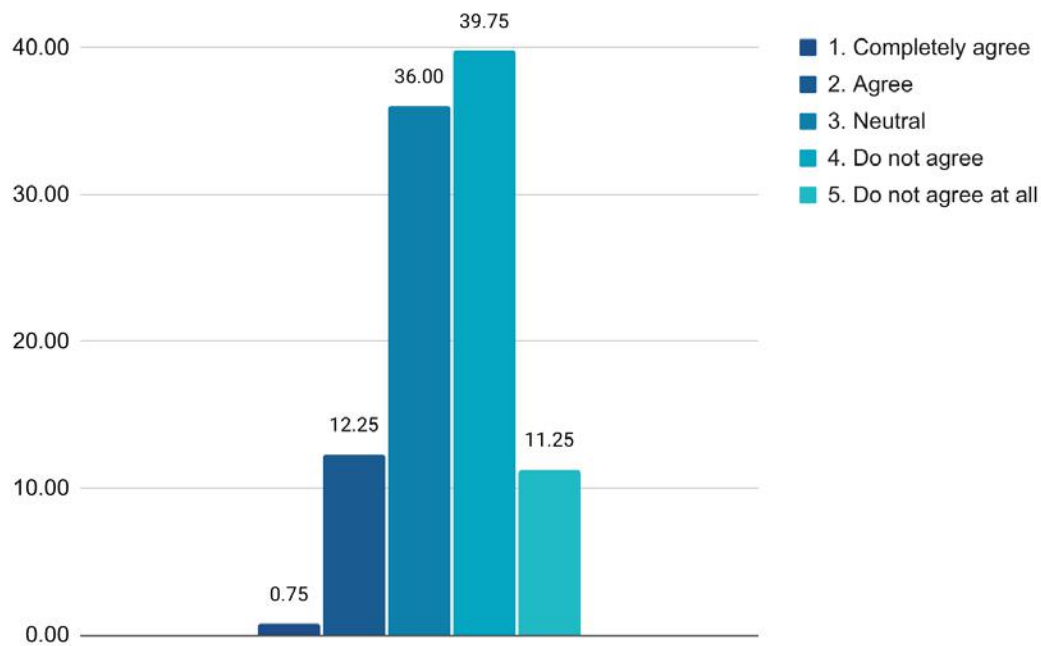
2) Bogor



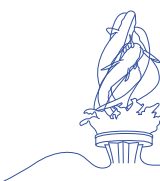
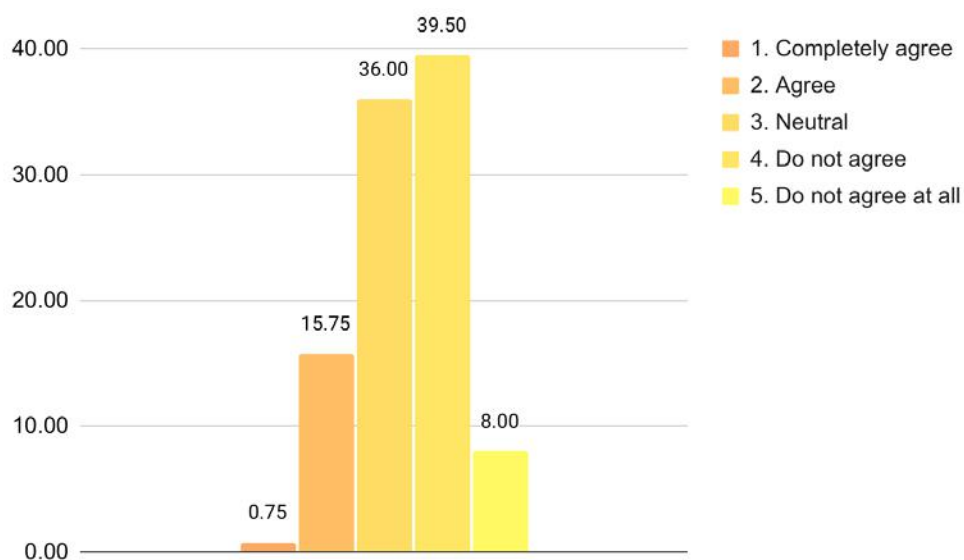
5.7. Refugees' Human Rights

V-3-1. Do you agree with the idea of foreign refugees having freedom of movement?

1) Pekanbaru

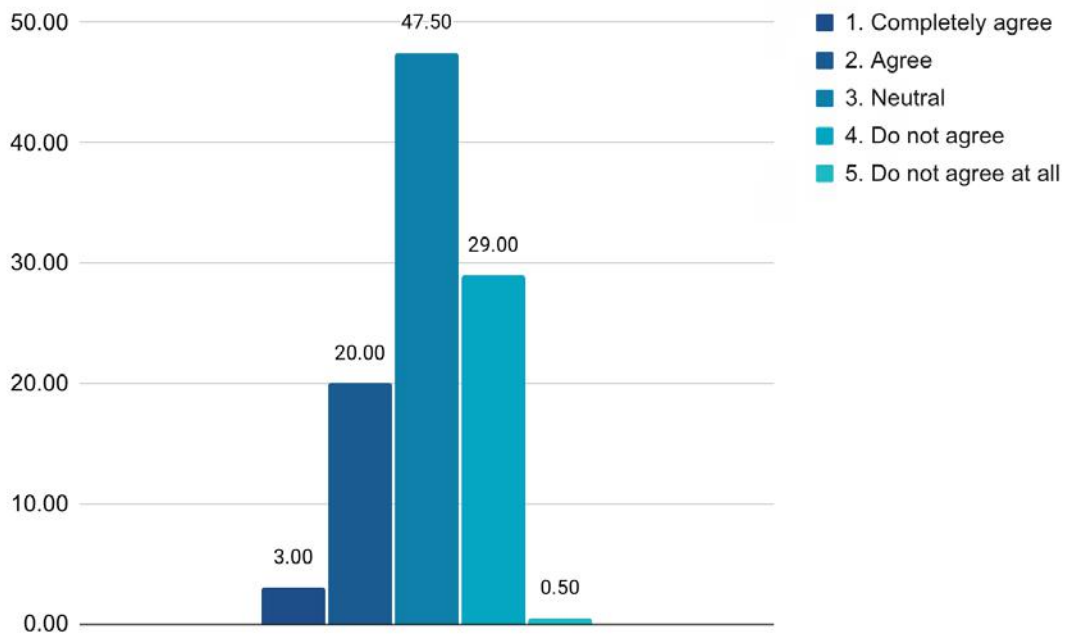


2) Bogor

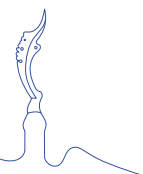
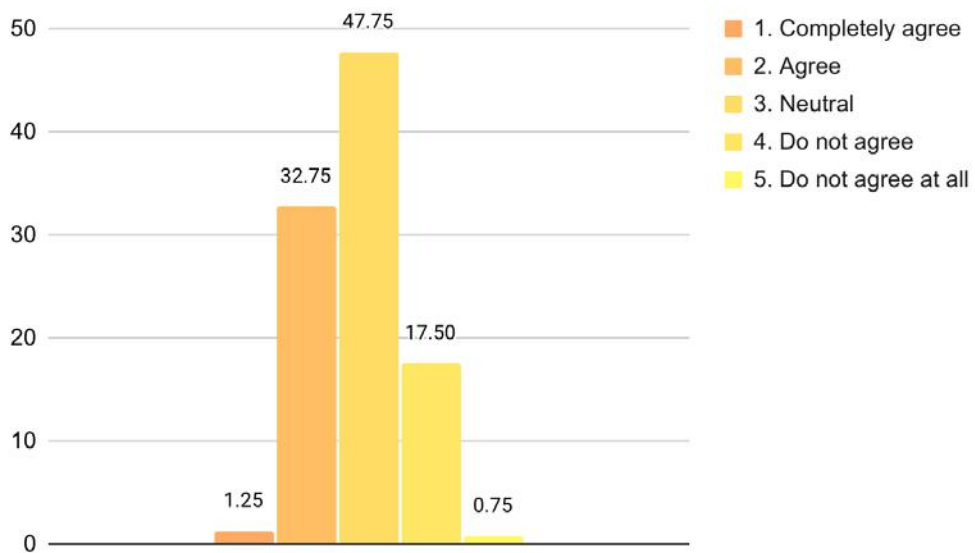


V-3-2. Do you agree with the idea of foreign refugees living in cities together with the local community?

1) Pekanbaru

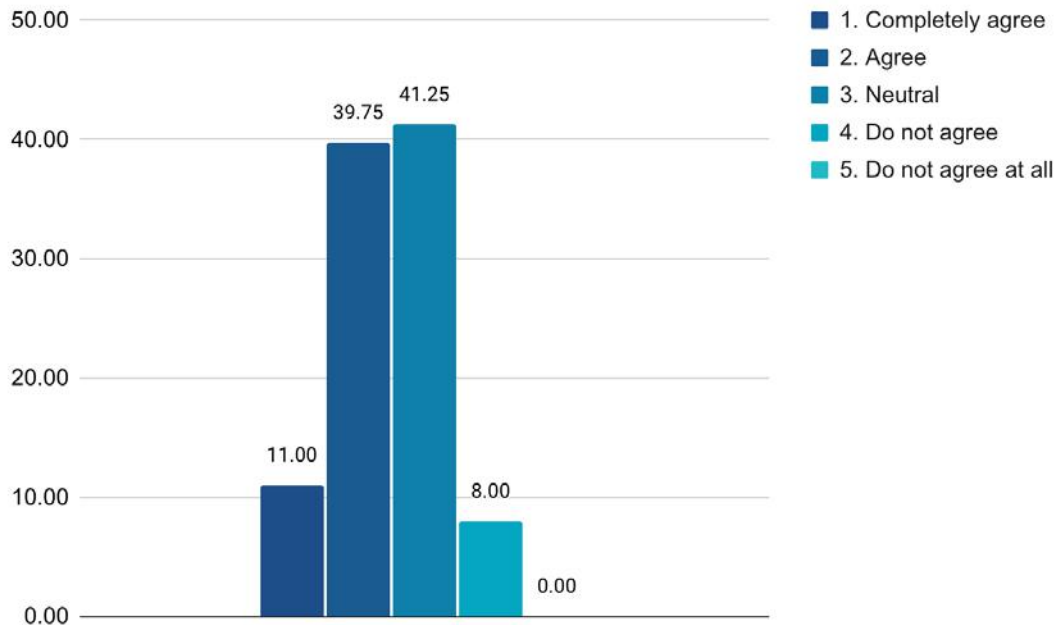


2) Bogor

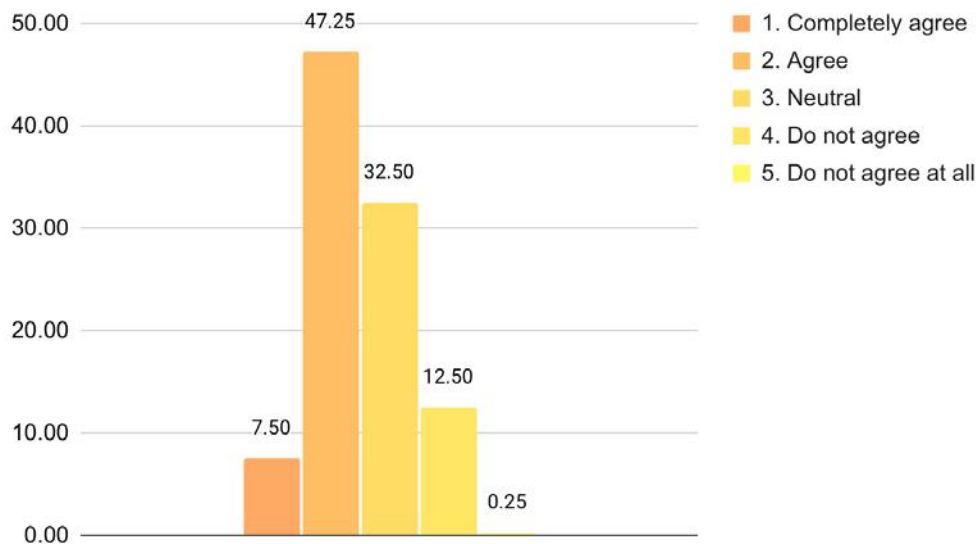


V-3-3. Do you agree with the idea of foreign refugees placed in refugee camps instead of in cities or local communities' living spaces?

