# THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN HANDLING THE HUMANITARIAN CRISIS AS A IMPACT OF THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN WAR

**Andrias Darmayadi**

Universitas Komputer Indonesia, Bandung City, Indonesia

**Aelina Surya**

Universitas Komputer Indonesia, Bandung City, Indonesia

**Januario Rangel Soares**

Paragon International University, Phnompenh, Cambodia

## ABSTRACT

*This research aims to explain the role of international organizations, especially in the humanitarian sector, as an effort to handle the humanitarian crisis that occurred as a result of the Russia-Ukraine war. If a country is no longer able to protect its citizens, then international organizations, especially those involved in handling humanitarian problems, are present. The vision and mission of this international organization is to protect those who have lost their rights. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method, this method is used by the author to answer research questions that require explanation and understanding of a social event. The type of research used is descriptive which of course will describe the role of international organizations in efforts to handle the humanitarian crisis that occurred as a result of the Russia – Ukraine war. This research is also guided by the theory of the Human Security concept. The prolonged conflict in Ukraine is one of the factors causing the humanitarian crisis. The conclusion from this research is that international organizations such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) have succeeded in providing assistance in handling The crisis occurred primarily in Ukraine through its humanitarian aid program .*

***Keywords:*** *Humanitarian Crisis, Russian-Ukrainian War, Human Security, International Organizations*

PROCEEDING BOOK
The 7th International Conference on Business, Economics,
Social Sciences, and Humanities 2024
E-ISSN: 2830-0637

335

## INTRODUCTION

The Russian-Ukrainian War has been going on for more than 2 years and currently shows no signs of ending. The longer this war lasts, the greater the impact it will have on the international world and especially on the citizens of both countries. The humanitarian crisis, especially in Ukraine, is increasingly becoming more prominent as the duration of this war progresses. The involvement of international organizations is very much needed both in efforts to resolve this war and also in efforts to deal with the impact of the war.

We know that every country has an obligation to protect the rights of every citizen in order to ensure security and prosperity. In this case, before a country can fulfill the rights of every citizen, each country must first have five basic values which aim to form its own government system or become an independent country. The five basic values are security, freedom, order, justice and prosperity (Buzan & Waever, 1998) . Viewed in an anarchic international system, if a country wants to succeed in achieving its interests then that country must strengthen itself. The success obtained in achieving its goals of direct interest will enable the country to obtain better security, freedom, order, justice and prosperity than other weaker countries.

Today, it is clear that the international security situation is becoming increasingly complex. Security in general can be interpreted as an effort to maintain personal safety *(survival)* from future threats. Talking about international security issues is not only synonymous with the state as the main actor but its scope is broader than that. This *security* concept is divided into two, namely the traditional security concept and the non-traditional security concept. This traditional (conventional) security concept is *highly political in nature,* which emphasizes state security from military threats or the use of military capabilities. Meanwhile, the concept of non-traditional (contemporary) security, which is *low politics* , has a broader scope which includes threats to economic, human, environmental, food, energy and other security.

Security *is also* the background for the birth of the concept of *Human Security.* Critical theorists believe that not only state security is important, but individual security as citizens is also important. This is one of the reasons for the birth of *Human Security Theory* as a form of critical theory. This is because individual security is as important as state security and cannot only be explained by realism theory which only focuses on the state as the sole research object. *Human security* is defined by several experts as security and freedom from all fear and the achievement of prosperity in all aspects of human life.

After the Second World War, protection of humanity was increasingly prioritized, this was marked by the Human Development Report (HDR) in 1994 published by the *United Nations Development Program* (UNDP) and the holding of international conventions by countries such as *The Convention on Human Development Program (UNDP). Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the Geneva Conventions, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights* . The increasingly widespread globalization makes the scope of human security increasingly important.

