



Legal Protection Against Child Refugees from Exploitation and Violence in Refugee Camp Based on International Human Rights Law

Rury Octaviani^{1*}, Dian Purwaningrum², Yunan Prasetyo Kurniawan³,
Shafiyah Rahmah⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Faculty of Law, Universitas Pancasila, Jakarta, Indonesia

ruryoctaviani@univpancasila.ac.id

Abstract. *Every child has the same rights to live their life as a human being, without exception, including in emergency or crisis situations. Child refugees who experience exploitation and violence are a highly sensitive issue that requires effective protection and legal certainty in practice. In the context of International Human Rights Law, the protection of child refugees must be based on universal principles guaranteed by the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). The CRC categorizes child rights into four groups: survival rights, protection rights, development rights, and participation rights. In the context of child refugee protection, Article 22 of the CRC states that participating countries must take appropriate steps to ensure that children who are seeking refugee status or are considered refugees receive suitable protection and humanitarian assistance in enjoying the rights that are applicable and established in the Convention and other humanitarian instruments. Article 3, paragraph 3 of the CRC also requires countries to ensure that institutions provide services in handling child refugees to provide care and services to children according to standards set by competent child institutions. This study focuses on how legal protection can be applied to prevent and stop exploitation and violence against child refugees, as well as how society and government can actively prevent and address such situations. In this study, relevant laws and regulations will be analysed, as well as the role of government and society in preventing and addressing exploitation and violence against child refugees.*

Keywords: *Child, Refugees, Violence, International Human Rights*

1. Introduction

The definition of a child according to the law is a person under the age of 18 years, or not yet 18 years old and including those still in the womb. The essence of a child has the same rights in any case, the child has the right to live his life well and is guaranteed by the state through the law. In the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Article 28 B paragraph 2 (two) it is stated that:

“every child has the right to survival, growth and development and the right to protection from violence and discrimination”.

Even if a child is in an emergency and or critical condition his or her right to survival will not be relinquished. Indonesia has ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (hereinafter referred to as KHA) through Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number 36 of 1990, Indonesia already has a policy on child protection that is orientated towards the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Law No. 32 of 2002 on Child Protection was enacted in October 2002, which was subsequently amended into Law 35 of 2014 on the Amendment to Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection.

© The Author(s) 2024

A. Sofian et al. (eds.), *Proceedings of the ASEAN Conference on Sexual Exploitation of Children (ACOSEC 2024)*, Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research 876,
https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-325-2_34

Children are often described as the golden generation of the nation's successors, the group of generations that will continue the continuity of the country in the future. And, should get protection and guarantees to live a decent life, in order to be able to contribute to the progress of the nation and state in the future. But in reality, there are currently many circumstances that show that children are abused, exploited, discriminated against and various other actions that threaten their physical and mental conditions.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), child abuse is an act of mistreatment and/or wrongdoing against a child that can harm and/or even threaten a child physically, emotionally, and sexually, including neglect in care and exploitation. Child abuse is also referred to as Child Abuse. All forms of violence against children committed by people who are supposed to protect children, such as parents, family members, and teachers. Child abuse does not only occur in poor families or bad neighbourhoods. This phenomenon can also occur in all racial groups indiscriminately, economically, and culturally, even in families that look harmonious even though violence against children can occur. Based on data from the Ministry of Health, most perpetrators of child abuse are family members or people who are very close to their families.

Currently, Indonesia itself is one of the transit countries for refugees before continuing to resettlement destination countries for countries that are experiencing conflict. The reasons for refugees fleeing to the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia vary, ranging from ethnic conflicts, religion, certain social groups, to differences in political views. Based on information provided by IOM or the International Organization for Migration, although Indonesia has not ratified the UN Convention on Refugees, the Indonesian government has always accepted the presence of refugees from various backgrounds of countries experiencing conflict who transit in Indonesia. Of the total 110 million refugees in the world, more than 40 per cent are children. Around 43.3 million children in the world were forced to flee, fleeing from various conflict countries and 1.9 million of them were born and grew up as refugees in the midst of a humanitarian crisis. Until the end of December 2020, the cumulative number of refugees recorded in Indonesia was 13,745 people from 50 countries. And the number decreased to 13,151 people in 2022, as many as 3,493 or around 27% of them were refugee children.