1) Pekanbaru

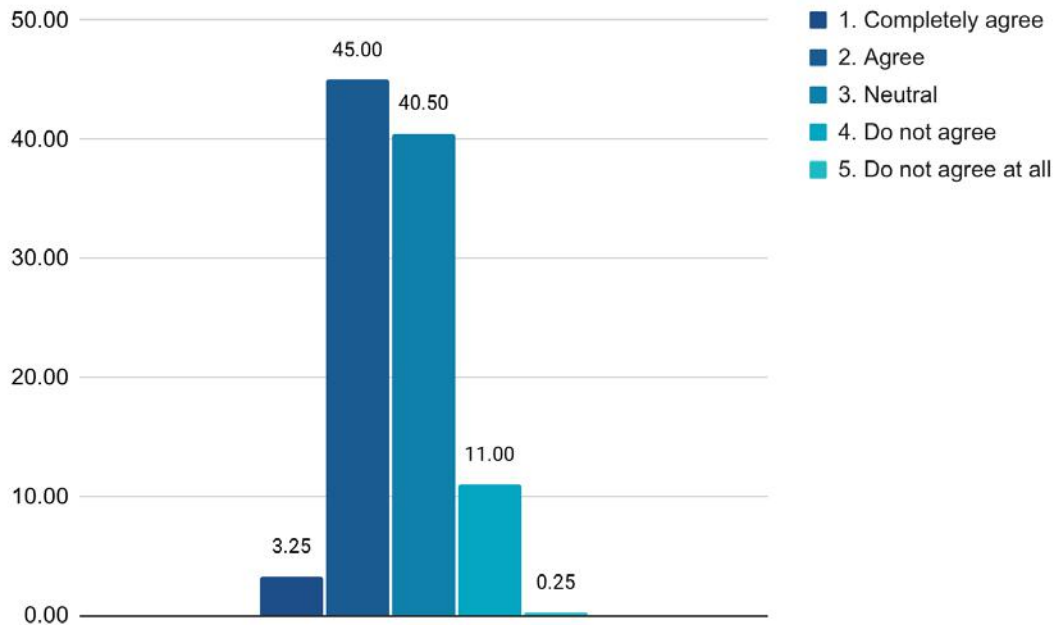


2) Bogor

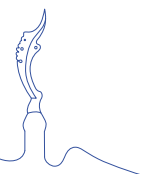
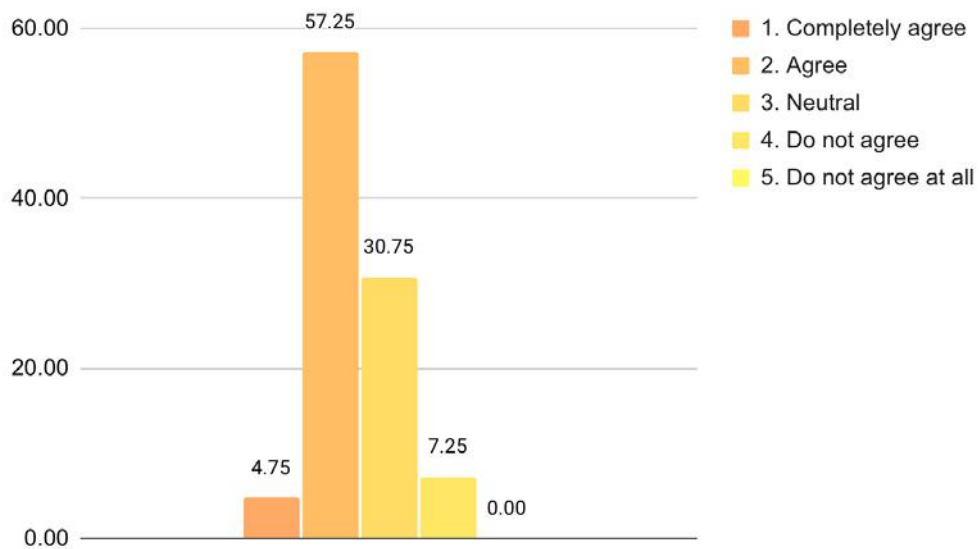


V-3-4. Do you agree with the idea of refugee children and youth having the right to education like Indonesian children and youth?

1) Pekanbaru

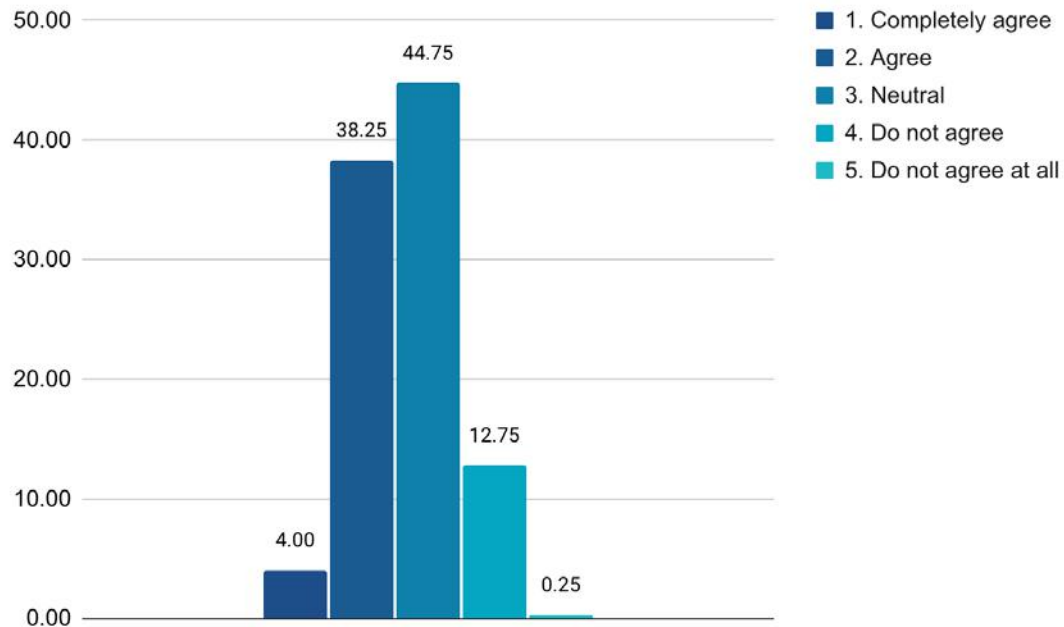


2) Bogor

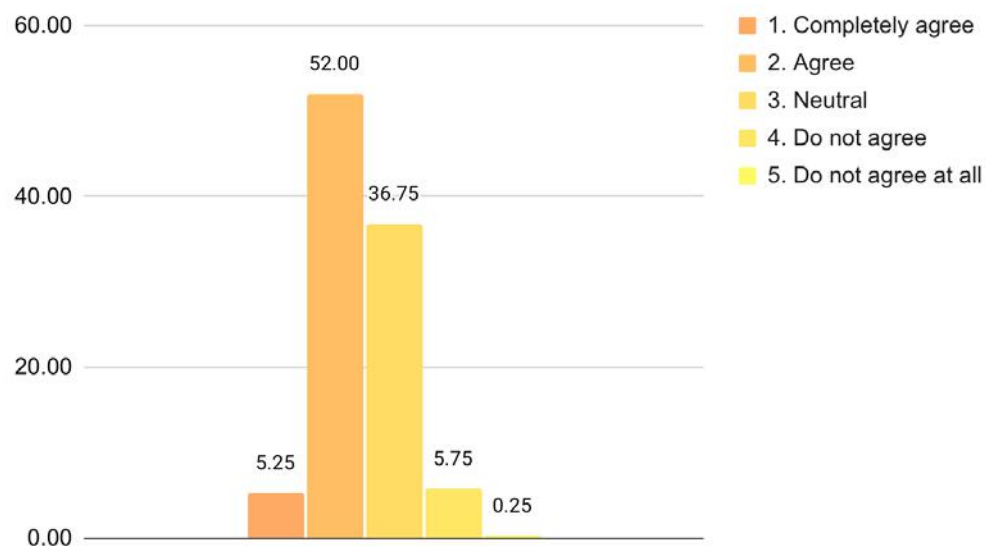


V-3-5. Do you agree with the opinion that foreign refugees have the right to access health facilities like Indonesians?

1) Pekanbaru

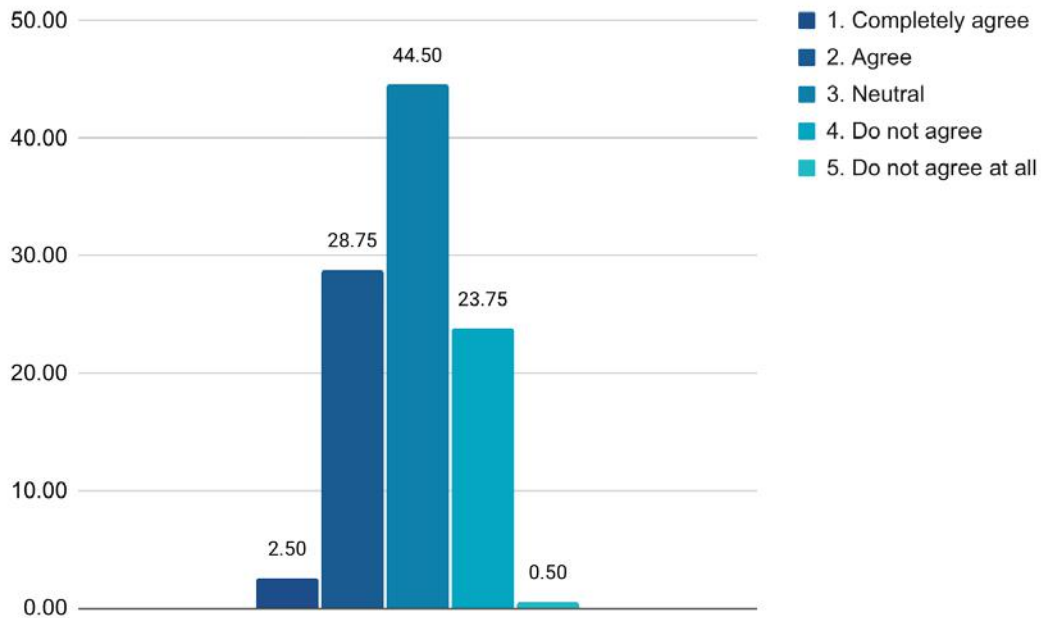


2) Bogor

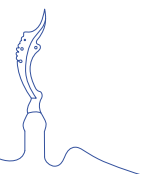
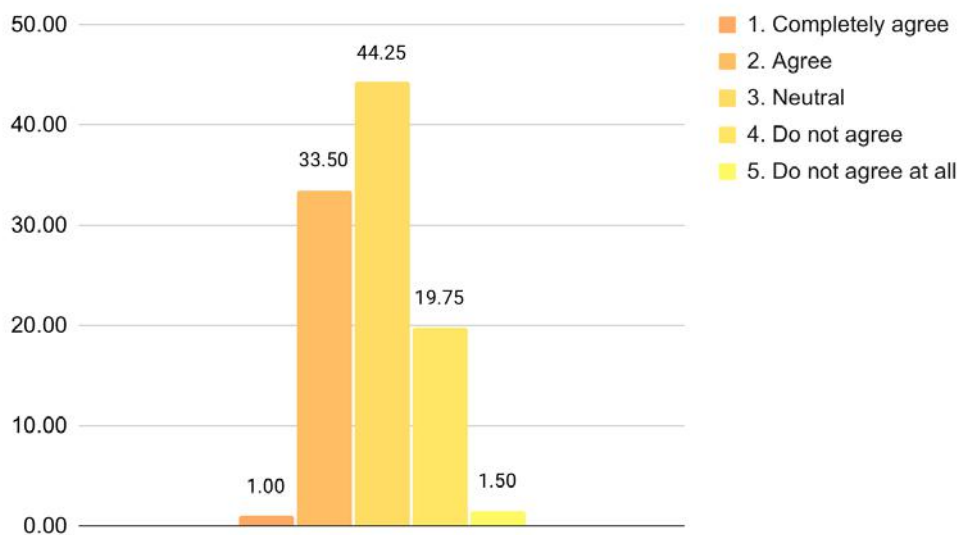


V-3-6. Do you agree with the idea of foreign refugees having the right to work like Indonesians?