PROCEEDING BOOK
The 7th International Conference on Business, Economics,
Social Sciences, and Humanities 2024
E-ISSN: 2830-0637

336

However, currently the state is sometimes unable to fully protect its citizens due to conflict. The emergence of internal and external conflicts can cause an imbalance in the government's protection of its citizens, and if the government is unable to provide this protection, citizens will seek protection and try to live in safer areas (migrate). This is like what happened in the Russia – Ukraine conflict. More than 1.5 million Ukrainians fled to other, safer countries due to the Russian invasion If a country is no longer able to protect its citizens, then international organizations, especially those involved in handling humanitarian problems, are present. The vision and mission of this international organization is of course to protect those who have lost their rights.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

To help add information to this paper, the author took from several previous research sources related to this paper. The first source was obtained from a journal entitled *"The Concept of Legal Protection of Child Refugees from Ukraine in the Perspective of International Refugee Law"* written by Rachma Rizky Melania Latuconsina et al. This research uses the theory of institutional liberalism and the concept of *Human Security* . In his research he explained that UNHCR's contribution was to help Ukrainian refugees who fled to Russia. UNHCR helps these refugees through various humanitarian programs such as *Advisory Group on Gender, Forced Displacement and Protection, Convention plus, Legal Protection, Registration, Rule of Law and Transitional Justice,* Strengthening Protection Capability as well as through collaboration programs with other international organizations such as Microsoft and the Committee International Red Cross (ICRC). (Latuconsina, Anwar & Daties, 2023)

The second source was obtained from journals entitled *" What Can We Learn from Ukraine's Acceptance of Refugees?* Lena Nare as the author explains the impact and lessons that can be taken from the Russian-Ukrainian conflict which gave rise to many Ukrainian refugees. It was explained that all surrounding countries had a responsibility to help. This journal uses library study techniques in its collection. The result of this research is that the mission is a peace movement, the dissemination of democratic values, and open dialogue for both the Ukrainian government and the Russian federation, as well as the Ukrainian government and its civilians . And the actions that must be taken regarding the crisis occurring in Ukraine are to report on the special situation that exists in Ukraine, observe refugee flows and refugee reception as well as pay attention to the rights of minority groups in Eastern Ukraine, and open dialogue. between related actors. (Nare, 2022)

Third, the source was obtained from the Syarifatul Ula journal entitled *"The Role of Non-State Actors in International Relations: Human Rights Watch Case Study in the Humanitarian Crisis in Myanmar".* In his study, he analyzed the role of *Human Rights Watch* (HRW) in the humanitarian crisis in Myanmar using the *Transnational Advocacy Network* (TAN) concept. The results found that HRW used information political strategies as a campaign to gain attention and support from other international

PROCEEDING BOOK
The 7th International Conference on Business, Economics,
Social Sciences, and Humanities 2024
E-ISSN: 2830-0637

337

actors. However, in practice, HRW has not succeeded in carrying out its role in the political strategy of leverage and accountability politics because HRW is too independent and does not have oversight of the Myanmar government's commitment regarding the citizenship rights of the Rohingya Muslim ethnic group. (Ula, 2017)

The fourth source, obtained from a journal entitled **"UKRAINE CRISIS AND ITS IMPACT ON GLOBAL AND REGIONAL POLITICAL SYSTEMS"** by Frassminggi Kamasa *.* This journal discusses the Ukraine crisis which brought changes to the new strategic environment in Europe and its impact on the global and regional political order. In addition, it discussed the extent to which the right to self-determination in the form of a referendum was used to resolve the crisis and also discussed the lessons learned from the Crimean referendum for Indonesia . The issues and conflict dimensions of the Ukrainian crisis will be analyzed by macro and micro actors in this journal. The research results prove that the Ukrainian crisis has an impact on the future of Ukraine and a new review of the global and regional political order. (Kamasa, 2016)