Child refugees certainly experience inner turmoil and conflict in living life, when arriving in a transit country they have to deal with different social conditions or associations, the use of language in daily life, to basic needs in fulfilling food, health, and proper education, as well as the fear that lingers in them when they arrive in another country, to the protection of sexual violence against children.

Thus, the protection of refugee children from exploitation and abuse in refugee camps under international human rights law is a very important and complex issue. Child refugees, who are victims of conflict and war, require special protection and greater attention in addressing their vulnerability to exploitation and abuse. Under international law, Article 22 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child provides for the legal protection of refugee children, where the KHA guarantees the right of refugee children to adequate protection and humanitarian assistance. In addition, international custom also guarantees the protection of human rights, including children's rights, through the principles of human rights guaranteed by the UN Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights. In this research, the author will examine the legal protection of refugee children from exploitation and violence in refugee camps based on international human rights law. The author will examine how international law plays a role in ensuring the protection of human rights, including the rights of refugee children.

2. Methodology

This research uses normative juridical legal writing methods. Normative juridical research covers legal rules, legal principles and legal systematics. The approaches used by the author in this research are statute approach, case approach and conceptual approach.

Statute approach by analysing all legal rules in international human rights law, child protection law and refugee status protection provisions, especially in the 1951 Convention & Protocol on the Status of Refugees, the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child which have relevance to legal arrangements governing legal protection for refugee children from exploitation and violence in refugee camps based on international human rights law so that the substance of the issues discussed can be found.

The conceptual approach is that the author studies concepts and theories related to legal regulations regarding legal protection for refugee children from exploitation and violence in refugee camps based on international human rights law. In addition, the author uses a case approach, namely through cases of exploitation and violence against Palestinian child refugees in the armed conflict between Israel and Palestine. Primary legal sources used in this research include the Convention & Protocol on the Status of Refugees 1951, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989, secondary legal materials used consist of literature books on international law related to research, research methods, journals and or articles related to research.

In this research, the analysis of legal materials used is descriptive, namely the explanation of what it is about a legal event that occurs in a certain place at a certain time. The method of collecting legal materials used is document study, in which legal materials are collected from literature sources that are relevant to the issues discussed and then grouped systematically related to the research problem.

3. Discussion And Findings

In Law Number 23 of 2002 Chapter 1 states 2 types of terminology regarding protection. Firstly regarding Child Protection, in Article 1 paragraph (2) it is stated that:

"Child protection is all types of activities carried out to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop and participate, optimally in accordance with human dignity, and receive protection from violence and discrimination."

It is continued in paragraph (15) that:

"special protection is given to a child in certain circumstances, the special protection described in this law is the protection given to a child who is in an emergency situation, a child who is in conflict with the law, a child from a minority and isolated group, a child who is exploited economic and/or sexual, children who are trafficked, children who are victims of abuse of narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic substances and other addictive substances (drugs), children who are victims of kidnapping, sales, trafficking, children who are victims of physical and/or mental violence, children who suffer from disabled, and children who are victims of abuse and neglect."

Then there was a change in the Law, Law Number 23 of 2002 which was replaced by Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, Article 1 did not change much, but the definition of Child Protection was shortened to 'Special Protection is a form of protection received by children in certain situations and conditions to obtain a guarantee of security against threats that endanger themselves and their lives in their growth and development'.