1) Pekanbaru



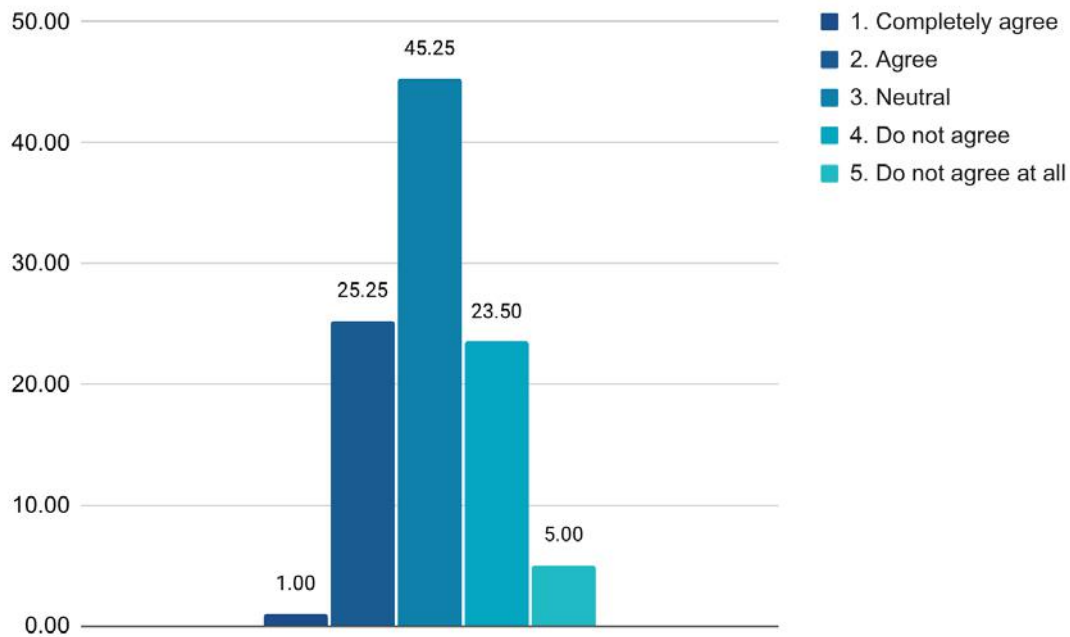
2) Bogor



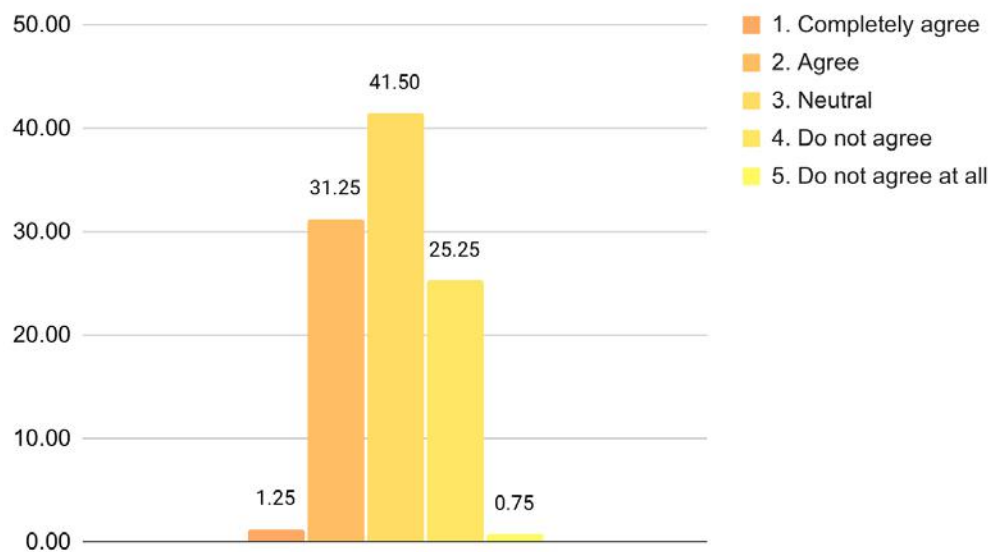
5.8. The Rights to Work and Refugees' Contribution to the Economy

V-4-1. Do you agree with the idea of foreign refugees having the right to access information regarding job vacancy?

1) Pekanbaru

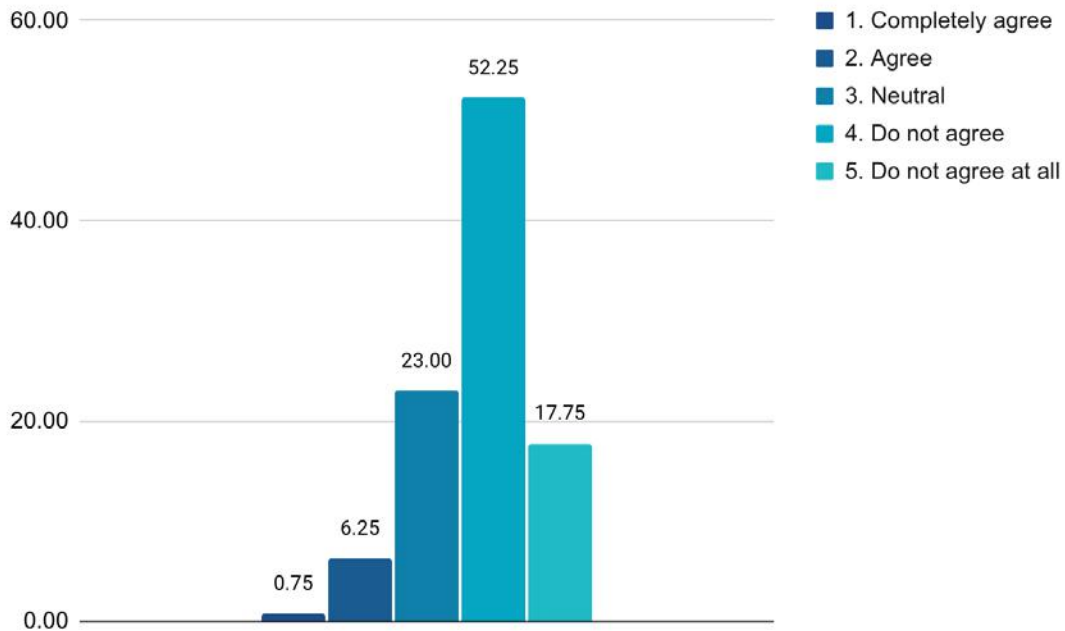


2) Bogor

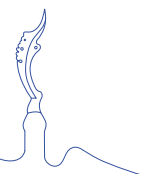
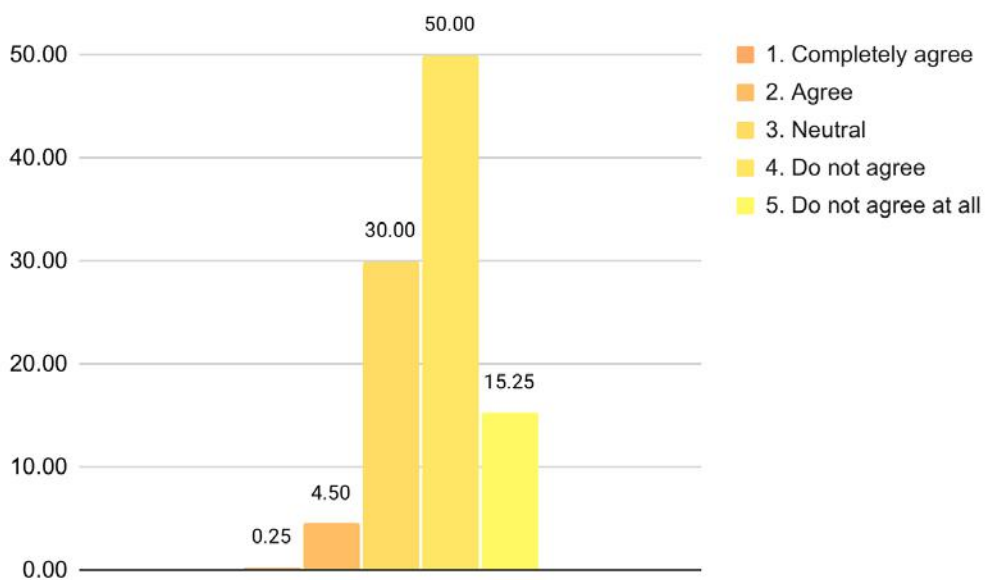


V-4-2. Do you agree with the idea of foreign refugees having the opportunity to work in the governmental sector?

1) Pekanbaru

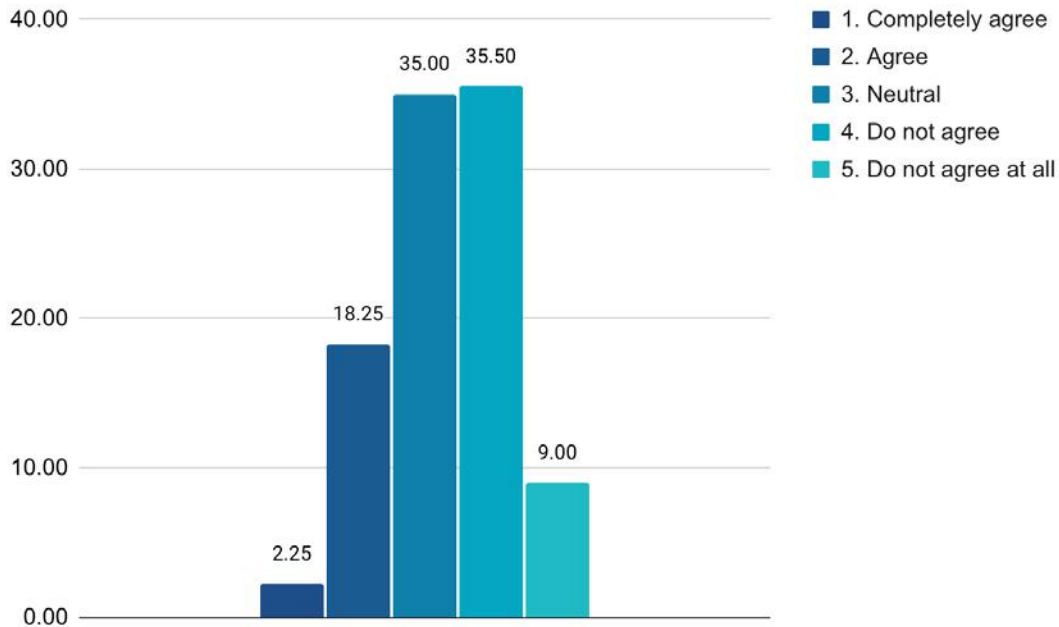


2) Bogor

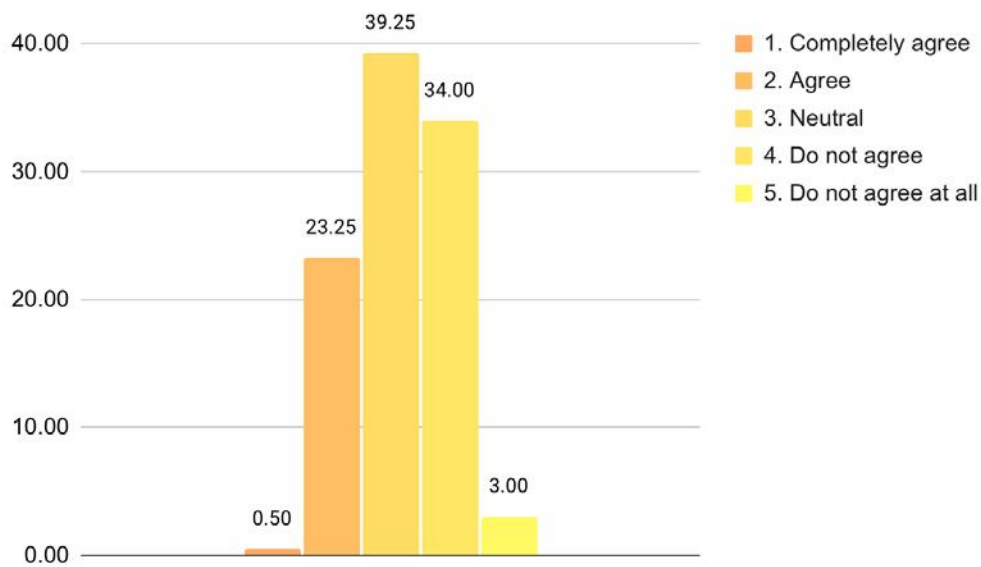


V-4-3. Do you agree with the idea of foreign refugees having the opportunity to work in the medium private sector (medium enterprise)—for example, working as a private office clerk, bank clerk, or teacher in a private school?