## METHODOLOGY

This research uses a qualitative descriptive method, this method is used by the author to answer research questions that require explanation and understanding of a social event. This method relies on facts, reality and symptoms from which a theory will then be formulated (Sugiyono, 2019). The type of research used is descriptive which will of course describe the role of international organizations in efforts to handle the humanitarian crisis that occurred as a result of the Russia-Ukraine war , by describing the efforts made by UNICEF and UNHCR in handling the humanitarian crisis resulting from the impact of the Russia-Ukraine War that occurred, especially from humanitarian assistance and mapping refugee camps for those affected by the war. This research is also guided by the theory of *the Human Security concept* . To obtain information, this research is supported by factual data that the author collected from trusted sources. Then, the data is collected and packaged into a literature study containing journal articles, documents and electronic media news

## DISCUSSION

### History of the Russian-Ukrainian Conflict

The last leader of the Soviet Union at that time, Mikhail Gorbachev planned change through three policies, namely Perestroika, Glasnost, and Democratizatsiya. Through Glasnost (openness) which was officially launched in the 1980s, Gorbachev wanted to increase press freedom, provide access to information to the public, as well as openness in all areas of the Soviet Union's government institutions. This policy ultimately reduced censorship in the Soviet Union. Perestroika (restructuring) which was introduced in 1987, aimed to adopt economic reforms or improve the country's economy through decentralization (Big, 2022) . This policy was carried out by separating Russia from its past Marxism and Leninism.

PROCEEDING BOOK
The 7th International Conference on Business, Economics,
Social Sciences, and Humanities 2024
E-ISSN: 2830-0637

338

Democratization (democratization) is the instillation of democratic values, meaning that government must be based on the people or democratic. However, the implementation of policies that were too hasty was the main cause of the collapse of the Soviet Union.

On December 25, 1991, Mikhail Gorbachev was forced to resign as a sign of the collapse of the Soviet Union. In the end, many regions chose independence, one of which was Ukraine. Before Gorbachev's resignation, on December 1, 1991, approximately 92.3% of Ukrainians approved a referendum on independence from the Soviet Union. Since then Ukraine has been established as a new, modern country. Thus, Ukraine was recognized as an independent country *de jure* (based on law) and recognized by other countries. After Ukraine became independent, Viktor Yushchenko was elected as Ukraine's third President in 2005 (CNBC Indonesia, 2022)

During Yushchenko's tenure, Ukraine has tended to lean more towards the European Union than Russia. This is what makes their relationship heat up. However, since the 2010 election and Viktor Yanukovych was elected as Ukraine's fourth president, relations between the two have cooled. Because, Yanukovych is a figure who is supported by Russia and wants Ukraine to be closer to Moscow.

In November 2013, Ukraine was plunged into crisis due to Yanukovych's decision to refuse to agree to *a larger Association Agreement (AA) with the European Union. This Association Agreement* (AA) is the only hope for the Ukrainian people to achieve economic prosperity. In fact, at that time conditions in Ukraine were very worrying, plus it had previously been affected by the Global Financial Crisis in 2008. This was made worse by rampant corruption in the Ukrainian government. Unsurprisingly, this then sparked massive demonstrations and protests by Ukrainian citizens in the capital city of Kyiv. However, instead of responding well, the security forces cracked down on the demonstration using violence, which ultimately led to the escalation of the conflict. The peak came in February 2014, when Yanukovych was ousted from office by the Ukrainian parliament. Yanukovych's overthrow led to internal conflict in the Ukrainian government. This split the Ukrainian government into two camps, namely supporters of the European Union and supporters of Russia. Supporters of the European Union come from politicians and mainland Ukrainian society. Meanwhile, Russia's supporters come from Crimean society and politicians (Darmayadi & Megits, 2023) .

This incident began in early 2014, when the Crimean prime minister asked Russia for help in dealing with the domestic conflict in Ukraine. The Russian government agreed to the request and then sent troops to occupy Crimea. The intervention carried out by Russia is based on the strategic geopolitical location of Crimea and can be used by Russia to strengthen the political and economic situation and strengthen its influence in Eastern Europe and the Middle East. Russia also has a gas pipeline in Ukraine which connects gas sources in Russia with countries in Europe. If Russia can take over the Ukrainian government it will greatly benefit the Russian gas energy business (Roth, 2021) .