Article 5 paragraph (1) letter a of Government Regulation Number 78 of 2021 has stated that a child who is in a state of displacement (child refugee) is a child in an emergency condition and requires special protection. The Special Protection of Children referred to in this regulation is in the form of care, nurturing, and fulfilment of the basic needs and special needs of children according to their age and development level. It is actually not a necessity for Indonesia to facilitate the needs of refugees, because Indonesia itself has not ratified the

1951 UN Convention on Refugees, but there are other reasons why Indonesia carries it out, namely based on humanity. The humanitarian approach is also claimed to be an important reason behind Indonesia's policy. Education of refugee children is one of the concerns given by the Indonesian state to refugees, as it has ratified the General Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Child 1989. In addition, according to customary international law, when a state protects the principle of human rights, it indirectly obliges the state to protect the rights of refugee children.

In refugee camps, the elderly, women and children are victims with a higher risk of vulnerability. Other refugees are also limited in obtaining basic rights due to criminalisation. Based on data from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), refugee girls are discriminated against, sexually abused and even forced into underage marriages to survive in refugee camps. So in this case, vulnerable groups (women, children and the elderly) who are in refugee areas become double standards in discrimination and other abusive actions.

The latest situation about refugees that has become the talk of the international world is the Rohingya refugee group from Myanmar and Palestine in several regions in the world, including in Indonesia. The latest case related to Palestinian refugees in Rafah is that the area was attacked and bombarded by Israeli army troops. Rafah or Tal al-Sultan Rafah itself is the only area that becomes the location of aid distribution to Palestinians in Gaza after all routes are blockaded by Israel and Rafah becomes the last bastion of protection for refugees in Palestine. The tent camps in Rafah stretch more than 16 kilometres along the coast of Gaza. However, until now, Israel Defence Force Soldiers (IDF Soldiers) have continued to attack Palestinian refugee camps, even burning them down. Based on data from the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), more than 36,000 Palestinian civilians have been killed by Israeli aggression since 7 October 2023. 36,171 of the casualties were in the Gaza Strip, 519 in the West Bank. With a total of 15,162 children, 10,018 women were killed and 7000 others were missing. The health condition of children victims of the Palestinian - Israeli war is very alarming, namely 90% of the number of child victims infected with diseases, 65,000 children threatened with disability, 8000 infants under malnutrition. Based on several sources, refugees who were previously in the Rafah area, are now starting to move to the Khan Younis / Khan Yunus area in the northern part of the Gaza Strip, because they feel their safety is threatened.

The international community condemned what Israel has done, through the International Court of Justice, which called on Israel to make a ceasefire and stop the invasion of Rafah. But the IDF ignored, and instead agreed to a ceasefire but continued to attack under the pretext of suppressing Hamas forces who were rebelling. Based on the relentless attacks by Israel, the refugee camps have been destroyed, causing damage to the facilities around the refugee camps and the places where the refugees live. It is estimated that there are around 50,000 pregnant women in Gaza with a birth rate of 180 every day, 15% of whom are likely to experience complications during pregnancy or childbirth, and require additional medical care. Due to the outbreak of Israeli attacks on refugees, many women and children were displaced, and some pregnant women had to give birth to their children amidst the ruins of bombed buildings, unhygienic and sterile shelters, and on streets that are far from safe. This clearly affects the birthing process and increases the risk of infection and complications for the mother and the child. In addition, there is also an increase in the mortality rate of mothers; women; pregnant women, miscarriages in pregnancy, stillbirths and premature births.

The psychological impact of conflict will also affect the situation of refugees, especially refugees with vulnerable groups. A child in a refugee camp will certainly experience inner conflict and mental disorders, including disorders of their reproductive organs. This will certainly be an obstacle for them in living their lives and hampering their growth and development.

The situation experienced and felt by Palestinian refugees, especially children, is certainly far from decent and does not reflect how their rights are guaranteed by the world

through the United Nations (UN). Refugee protection is essentially the responsibility of every country in the world. The implementation and enforcement of policies towards child protection with the aim to protect refugee children in refugee camps is essential to uphold their rights and ensure their safety, security and well-being. One important aspect of this protection is in line with Article 22 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which emphasises the importance of providing special protection and assistance to refugee children, as refugee children are often the earliest and most frequent victims of violence, disease and malnutrition following population movements and refugee outflows.