1) Pekanbaru

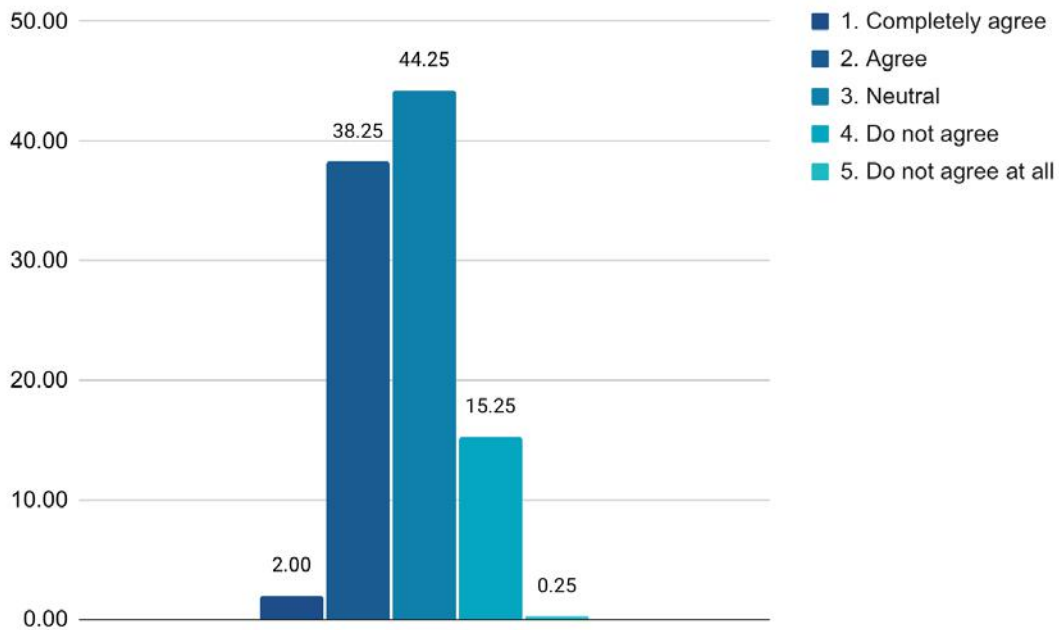


2) Bogor

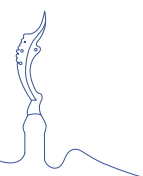
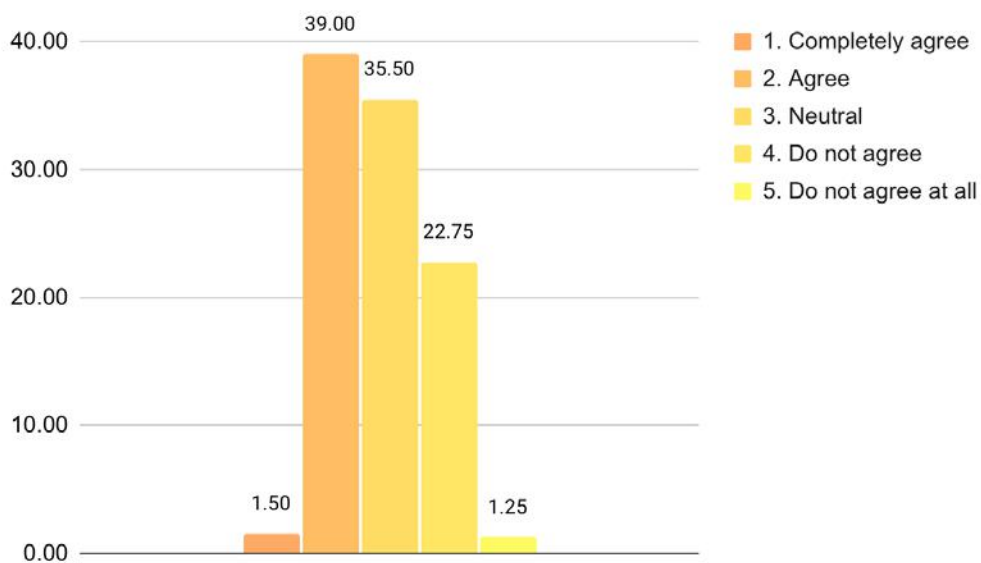


V-4-4. Do you agree with the idea of foreign refugees having the opportunity to work in the small private sector (small business)—for example, working as a factory worker, construction worker, store clerk, driver, etc.?

1) Pekanbaru

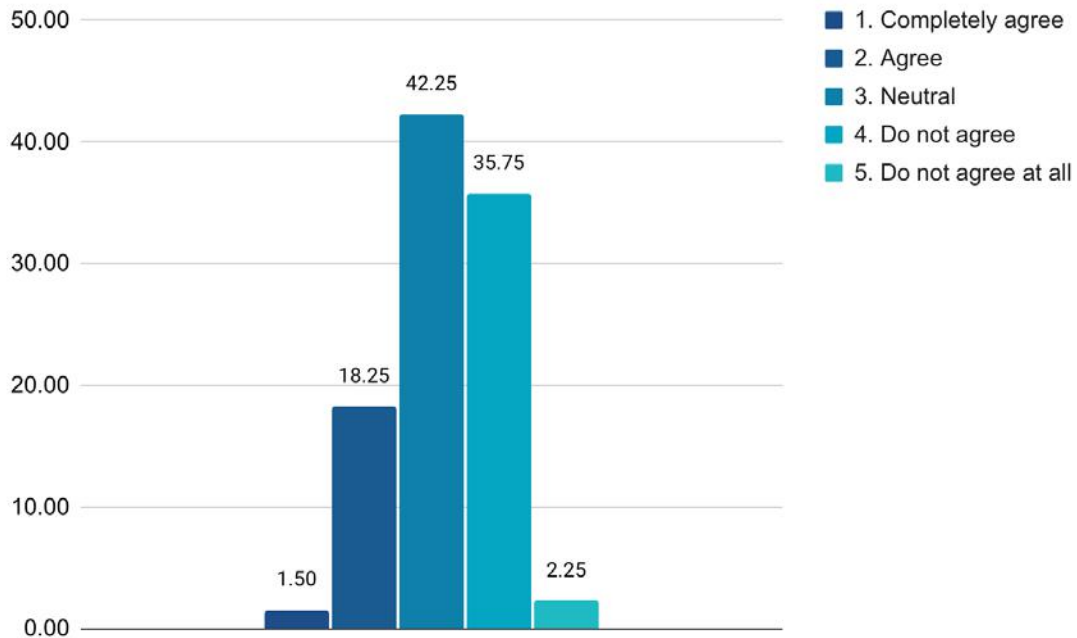


2) Bogor

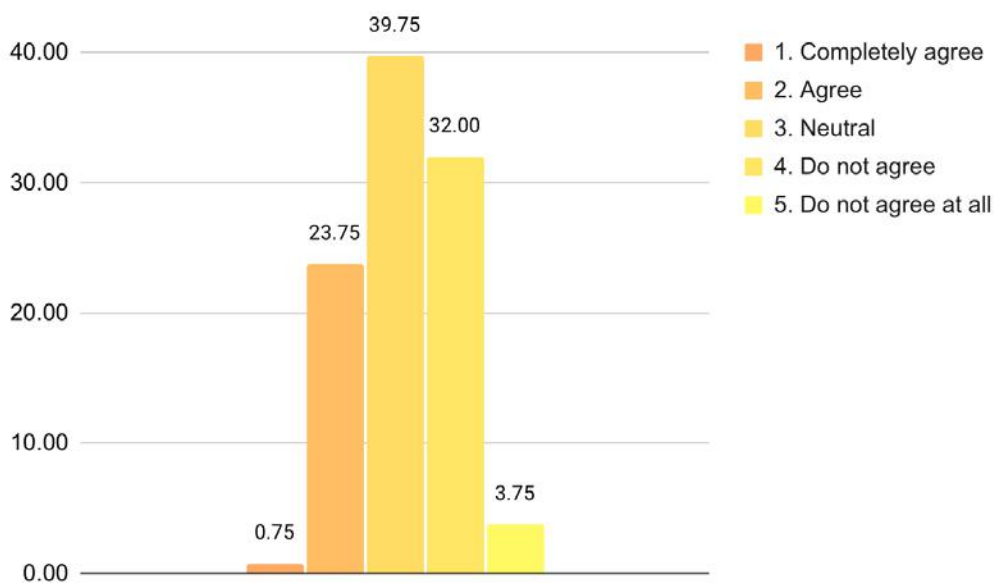


V-4-5. Do you agree with the idea of foreign refugees having the opportunity to become contract teachers in public schools?

1) Pekanbaru

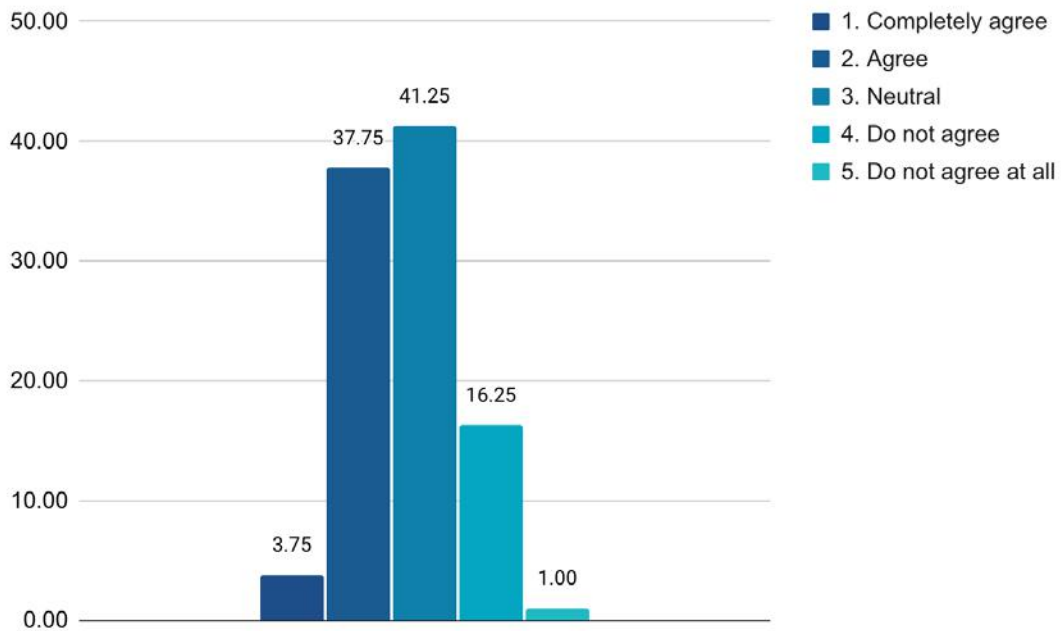


2) Bogor

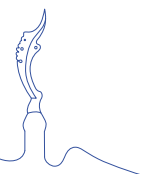
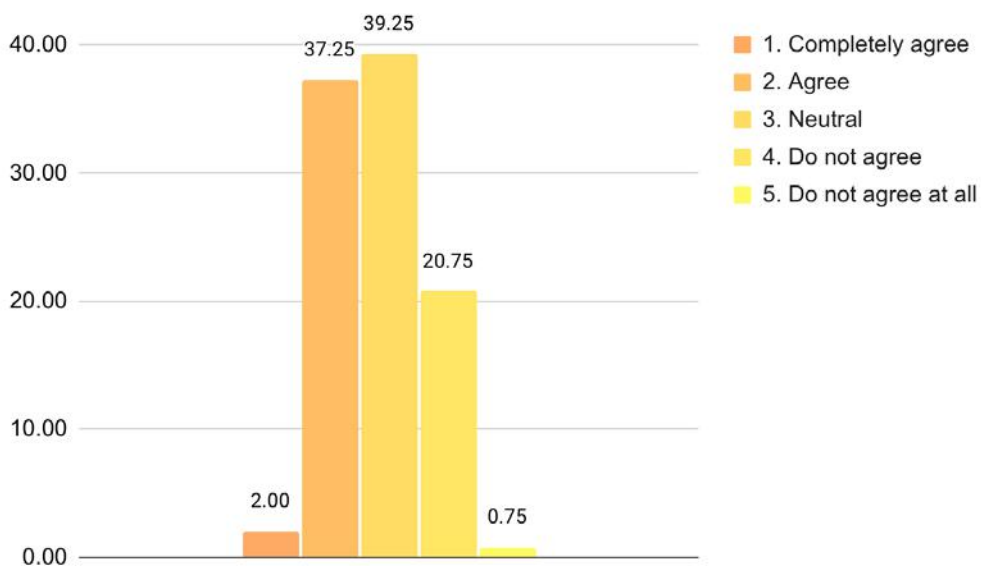


V-4-6. Do you agree with the idea of foreign refugees having the opportunity to participate in trade business with the community?