PROCEEDING BOOK
The 7th International Conference on Business, Economics,
Social Sciences, and Humanities 2024
E-ISSN: 2830-0637

339

The European Union condemned Russia's actions to interfere in the internal conflict in Ukraine. The European Union finally decided to ban the export of Russian trade commodities to its member countries. Not only that, the Group of 8 (G8) industrial countries also exclude Russia. Ukraine's increasingly grim situation has led to demonstrations by pro-Russian and anti-government groups taking place in major cities in eastern and southern Ukraine. Meanwhile, protests in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions escalated and broke out into armed separatist uprisings. This situation prompted the Ukrainian government to launch a retaliatory military offensive against the rebels, which led to the emergence of armed conflict in Donbas.

The failure of the Minsk Agreements in 2015 was also one of the main triggers for the Russian-Ukrainian conflict. The Minsk Agreements, also known as the Minsk Agreements, are a series of international agreements that seek to end the ceasefire between Ukrainian forces and Russian-backed separatist groups in the region. Donbass. There were several external and internal factors that caused the Minsk II Agreement to fail (Kompas.com, 2022) . When viewed from external factors, Russia has an interest in showing its strength and relevance to western countries. In another sense, Russia shows that no other power is able to compete with or even surpass Russia's power in the Ukrainian region. In addition, Russia as a rational actor wants the failure of the Minsk II Agreement and maintaining the status quo in Ukraine for its national interests. In terms of internal factors, the failure of the Minsk II agreement occurred because of Ukraine's low national capacity, which made Kyiv less able to protect itself from intervention by other countries or help itself in resolving conflicts in its territory. That is why peace efforts failed and armed conflict in Dobass continues to this day (Wong & Lara, 2022) .

This conflict was then exacerbated by Ukraine's desire to join *the North Atlantic Treaty Organization* (NATO). NATO is a military defense and security organization in the North Atlantic that includes European countries, the United States and Canada. The countries of the former Soviet Union are also members of NATO, such as Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania (CNN Indonesia, 2022) .
President Vladimir Putin strongly disagrees with the NATO discourse because he believes it could threaten the existence of his country. Because, there is a possibility that a NATO military base will be built near the Russia-Ukraine border. As is known, Russia itself is strongly opposed to NATO.

**Humanitarian Crisis Due to the Russian – Ukrainian War**
Until December 2023, this conflict makes a humanitarian crisis increasingly inevitable. Around 4,113 Ukrainian civilians were victims of the war, 264 of whom were children. Ukraine's infrastructure was destroyed by 30%, the resulting losses were recorded at US$100 billion or Rp. 1,455 trillion. Vital facilities such as hospitals, schools, housing, transportation facilities and power plants were destroyed. Not only that, millions of people lost their livelihoods, had difficulty getting food and clean water, and electricity went out which resulted in casualties and mass deaths due to hypothermia. The humanitarian crisis in Ukraine is growing very quickly because more than 1.5 million people have fled to seek safety in

PROCEEDING BOOK
The 7th International Conference on Business, Economics,
Social Sciences, and Humanities 2024
E-ISSN: 2830-0637

340

neighboring countries (Kasapoglu, 2022) .

The siege of the city of Mariupol by Russian-backed separatists exacerbated the humanitarian crisis in the region. The unpredictable nature of the conflict has caused fighting to move from areas around the capital to Eastern Ukraine, making it difficult to provide aid to the hungry Ukrainian people. The area of the port city of Mariupol should be of particular concern, the Ukrainian defenders could do little against the Russian siege. More than 100,000 civilians are trapped and in desperate need of food, clean water and heating.