Legal Mechanisms To Protect Palestinian Refugee Children From Exploitation And Abuse In Camps

In terms of protecting refugee children from exploitation and abuse in refugee camps, international human rights law plays an important role in providing legal mechanisms to protect the rights and welfare of refugees. The 1951 International Refugee Convention lays the foundation for determining who qualifies as a refugee and sets out the legal protections, rights and assistance that refugees are entitled to receive. Specifically regarding child refugees, international human rights law aims to ensure maximum protection against all forms of abuse, exploitation and discrimination. With 82.4 million people fleeing war, violence and persecution globally, the legal framework established by international law is critical in protecting vulnerable child refugees.

The principle of Non-refoulement in Article 33 of the 1951 Refugee Convention states that a person shall not be forcibly returned to a place where his life or freedom would be threatened. This principle has been recognised as customary international law, binding on all countries in the world without exception. The principle of non-refoulement is regulated in Article 33 of the 1951 Refugee Convention (Convention on the Status of Refugees) and Article 3 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Article 1 also mentions the definition of torture, among which there are 3 main elements that fulfil the 'torture', namely; a. The infliction of severe mental or physical pain or suffering; b. By or with the consent or knowledge of the perpetrator. By or with the consent or knowledge of authorised State officials; c. For a specific purpose, such as obtaining information, punishment or intimidation.

Such treatment is received by many Palestinian refugees from IDF Soldiers, and it is not uncommon to experience all three. Which in this Convention is a wrongful act, violating international provisions regarding the status of refugees. Then in Article 14 paragraph 1 mentioned about compensation for ill-treatment received by refugees and should be given to victims of violence and/or torture, namely;

“ 1. Each State Party shall ensure in its legal system that the victim of an act of torture obtains redress and has an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, including the means for as full rehabilitation as possible. In the event of the death of the victim as a result of an act of torture, his dependants shall be entitled to compensation.

2. Nothing in this article shall affect any right of the victim or other persons to compensation which may exist under national law.”

This article means that every victim (in this sense, a person who is also a refugee) who experiences torture should receive appropriate compensation and compensation, including in terms of recovery, whereas in the event that the victim dies as a result of an act of torture, the his heirs are entitled to compensation. And in paragraph 2 of the same article it applies that this is absolute. So victims who experience torture should receive compensation and compensation, including if the victim dies, the heirs are entitled to receive it. But in practice, the IDF army through its country also did not mitigate this.

About regulates the prohibition of attacks on civilians, IDF soldiers also violated these regulations, such as attacks on refugees who were taking aid from hot air balloons. However, Israel did not acknowledge that this was a violation of international human rights, but instead acted in denial by claiming that the location that was the crime scene was the UNRWA headquarters and was used by Hamas and other groups. It was then claimed that Israel had taken precautionary measures before the attack to reduce the risk of harming civilians. However, Hamas denied this and then a lot of video and photo evidence emerged regarding this incident.

Then the latest case related to torture of Palestinian refugees carried out by the Israeli army was the case of a mother who had to see her child who had special needs (Down syndrome and autism) being bitten to death by an Israeli army dog. In early July, according to Nabila, the victim's mother, IDF soldiers raided their house with a combat dog trained to detect Hamas members and traps and explosives. Nabila begged the Israeli army to keep the dog away from her son Bahr, because apart from having special needs Bahr also had difficulty moving because of his weight, but this request was ignored. The dog tore Bahr's chest until he died in front of his family. This incident is considered to have been carried out intentionally, because Bahr's family found that the victim was only given normal wound treatment with bandages without any care or stitches, and his two brothers were even detained by the Israeli army for resisting. It is known that the Bahr family is demanding an investigation into the case, but in the midst of a conflict that is still heating up and casualties continue to fall, it is difficult to hope that this will happen.