1) Pekanbaru

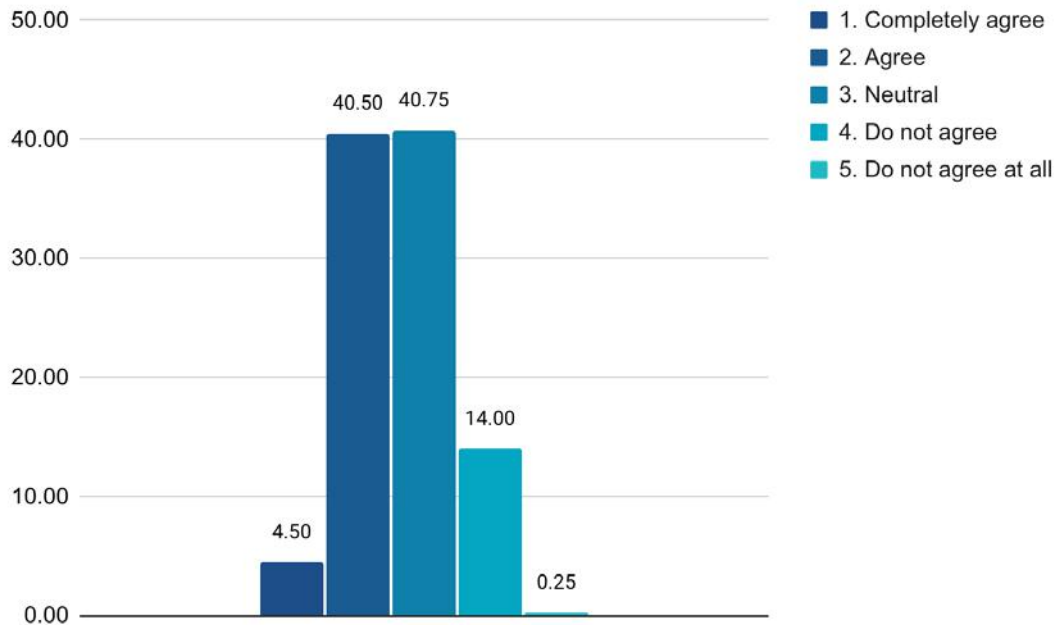


2) Bogor

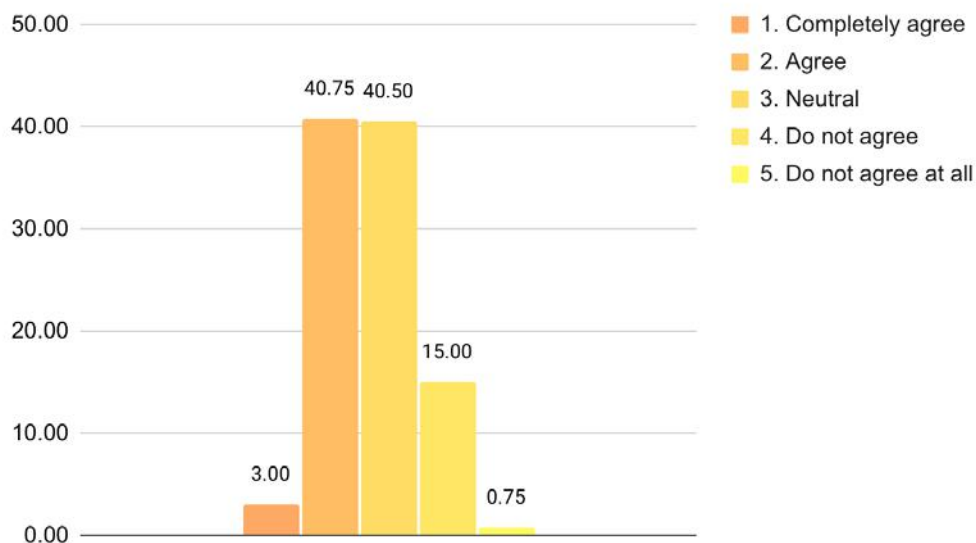


V-4-7. Do you agree with the idea of foreign refugees having the opportunity to be self-employed in the service sector—for example, working as a seamstress, working in a workshop, working to repair items, etc?

1) Pekanbaru

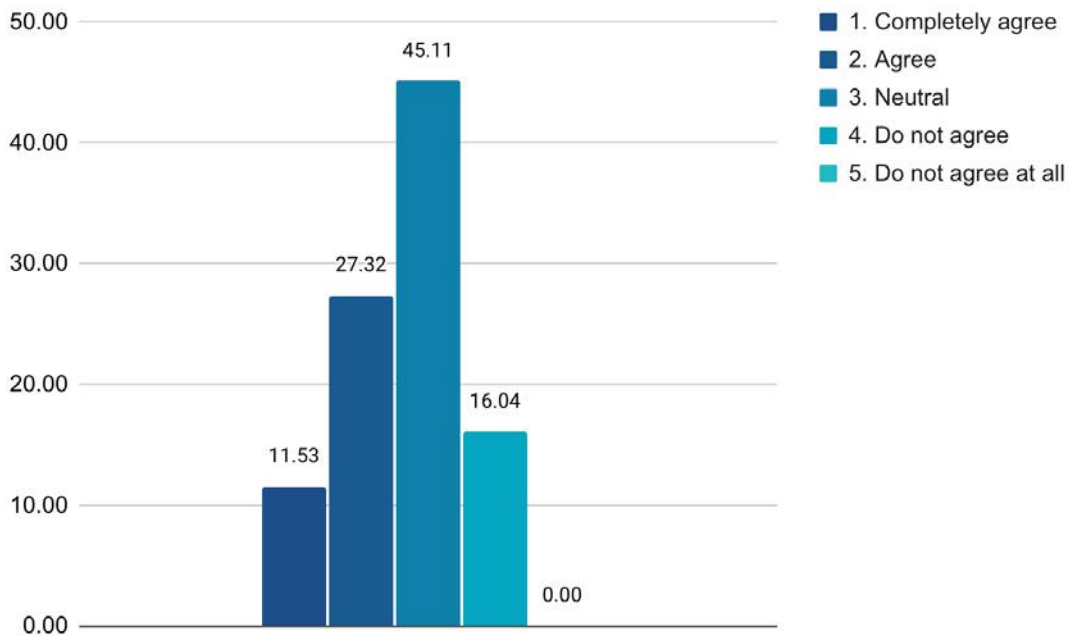


2) Bogor

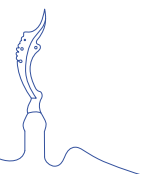
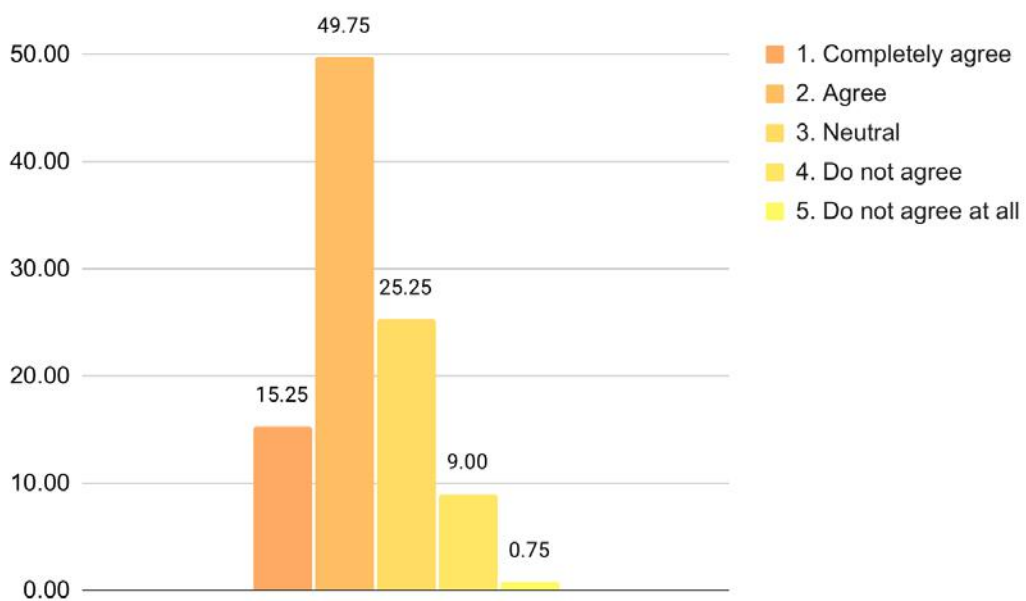


V-4-8. Do you agree with the idea of foreign refugees becoming eligible taxpayers like Indonesians?

1) Pekanbaru

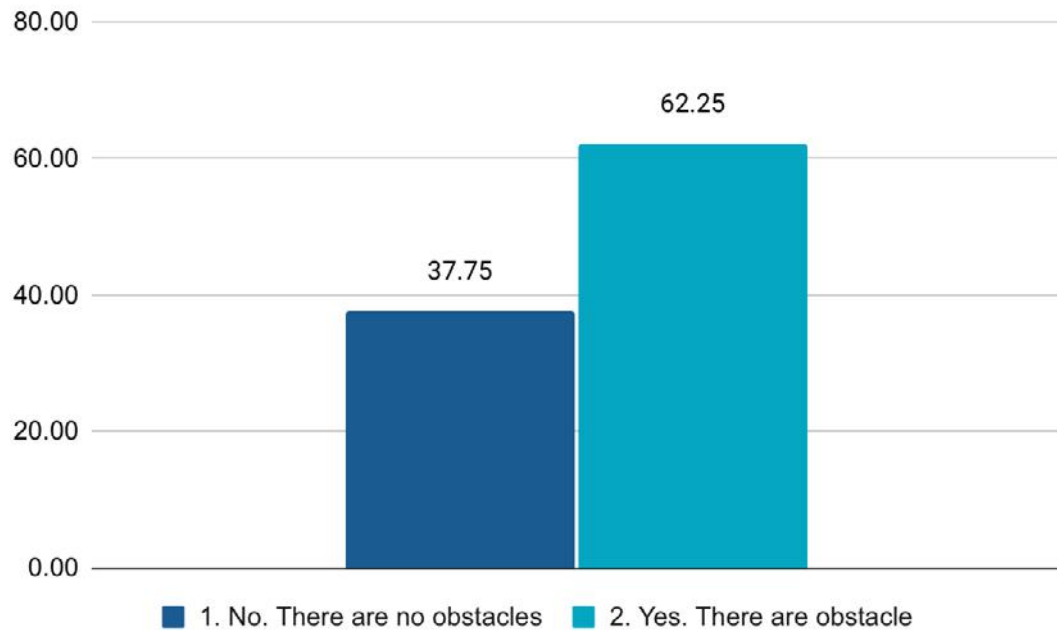


2) Bogor

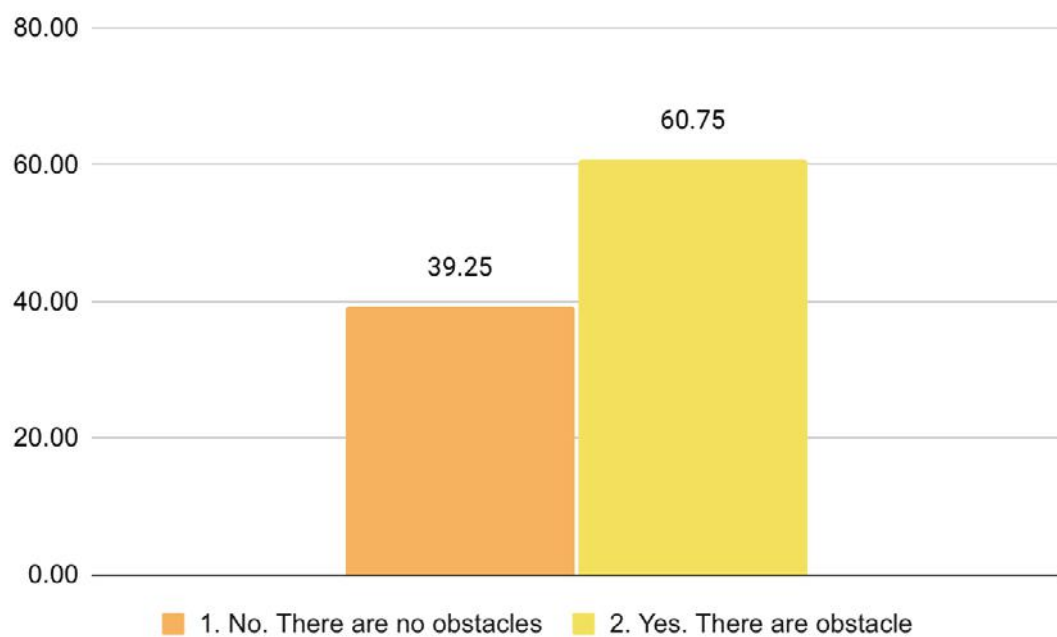


W-1. Are there any obstacles for refugees to get access to work in the community?