The head of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), warned of a global catastrophe as Russia and Ukraine, the world's main wheat suppliers, together produce 30 percent of the world's wheat supply, half of the wheat purchased by the *World Food Program* (WFP). ) to be distributed worldwide originates from Ukraine. In addition to wheat, they also export about three-quarters of the world's sunflower seed oil.

This is what Yemen, the poorest country in the Middle East, feels. Yemen imports around 40% of its wheat from Russia and Ukraine. The war in Ukraine has doubled the price of basic necessities in Yemen, especially the price of flour. Initially the price of one sack of flour was around US$25, now it has reached US$50. This resulted in around 50 thousand people experiencing food shortages and 5 million people on the verge of starvation. This situation is expected to get worse if there is no political and economic solution.

The impact of the war between Russia and Ukraine, which has entered its third month, is increasingly exacerbating the long-term humanitarian crisis in the Syrian region. The crisis in Ukraine is creating new refugee groups. America and European countries moved quickly to help more than 5.5 million Ukrainians who had fled to Ukraine's border areas. At the donor conference, aid agencies hope to draw world attention back to Syria. Funds obtained from the conference will be distributed to 5.7 million Syrian refugees in Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan. However, unfortunately, the commitment of America, the European Union and a number of countries to provide assistance to the Syrian people worth 6.4 billion dollars is less than the UN's expectations, namely 10 billion dollars. The impact of these shortages is being felt on the ground, with Amnesty International reporting that 10 of the 50 health centers in Idlib will have to reduce the services they provide because they will no longer receive funding in 2022. Even worse, the Norwegian Refugee Council found that hundreds of families across Syria was forced to eat less and found that 87% of families did not eat enough to make ends meet.

PROCEEDING BOOK
The 7th International Conference on Business, Economics,
Social Sciences, and Humanities 2024
E-ISSN: 2830-0637

341

**The Role of International Organizations in Handling the Humanitarian Crisis Due to the Russo-Ukrainian War**

**1. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is an international organization formed by UN member states. UNICEF has a vision to create a world where every child can grow up healthy, protected from harm, and receive an education. So they can reach their potential. UNICEF working to realize their vision, without being tied to the country that created it (UNICEF, 2022) .

UNICEF plays a role in providing humanitarian assistance, improving the long-term welfare of children, gender equality in obtaining education for women, and protecting children's rights, especially in centers of armed conflict. UNICEF is also involved in protection and providing facilities to support the realization of rights, especially in areas prone to violence and conflict such as in the countries of the Central African Republic, Iraq, Libya, Palestine, Pakistan, Sudan, Syria, Yemen, and recent conflicts namely Ukraine. In the midst of the Russian invasion for almost 3 months, more than 5 million Ukrainian children need humanitarian assistance. According to the UN, nearly two-thirds of Ukrainian children are refugees as a result of the war. These abandoned children are vulnerable to sexual exploitation, child trafficking, family separation and higher levels of violence.

UNICEF implements a program called Advocacy, Information and Social Policy by involving the government and civil society as well as the media to help develop child-friendly policies and norms, build a transparent and efficient monitoring system for children's rights and empower young people to know and enjoy their rights. children's rights. right.

UNICEF in Ukraine also seeks to protect children and women from exploitation, apart from that UNICEF also provides technical assistance to improve the juvenile justice system and protect children in conflict with the law in accordance with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international institutions. standard. and implementing the development of social services resulting from social service support to provide psychological assistance.

UNICEF has supported the Government of Ukraine for many years, with total assistance of almost US$130 million used to develop health, water and sanitation, education and protection programs for children. Since the start of the conflict in eastern Ukraine, UNICEF has worked to fulfill its core commitments to children in humanitarian action, including access to education, psychosocial support, water and sanitation, mine risk education, maternal and child health, and HIV and AIDS services (UNICEF , 2022).

PROCEEDING BOOK
The 7th International Conference on Business, Economics,
Social Sciences, and Humanities 2024
E-ISSN: 2830-0637

342

## 2. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

UNHCR is an international UN organization that was formed in 1950. The purpose of this organization was to provide assistance and handle refugees who were victims of conflict or war. UNHCR guarantees that every refugee has the right to protection.