According to Article 2 paragraph 2 of the Torture Convention, there are no extraordinary circumstances, including war and threats of war, instability of a country or other emergency situations that justify acts of torture. So acts of violence carried out by IDF soldiers that meet the elements of violence in Article 1 previously certainly violate existing international provisions, and in accordance with Article 4, the state party must ensure that all acts of torture are violations of criminal law. And the same thing also applies to attempts made to carry out torture and actions carried out by anyone who has involvement or participation in torture, as well as perpetrators of violence or torture must be punished with consideration of the sentence according to the violent act committed.

Based on data from the UN website (<https://indicators.ohchr.org/>), Israel itself has even ratified (some of which were declared) the Torture Convention in 1991 and the Convention on the Rights of the Child in the same year, and Optional The Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict which was ratified in 2005, which among other things regulates children's rights and human rights, as well as provisions regarding the prohibition of acts of violence. This is of course a contradiction in the eyes of the world, because de jure Israel has done both signing and accession which also of course means that Israel must comply with international provisions regarding several conventions that regulate how refugees are treated, especially regarding children's rights. However, de facto, Israel does not carry out the mandate contained in these conventions.

The Role Of Community And Government In Preventing Exploitation And Violence In Refugee Camps

The ongoing armed conflict between Palestine and Israel is certainly in the spotlight in the eyes of the world. Israel has come under criticism throughout the world through direct demonstrations against the local government, in the hope that the government will be able to take action to renounce Israel's position on Palestinian land. Various levels of society are also taking part in the Palestinian conflict, from providing academic perspectives to professional advice which is expected to be represented by various world countries at the UN, grassroots movements which send material and non-material aid to refugee camps. Palestine at various points around the world to mass criticism on social media conveyed by netizens on various

platforms regarding a series of violent incidents that continued to occur during the ongoing conflict between Palestine and Israel

The international world is certainly not silent, through the ICJ in its important opinion represented by Judge Nawaf Salam said that what Israel has done in its occupation and defence of the Palestinian territory is a clear violation of international law, even systematically carrying out discrimination, violence, exploitation and threats against Palestinians and their occupation constitute “de facto annexation”. The UN General Assembly has asked the ICJ to consider the legal consequences arising from Israel's continued violations of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, from the prolonged occupation, settlement and annexation of the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967. UN efforts in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is to carry out a series of talks and negotiations involving the two countries. The UN plays a role as a mediator in an effort to mediate the interests of both parties as a form of diplomatic effort in resolving disputes. Apart from that, the UN has also issued a number of resolutions that have an impact on both countries. The UN through UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees) provides assistance in the form of protection and fulfillment of refugee rights to refugees in Palestine.

The UN also sent special forces to maintain peace in Lebanon with UNIFIL. Other efforts are also carried out by the United Nations agency with other organizations still under its auspices, including OCHA (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs) by providing emergency services, the World Food Program or WFP in food distribution, and UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) and WHO (World Health Organization) in providing health assistance and providing psychosocial service support to refugees.

4. Conclusion

Special protection is given to a child in certain circumstances, the special protection described in this law is the protection given to a child who is in an emergency situation, a child in conflict with the law, a child from a minority and isolated group, a child who is economically exploited and/or sexual, children who are trafficked, children who are victims of abuse of narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic substances and other addictive substances, children who are victims of kidnapping, sales, trafficking, children who are victims of physical and/or mental violence, children who have disabilities, and children victims of abuse and neglect.

According to customary international law, if a country protects human rights principles, it also indirectly obligates that country to protect the rights of refugee children. In refugee camps, the elderly, women and children are victims with a higher risk of vulnerability. Based on data from the United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees, many refugee girls experience discrimination, sexual harassment and are even forced to marry underage in order to survive in refugee camps.