1) Pekanbaru

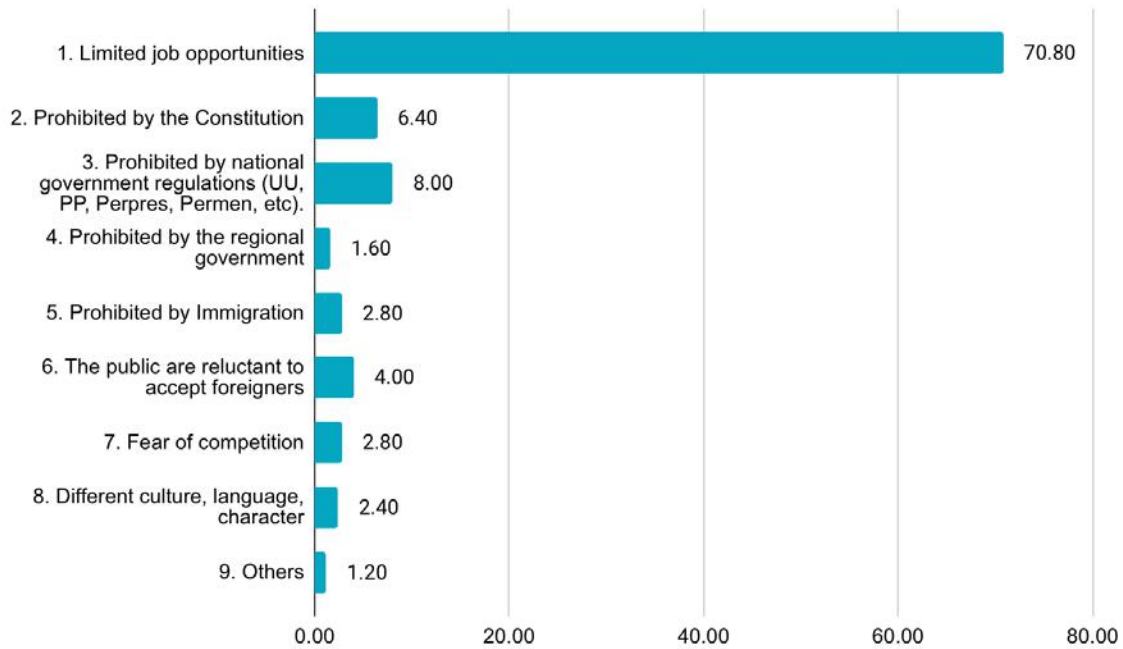


2) Bogor

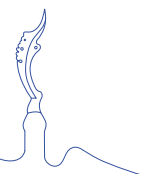
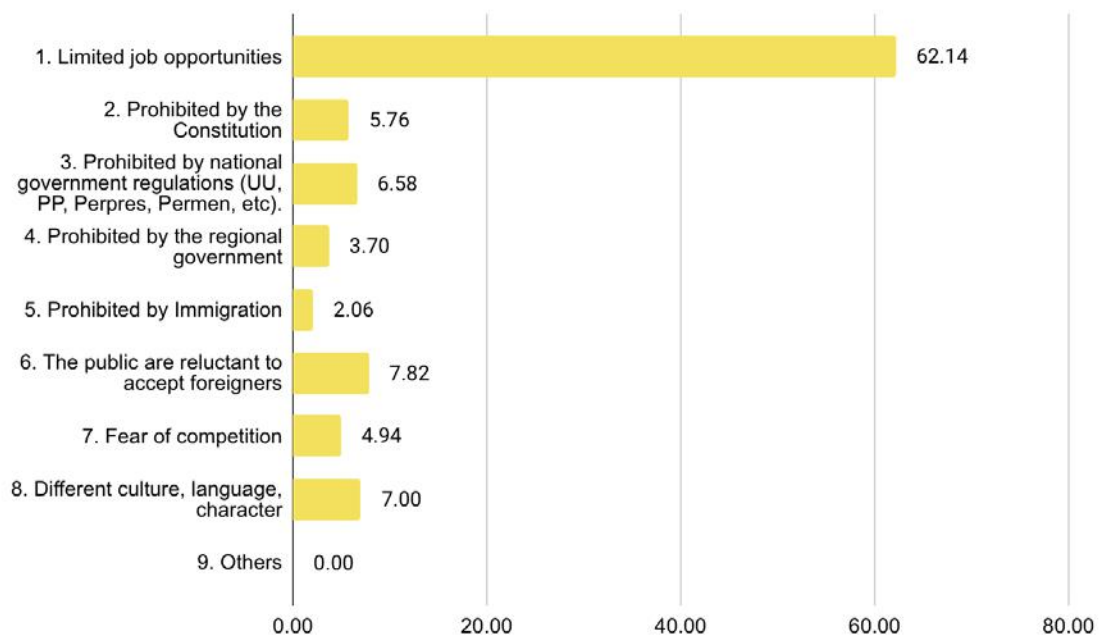


W-2. What obstacles do refugees in Indonesia face when trying to access the right to work?

1) Pekanbaru

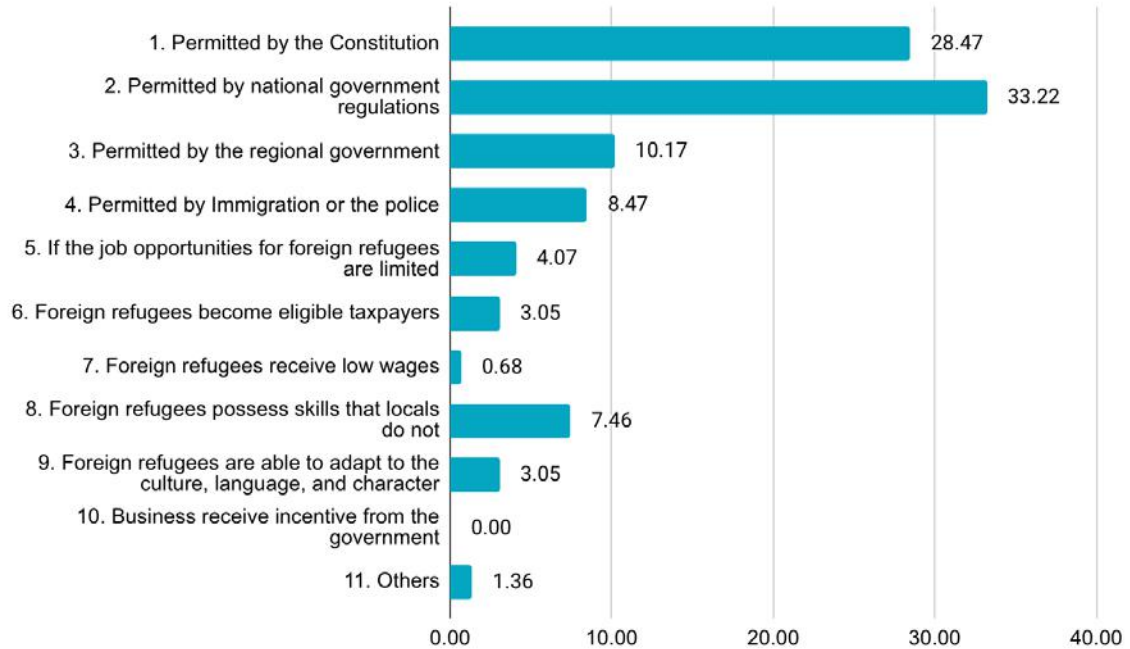


2) Bogor

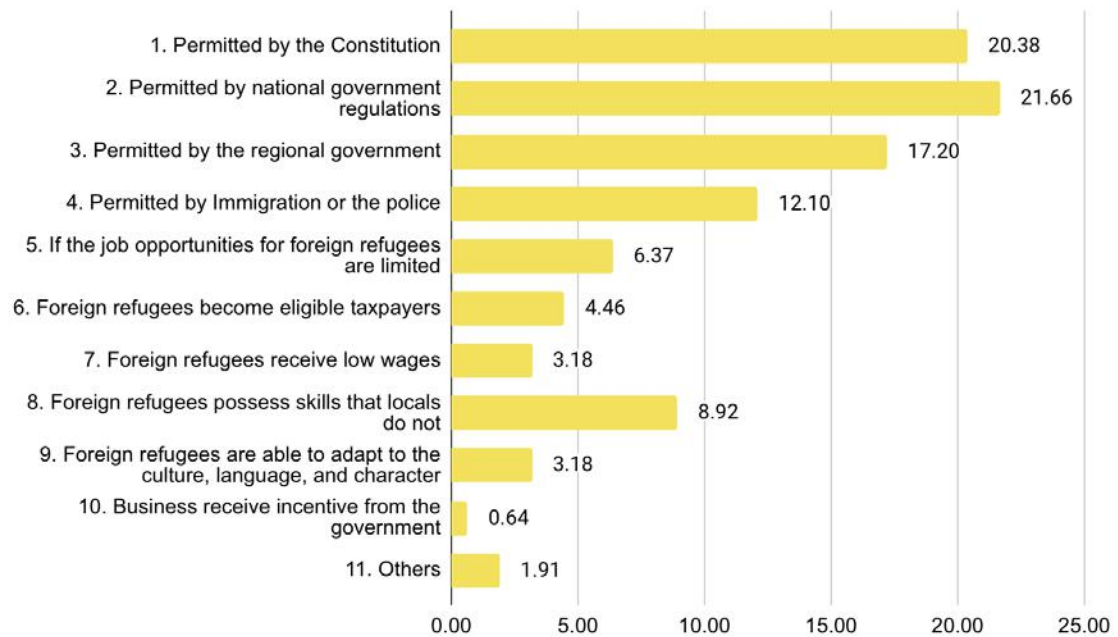


W-3. In your opinion, what motivating factor would grant working permits to refugees in Indonesia?