UNHCR has the aim of helping and protecting refugees and working with refugees to move from the original place where the refugee settled to the new place where they fled. Not only that, UNHCR also has the responsibility to guarantee the fate of refugees so that they remain safe during evacuation by meeting their basic needs, as well as providing long-term solutions regarding the survival of these refugees (UNHCR, 2022) .
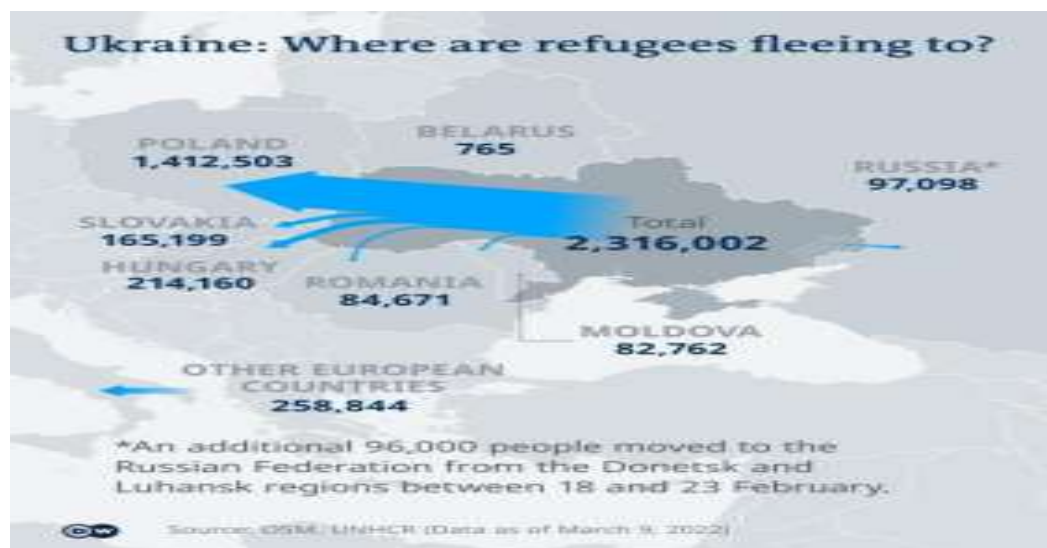


**Figure 1** : Destination Countries for Ukrainian Refugees
Source: UNHCR (2022)

Figure 1 above shows the location of the refugee camps. More than 2 million refugees fled to neighboring countries such as Russia, Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, Romania, Moldova, Belarus and European countries. The crisis that occurred in Ukraine moved UNHCR to provide assistance and support to people who were forced to flee. UNHCR succeeded in sending basic aid such as mattresses, blankets and emergency shelter. UNHCR also provides special protection services for people who require special assistance, such as children traveling alone, people with disabilities, and emergency assistance.

We know that the international armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine has caused destruction, loss of life and suffering. Millions of refugees have fled to countries in Europe. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), up to 5 million Ukrainians have fled their country and been forced to flee their homes, about two months after Russian troops started the war in

PROCEEDING BOOK
The 7th International Conference on Business, Economics,
Social Sciences, and Humanities 2024
E-ISSN: 2830-0637

343

Ukraine (Malinkin & Nigmatulina, 2023) . Most Ukrainian refugees seek refuge in European countries that accept temporary shelter and various services. Ukrainian refugees believe that it is not difficult to flee to European countries, because governments in European countries make it easy for refugees to get proper security and services (Sakti, 2022) . Ukrainian refugees also do not experience difficulties, in fact Ukrainian refugees are not asked for documents which should be a condition for entering European countries as asylum seekers or refugees (VOA Indonesia, 2022).

| Hosting Countries[1] | Total projected refugee population by July 2022 [*] |
|---|---|
| Hungary | 250,000 |
| Moldova | 100,000 |
| Poland | 1,500,000 |
| Romania | 250,000 |
| Slovakia | 60,000 |
| Other Countries | 1,840,000 |
| Total | 4,000,000 |

[*] Population figures of new arrivals are based on estimations and will be reassessed as the situation evolves.