A child who is in a refugee camp will certainly experience inner conflict and mental disorders, including problems with their reproductive organs. The conditions experienced and felt by Palestinian refugees, especially children, are certainly far from adequate and do not reflect how their rights are guaranteed by the world through the United Nations. The implementation and enforcement of child protection policies with the aim of protecting refugee children in refugee camps is essential to upholding their rights and ensuring their safety, security and welfare. One important aspect of this protection is in line with Article 22 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which emphasizes how important it is to provide special protection and assistance to refugee children, because refugee children are often the earliest and most victims of violence, disease and malnutrition. often occurs after population movements and refugee outflows. The UNCRC recognizes that children have the right to be protected from all forms of exploitation and violence, including sexual exploitation, forced labour and other forms of violence. Article 34 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child specifically prohibits the sale, trafficking and kidnapping of children, as well as the sexual

exploitation and exposure of children. Due to the spread of Israeli attacks on refugees, many women and children were displaced, some pregnant women even had to give birth to their children amidst the rubble of bombed buildings, shelters that were no longer suitable because they were unhygienic and sterile, on streets that were far from safe. . This clearly affects the birth process experienced and increases the risk of infection and complications for the mother giving birth and the condition of the child being born. The Convention on the Rights of the Child also provides special protection for refugee children, including Article 77 which prohibits the resolution or use of children in armed conflict, and Article 4 which prohibits the use of children as combatants or in other roles in armed conflict. Indonesia itself has ratified the UNCRC, which means Indonesia must commit to upholding these international standards.

However, despite Indonesia's commitment, Palestinian refugee children currently continue to face various forms of exploitation and violence during the crisis period in the armed war conflict with Israel. To effectively protect refugee children from exploitation and violence, it is essential to build a strong legal framework that provides clear definitions of exploitation and violence, as well as effective mechanisms for reporting and investigating incidents of violence that occur during the period of displacement. It is also important to ensure that citizens experiencing conflict and refugees who experience exploitation and violations of the rights of refugee children must be held accountable for these acts of violence and exploitation. Furthermore, it is very important to provide support and protection to refugee children, including access to education, health services, and social services and basic rights in living life. Protection of refugee children from exploitation and violence is an important issue that requires a comprehensive approach involving legal and social measures. By ratifying international agreements such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, Israel itself must take important steps to uphold its commitment to protecting the rights of refugee children. Apart from that, there are also several provisions in other customary international law which regulate the status of refugees, prisoners of war and the protection of civilians in war which Israel and the rest of the world must comply with.

5. Acknowledgement

1. We would like to express special thanks of gratitude to our Dean, Faculty of Law University of Pancasila Ambassador Eddy Pratomo and Vice Dean, who give us the golden opportunity to do this wonderful ASEAN Conference.
2. We would like to express special thanks also to our Head of Research and Community Service Centre Faculty of Law University of Pancasila, Dr. Yunan Prasetyo, who give us encourage to get this opportunity.

References

- [1] Undang-Undang Dasar 1945
- [2] Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 Tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 Tentang Perlindungan Anak
- [3] Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 78 Tahun 2021 Tentang Perlindungan Khusus Bagi Anak
- [4] Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 125 Tahun 2016 Tentang Penanganan Pengungsi Dari Luar Negeri
- [5] The 1951 Refugee Convention;
- [6] 1967 Protocol To the Refugee Convention
- [7] Universal Declaration of Human Right, 1948
- [8] Geneva Convention (IV) on Civilians, 1949
- [9] Additional Protocol (I) Geneva Convention, 1977
- [10] Convention on the Right of Child, 1989