1) Pekanbaru

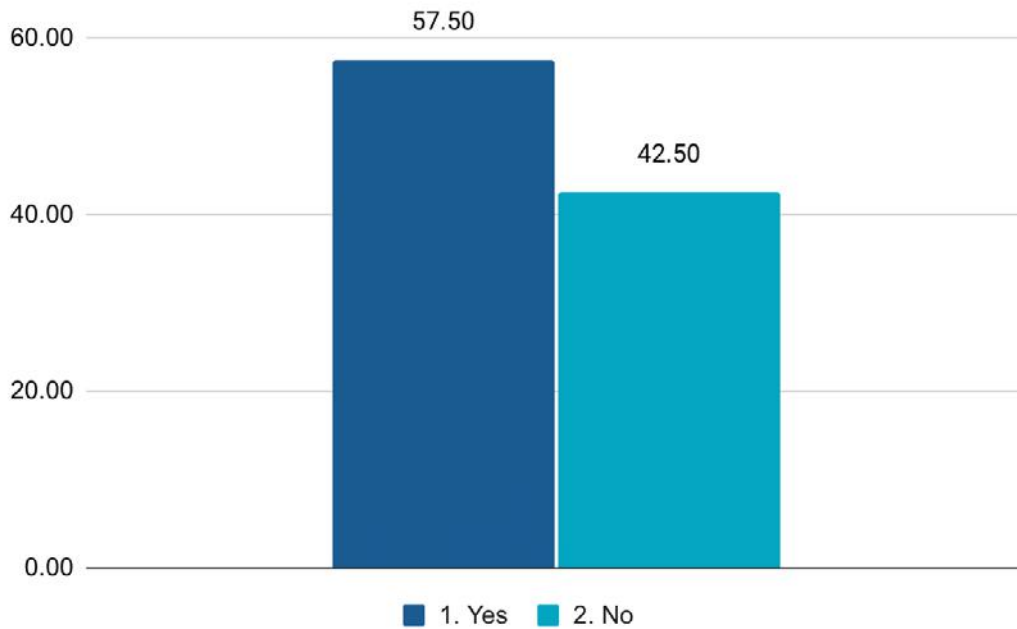


2) Bogor

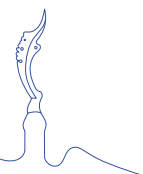
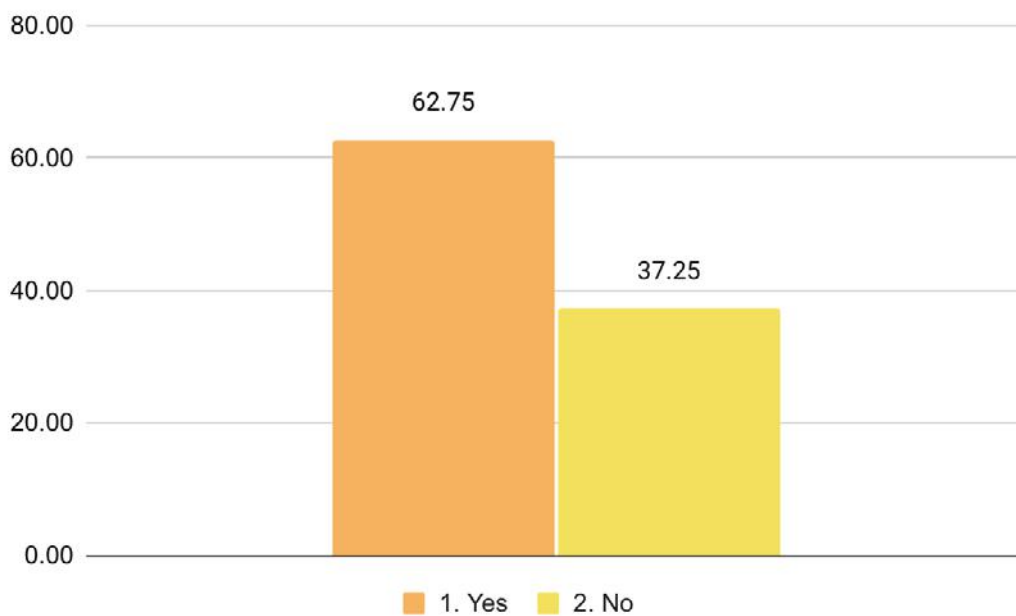


X-1. If foreign refugees are permitted to work in Indonesia, are you willing to work alongside them?

1) Pekanbaru

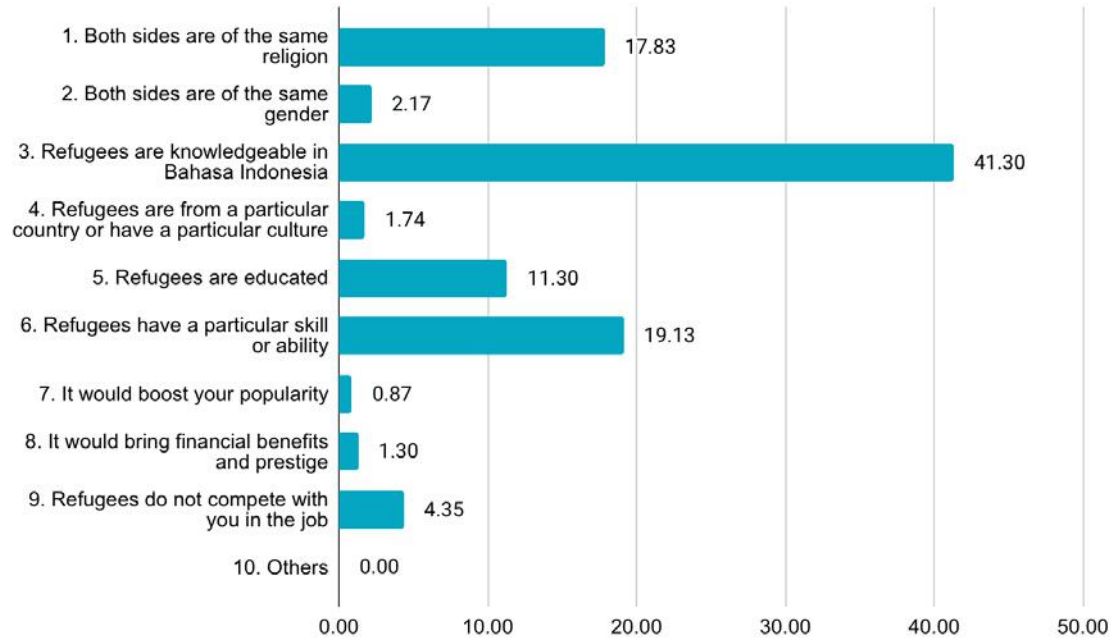


2) Bogor

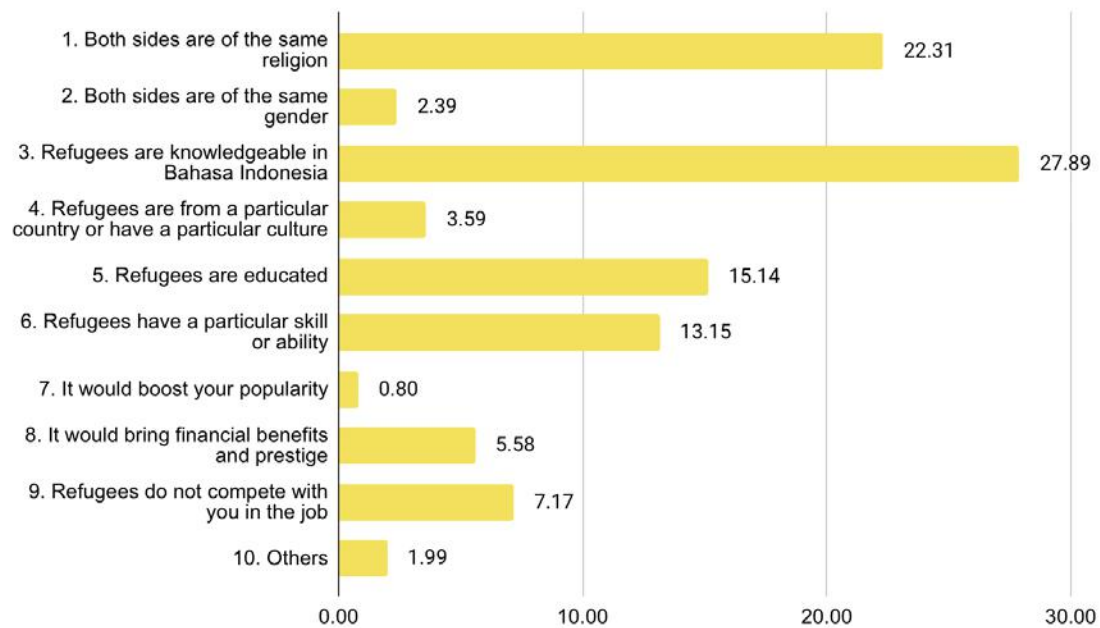


X-2. You are willing to work alongside refugees if...

1) Pekanbaru

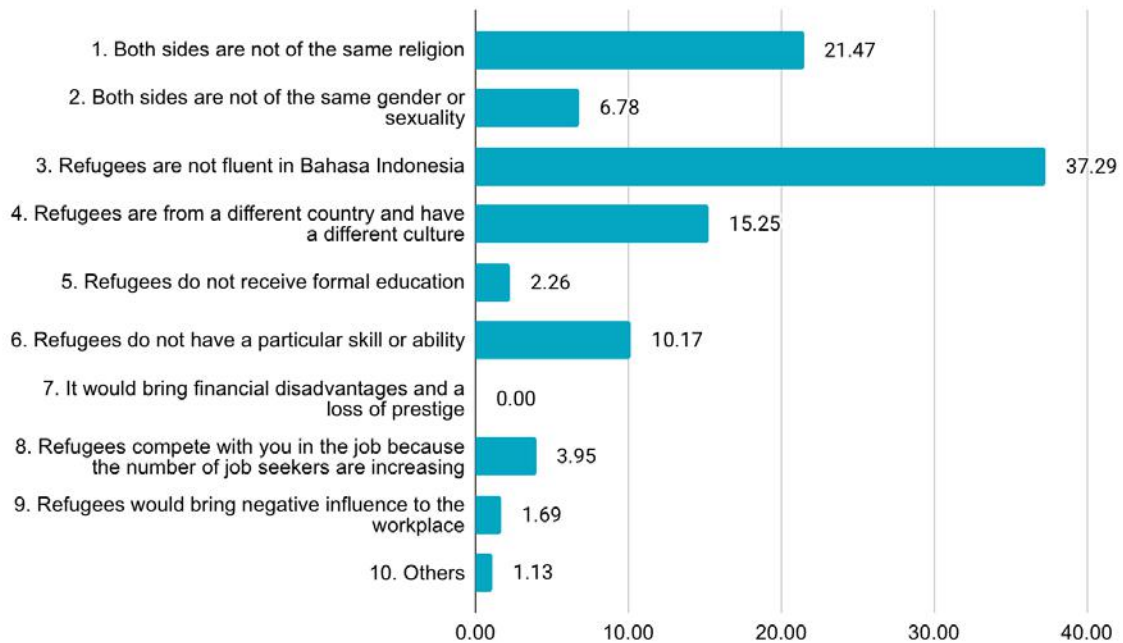


2) Bogor

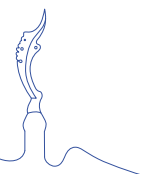
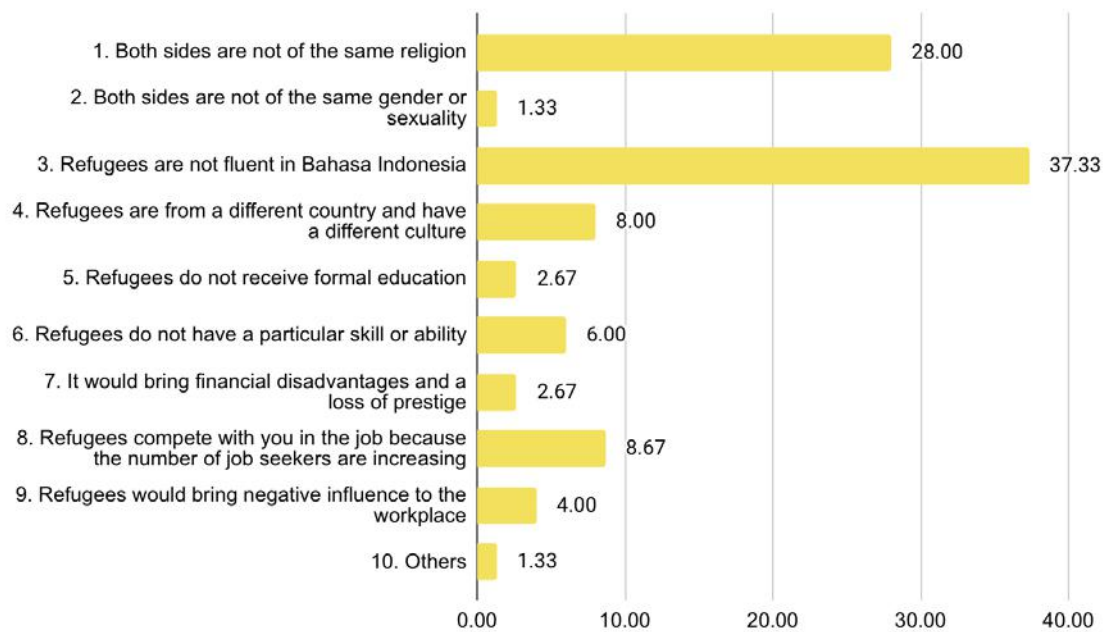


X-3. You are unwilling to work alongside refugees because...