**Figure 2** : Number of Refugees in Receiving Countries
Source: UNHCR (2022)

From Figure 2 above, it can be seen that according to UNHCR records, more than half of Ukrainian refugees fled to Poland, a country that directly borders Ukraine. Apart from that, there are also those to Hungary, Moldova, Romania and Slovakia. Quoting from CNN, after one month since Russia attacked Ukraine, more than 500 refugees came to Belarus, 250,000 to Romania, 60,000 to Slovakia, 100,000 to Moldova, 250,000 to Hungary, 1,840,000 to other countries, and the most numerous were Poles. is the goal of many people. refugees, namely as many as 1,500,000 refugees

PROCEEDING BOOK
The 7th International Conference on Business, Economics,
Social Sciences, and Humanities 2024
E-ISSN: 2830-0637

344

## CONCLUSION

The conflict between Russia and Ukraine has a long history. Since the collapse of the Soviet Union during the leadership of Mikhail Gorbachev, many regions have chosen independence, one of which is Ukraine. Viktor Yushchenko, once Ukraine's third elected president, is closer to the West than Russia, worsening relations. Until the change of leadership by Viktor Yanukovych, relations between the two eased because of his pro-Russian leadership. The crisis that hit Ukraine was caused by Yanukovych's decision to refuse to agree to *Association Agreements* (AA's) with the European Union. This then sparked massive demonstrations and protests by Ukrainian citizens in the capital Kyiv, instead of listening, the Ukrainian government actually carried out violence against the demonstrators. This was the beginning of the Crimean Crisis in 2014. A year later, in 2015 the Minsk II Agreement failed to be implemented. Then what caused the Russia-Ukraine conflict to break out again was because Ukraine wanted to plan to join the NATO organization. Of course, President Vladimir Putin strongly disagrees with this plan, which he considers could threaten the existence of his country. As is known, Russia itself is at serious odds with NATO. Finally, Putin ordered his troops to invade Ukraine, a massive invasion that took months to cause an acute humanitarian crisis. The humanitarian crisis is not only occurring in Ukraine but also has an impact on Yemen and Syria. The role of international organizations in dealing with humanitarian crises such as *the United Nations Children's Fund* (UNICEF) and *the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees* (UNHCR) can help victims by providing humanitarian assistance.

## REFERENCE

Buzan, B., Waever , O., Wilde, JD . (1998). " *Security : A New Analysis Framework* ". Lynne Rienner Publishers . London

CNBC Indonesia (2022). " *Russian-Ukrainian Chronology and Background* ". Retrieved from https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20220304133929-4-320041/kronologi-dan-latar-hind-erang-russia-vs-ukraine

CNN Indonesia. (2022, February 17). Why is Ukraine so eager to become a member of NATO despite Russian opposition? Accessed from https://www.cnnindonesia.com/internasional/20220217102900-134760336/why-ukraine-is-desperate-to-be-a-member-of-nato-despite-russian-opposition

Darmayad i, A., & Megits , N . (2023). *"The Impact of the Russo-Ukrainian War on the European Economy"*. Journal of Eastern European and Central Asian Research. 10(1). 46-55
DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.15549/jeecar.v10i1.1079

PROCEEDING BOOK
The 7th International Conference on Business, Economics,
Social Sciences, and Humanities 2024
E-ISSN: 2830-0637

345

Kamasa, F . (2016). *"UKRAINE CRISIS AND ITS IMPACT ON GLOBAL AND REGIONAL POLITICAL SYSTEMS".*
Journal of Political Research.. 11(1). 79 -108.
DOI: https://doi.org/10.14203/jpp.v11i1.192