- [11] Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984
- [12] Riadhussyah, M. (2016). Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Pengungsi Anak Di Indonesia Menurut Hukum Internasional. *Brawijaya Law Student Journal*. Retrieved from <http://hukum.studentjournal.ub.ac.id/index.php/hukum/article/view/1745>.
- [13] Rossdiana, R. A. (2022). Masa Depan di Perbatasan : Pendekatan Humanitarian Pendidikan Pengungsi Anak di Indonesia. *Jurnal Hubungan Internasional*, 15(1), 53–73. <https://doi.org/10.20473/jhi.v15i1.33711>.
- [14] Tonglo, B.M. (2021). Peranan Lembaga Perlindungan Anak Terhadap Kekerasan Anak di Kota Palopo. *Journal Social Society Vol 1 No 2*, <https://doi.org/10.54065/jss.1.3.2021.73>.
- [15] Gustini, R. D. Chandra, A.H. Pertiwi, P. H. Annisyaniawati, & Alrifqi, M. (2023). Perlindungan Hak Asasi Manusia Dan Peranan Lembaga Hukum Bagi Pengungsi Dalam Konteks Hukum Internasional. *Jurnal Pendidikan Sosial Dan Humaniora*, 2(3). <https://publisherqu.com/index.php/pediaqu/article/view/429>.
- [16] Kurniawan, I. D. Septiningsih, I. (2023). Legal Protection for Children as Victims of Sexual Violence. *Recidive; Jurnal Hukum Pidana dan Penanggulangan Kejahatan*. <https://doi.org/10.20956/recidive.7i2.xxxx>.
- [17] Azhari, S. M. Kadir, M. Y. A. (2021). Protection Of Child Refugees Under International Law. *Student Journal of International Law*. <https://doi.org/10.24815/sjil.v1i2.19280>.
- [18] Supriadi, S. (2021). International Refugees Protection in the Context of Human Rights. *Law Research Review Quarterly*, 7(4), 417-432. <https://doi.org/10.15294/lrrq.v7i4.48185>.
- [19] Fauziah, Aghnis. “Bentuk Kekerasan pada Anak dan Dampaknya”, <https://dp3ak.jatimprov.go.id/berita/link/21>.
- [20] KOMNAS Perempuan, “Pantau Perlindungan dan Pemenuhan Hak Dasar, Komnas Perempuan Sambangi Pengungsi”, <https://komnasperempuan.go.id/kabar-perempuan-detail/pantau-perlindungan-dan-pemenuhan-hak-dasar-komnas-perempuan-sambangi-pengungsi>.
- [21] UNHCR Indonesia, “Ramadan di tengah Krisis Kemanusiaan: Makanan Hangat untuk Anak-Anak Terdampak Konflik”, <https://donate.unhcr.or.id/bantuan-unhcr>.
- [22] UNHCR Indonesia, “UNHCR di Indonesia”, <https://www.unhcr.org/id/unhcr-di-indonesia#:~:text=Hingga%20akhir%20December%202020%2C%20jumlah,populasi%20tersebut%20datang%20dari%20Afghanistan>.
- [23] KPAI, “KPAI : Tingkatkan Pengawasan Pemenuhan Hak Atas Pendidikan Anak-Anak Pengungsi Luar Negeri”, <https://www.kpai.go.id/publikasi/kpai-tingkatkan-pengawasan-pemenuhan-hak-atas-pendidikan-anak-anak-pengungsi-luar-negeri>.
- [24] Baik, Indonesia, “30 Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Deklarasi Universal HAM”, <https://indonesiabaik.id/infografis/30-hak-asasi-manusia-dalam-deklarasi-universal-ham#:~:text=Deklarasi%20Universal%20HAM%20atau%20Universal,Majelis%20Umum%20PBB%20pada%201948>.
- [25] Finaka, W. Andrian , “Anak WAJIB Dapat Perlindungan Khusus dari Negara”, <https://indonesiabaik.id/infografis/anak-wajib-dapat-perlindungan-khusus-dari-negara#:~:text=Anak%20dalam%20situasi%20darurat%2C%20yakni,%2C%20nominal%2C%20dan%20atau%20sosial>.

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