1) Pekanbaru

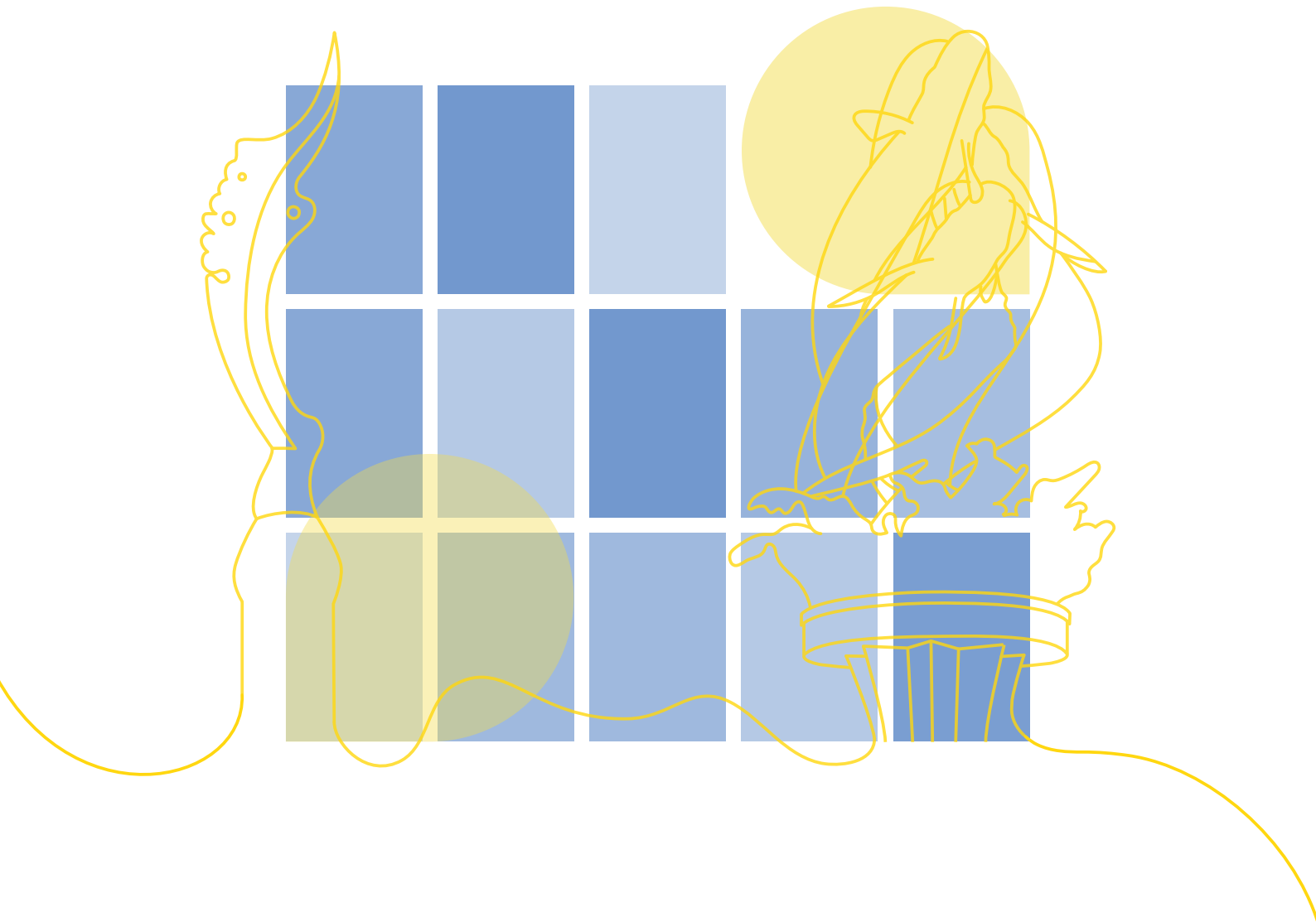


2) Bogor



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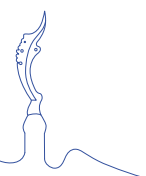
Conclusion



6. Conclusion

This study is based on a poll of the public opinion in Bogor (Regency and City) and Pekanbaru City. Thus, it is critical to underline that, while respondents' responses to the majority of the questions are similar, this poll reflects the public's perspective primarily in the two areas surveyed. Thus, additional research or surveys in other areas are necessary to obtain a comprehensive picture of Indonesian public perception regarding international refugees and asylum seekers in the country. Further, it should be noted that this poll reflects popular opinion at a specified time period, namely the time period covered by the survey. Within the limits of its study, this survey discovers that, while Indonesians lack a general understanding of forced migration and Indonesia's responsibility in protecting foreign refugees, they are sympathetic to the plight of refugees. Additionally, the Indonesian public supports the notion of the Indonesian government protecting international refugees.

The study investigates social integration across the following domains: social connections, safety and stability, language and cultural competence, education, health, and work. Given that social integration is a dynamic process requiring mutual understanding on all sides, one of the most critical components to social integration is the host community's willingness to accommodate foreigners, including foreign refugees, into their society. The finding reveals that, generally, Indonesian society does not oppose refugees' presence in their community. Indeed, interactions between host communities and refugees are still primarily limited. However, interaction has the potential to increase as the host community welcomes the idea of having refugees participate in public activities, education, and have access to health facilities. Concerning the possibility of extending refugees' access to livelihoods, including work opportunities, the majority of respondents are impartial to disagree on the topic of refugees' access to middle and high-level jobs. However, they agree on the service entrepreneur sector and trade business. Perhaps, the most crucial survey findings is how respondents emphasize the importance of refugees' Indonesian language skills and religious similarity when interacting with refugees. Respondents consistently suggested the same thing in response to numerous questions, such that refugees' proficiency in Indonesian and religious similarities will improve engagement between local people and refugees. Nevertheless,

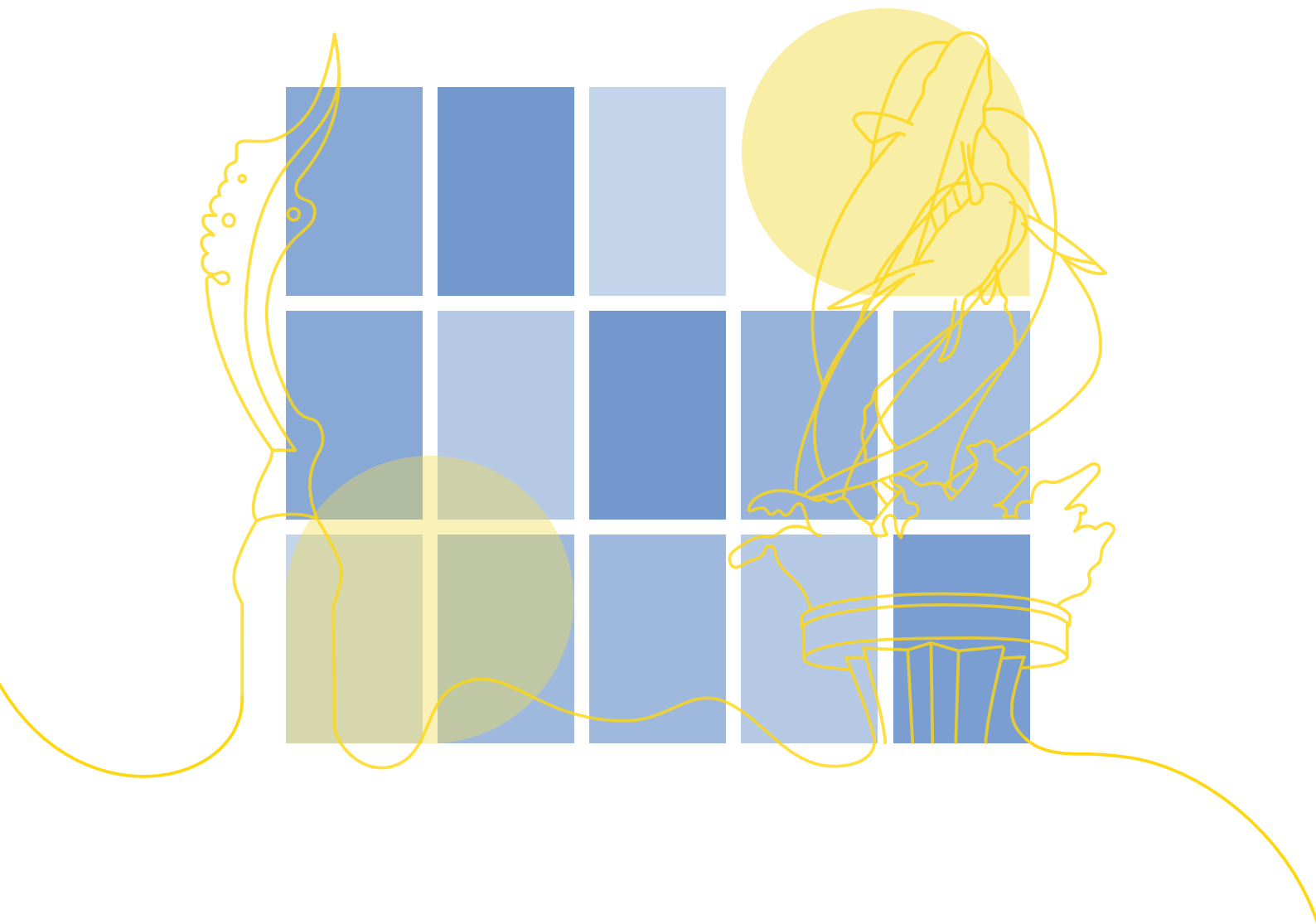


in practically every topic examined, respondents' positive and neutral replies surpassed their negative sentiments by a significant margin. The survey's data and findings can be used to guide future efforts at social integration, with an emphasis on economic independence for refugees.

According to the findings of this survey, social integration of refugees into local Indonesian communities is possible. Obviously, the public's concerns about certain topics must be recognized and balanced against the existing community's positive support. Finally, this survey believes that the public's non-opposition to foreign refugees and asylum seekers will serve as a foundation for relevant actors to engage in more inclusive advocacy efforts toward social integration.



References & Annex



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Annex

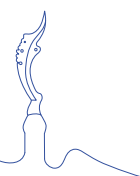
Respondents' Demographic Profiles - in percentage

Category	Pekanbaru	Bogor
Gender		
Male	50	50
Female	50	50

Category	Pekanbaru	Bogor
Rural - Urban		
Village (rural)	0	57.5
Ward (urban)	100	42.5

Category	Pekanbaru	Bogor
Age Group		
18-20	5.25	5.75
21-25	8.75	8.5
26-30	8.5	9
31-35	9	12
36-40	14	17.25
41-45	14.25	13.5
46-50	17.25	10.25
51-55	11.5	8.5
56-60	6.75	9.25
61-65	4.75	6

Category	Pekanbaru	Bogor
Religion		
Islam	95.75	97.75
Catholic	1	0.75
Christian Protestant	2.25	0.75
Hindu	0	0
Buddhism	0.75	0



Confucian	0.25	0.5
Other	0	0.25

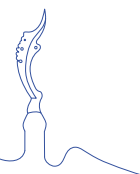
Category	Pekanbaru	Bogor
Ethnicity		
Sundanese	1.25	69.75
Java	16.25	15
Malay	45.75	2
Batak	5.75	1.25
Betawi	1	9.25
Chinese	1	0.25
Arab	0.25	1
Other	28.7	51.5

Category	Pekanbaru	Bogor
Education		
Never go to school	0	2
Elementary school (not graduated)	0.5	6
Elementary school graduated	4.25	22
Junior High School (not graduated)	0	0.75
Junior High School graduated	7.25	19
High School (not graduated)	5.25	0.75
High School graduated	53	32
Diploma (non-degree) graduated	2	1.5
University level (student or not graduated)	6.75	3.75
University graduated and above	21	12.25

Category	Pekanbaru	Bogor
Occupation		
Farmer	0.75	3.5
Rancher	0	0.25
Fisherman	0	0
Unskilled laborer	2.75	10.25
Mechanic	3	0.5



Driver/motorbike taxi driver	2.25	2.5
Security guard	0.5	1
Freelancer	4.5	1.75
Street vendor business	5.75	2.5
Middle business (with store)	1.75	1.5
Small entrepreneur	11.25	11.25
Big business (own a company)	1	0.5
Village/ward clerk	0.5	2
Private company's employee	15.75	10.5
Civil servant	3.75	2
Teacher	2	1.75
Lecturer	3	0.75
Professional (doctor, lawyer, etc.)	0	0
Retired	3.75	3
Student	6.25	2.25
No occupation	4	6.5
House wife	26.75	34.5
Others	0.75	1.25



About RDI UREF

The Resilience Development Initiative (RDI) is an Indonesian think tank initiative that focuses and contributes to the body of knowledge on sustainable development and resilient studies. Urban Refugee Research Group (UREF) is a research group under RDI as a part of the Children, Social Welfare and Health (CSWH) cluster. RDI UREF focuses on urban refugee issues in the urban development context.



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