Kasapoglu, C. (2022). The war in Ukraine is exacerbating the 'forgotten' humanitarian crisis in Yemen.
Accessed from https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/dunia-60796699

Kompas.com. (2022, February 14). What are the Minsk Agreements and Their Function in the Russia–
Ukraine Conflict. Accessed from https://internasional.kompas.com/read/2022/02/14/203700970/apa-
itu- minsk-agreement-and-its-function-in-the-russian-ukrainian-conflict?page=all

Latuconsina, RRM , Anwar , A., & Daties, DTRA . (2023 *). "The Concept of Legal Protection for Child
Refugees from Ukraine in the Perspective of International Refugee Law".* Balobe Law Journal. 3(1). 34-41.
DOI : 10.47268/balobe.v3i1.1512

Bigg , M. M. (2022). Timeline of Tensions Between Russia and Ukraine. Retrieved from
https://www.nytimes.com/2022/02/18/world/europe/russia-ukraine-timeline.html

Näre , L., & Abdelhady , D. (2022 *) .” What Can We Learn from Ukraine's Acceptance of Refugees?”* . Journal
of Nordic Migration Research. 12(3). 255-258. DOI: 10.33134/njmr.620

Roth, A. (2021). Russia Issues List of Demands It Says It Must Fulfill to Reduce Tensions in Europe.
Retrieved from https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/dec/17/russia-issues-list-demands-tensions-
europe-ukraine-nato

Sakti, R. E (2022). Humanitarian Crisis Begins to Hit Ukraine. Accessed from
https://www.kompas.id/baca/telaah/2022/03/09/krisis-kehumanan-mulai-melanda-ukraina

Sugiyono . ( 20 19) . *Understanding Qualitative Research.* Bandung: CV. Alphabet.

The National Interest, "The Great Exodus: Ukrainian Refugees Flee to Russia", Mary Elizabeth Malinkin
and Liliya Nigmatullina . Retrieved from http://nationalinterest.org/feature/the-great-exodus-ukraines-
refugees-flee-russia-12181.

PROCEEDING BOOK
The 7th International Conference on Business, Economics,
Social Sciences, and Humanities 2024
E-ISSN: 2830-0637

346

Ula, S . , Sustianingsih , H & Rosyidin , M. (2017). " *The Role of Non-State Actors in International Relations: Human Rights Watch Case Study in the Humanitarian Crisis in Myanmar*" Diponegoro Journal of International Relations . 3(3). 19-28. https://doi.org/10.14710/jirud.v3i3.16758

UNHCR. (2022). Ukraine Situation Regional Refugee Response Plan. Retrieved from https://reporting.unhcr.org/ukraine-situation-rrp-summary

UNHCR. (2022). *"Ukraine Emergency"* . Accessed from https://www.unhcr.org/ukraine-emergency.html

UNICEF. (2022). *"What are we doing"* . Accessed from https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/what-we-do

VOA Indonesia. (2022, May 9). Russia's War in Ukraine Worsens the Humanitarian Crisis in Syria. Accessed https://www.voaindonesia.com/a/war-russia-di-ukraina-perparah-krisiskehumanan - dysyria /6562920.html

Wong, E., Lara , J. (2022). *"NATO Won't Let Ukraine Join Soon. Here's Why"* . New York Times

**ABOUT THE AUTHOR**

Andrias Darmayadi, Email:
Andrias.darmayadi@email.unikom.ac.id

**Andrias Darmayadi** , Department of International Relations, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Indonesian Computer University, Bandung City, Indonesia

**Aelina Surya,** Department of International Relations, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Indonesian Computer University, Bandung City, Indonesia

**Januaryo Rangel Soares** , Department of Political Science and International Relations, Paragon International University, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

PROCEEDING BOOK
The 7th International Conference on Business, Economics,
Social Sciences, and Humanities 2024
E-ISSN: 2830-0637

347