

Peringatan Hari Genosida Hazara: Pengungsi Afghanistan Gelar Aksi Damai Desak Perlindungan dan Solusi Nyata



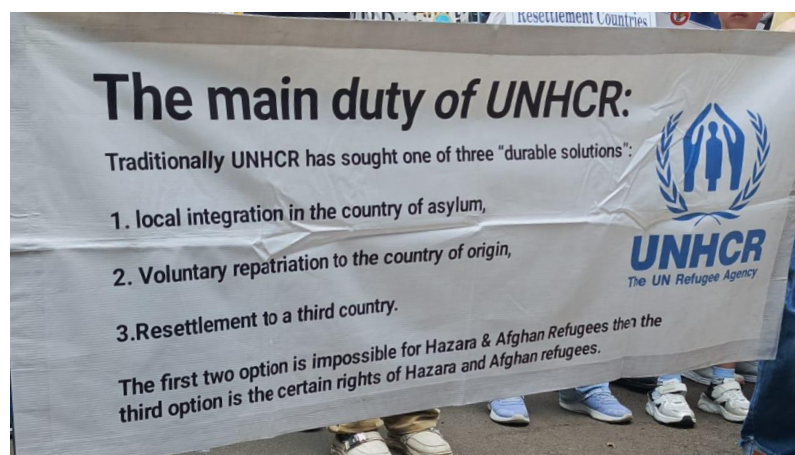
*Aksi Damai Pengungsi Afghanistan
dalam Peringatan Hari Genosida Hazara*

Jakarta – Pada 25 September, komunitas pengungsi Afghanistan di Indonesia memperingati Hari Peringatan Genosida Hazara secara serentak. Peringatan ini adalah sebuah momentum global untuk menegaskan penderitaan panjang etnis Hazara dari Afghanistan akibat diskriminasi sistematis, pengusiran, hingga pembantaian massal yang telah berlangsung lebih dari 130 tahun lamanya. Di Jakarta, sekitar 120 pengungsi Afghanistan melakukan aksi damai di belakang kantor UNHCR Indonesia yang dilanjutkan dengan berjalan kaki hingga menuju Kedutaan Australia dan Kedutaan Inggris, menyerukan pengakuan secara formal mengenai telah terjadinya genosida terhadap etnis Hazara, yang menyebabkan proses perpindahan paksa dan ribuan etnis Hazara yang terpaksa mengungsi.

Selain itu, massa aksi juga menggunakan momentum aksi damai untuk mendorong percepatan pemindahan ke negara ketiga (*resettlement*) sebagai solusi komprehensif bagi pengungsi di Indonesia. Indonesia saat ini tengah menampung sekitar 12.000 pengungsi, termasuk ribuan dari Afghanistan dan lebih spesifik mereka yang merupakan individu etnis Hazara. Selama lebih dari 10 tahun hidup dalam ketidakpastian, para pengungsi tidak mendapatkan hak mendasar atas pendidikan, pekerjaan, maupun layanan kesehatan. Hingga hari ini, berbagai kesempatan *resettlement* semakin berkurang di seluruh dunia, seperti halnya ke Australia yang sejak 1 Juli 2014 telah menutup peluang *resettlement* bagi para pengungsi yang terdaftar di UNHCR Indonesia pada atau setelah tanggal tersebut. Di tengah minimnya kebijakan perlindungan pengungsi di Indonesia, kondisi ini membuat para pengungsi terjebak dalam ketidakpastian sekaligus keterbatasan dalam mengakses hak asasi manusia mereka.

Terbatasnya Solusi Berkelanjutan bagi Pengungsi Hazara di Indonesia

Sejatinya, terdapat 3 opsi solusi berkelanjutan (*durable solutions*) bagi pengungsi: integrasi lokal di negara suaka, repatriasi sukarela ke negara asal, dan *resettlement* ke negara ketiga. Namun, bagi pengungsi Hazara di Indonesia, 2 opsi pertama mustahil dicapai. Mereka tidak dapat dipulangkan karena risiko penganiayaan dan genosida, sementara integrasi lokal terhalang oleh ketiadaan payung hukum di Indonesia. *Resettlement*-pun semakin terbatas akibat menurunnya kuota global. Akibatnya, ribuan pengungsi terjebak tanpa kepastian selama bertahun-tahun.



Spanduk yang menegaskan penempatan ke negara ketiga sebagai satu-satunya solusi bagi pengungsi Hazara dan Afghanistan

Laporan internasional terbaru, termasuk dari *New Lines Institute* (2025), mendokumentasikan lebih dari 473 warga Hazara tewas dan 681 terluka dalam serangan terarah sejak Taliban kembali berkuasa pada 2021. Fakta ini mempertegas bahwa kondisi di Afghanistan sama sekali tidak aman bagi pemulangan sukarela. Selain itu, perempuan Hazara menghadapi *gender apartheid* yang melarang mereka bersekolah, bekerja, dan membuat mereka rentan terhadap kekerasan berbasis gender.

Para pengungsi menegaskan bahwa selama 10 tahun mereka hidup di Indonesia, mereka tidak mendapatkan haknya sebagai manusia, seperti tidak boleh bekerja, sulit mengakses pendidikan, dan tidak mendapatkan jaminan kesehatan. Banyak yang mengalami detensi tanpa batas waktu, bertentangan dengan prinsip *non-refoulement* internasional. UNHCR dinilai gagal memastikan perlindungan, bahkan justru memperpanjang penderitaan dengan birokrasi yang lamban dan tidak transparan.

Desakan kepada UNHCR, IOM, dan Pemerintah Indonesia oleh Komunitas Pengungsi Afghanistan

Berdasarkan pantauan SUAKA dalam aksi damai yang dilakukan oleh komunitas pengungsi, terdapat beberapa desakan yang menjadi dasar aspirasi massa aksi. Pertama terdapat desakan bagi UNHCR dan IOM untuk mendorong proses *resettlement* bagi pengungsi dan pencari suaka bersama dengan negara-negara penerima pengungsi, memastikan perlindungan hak asasi bagi pengungsi dan pencari suaka, dan bagi negara-negara untuk tidak menyalahgunakan mandat Konvensi 1951 serta Protokol 1967. Mereka juga meminta Pemerintah Indonesia menghormati komitmen HAM sesuai UU Hubungan Luar Negeri Pasal 27 Ayat 2 No. 37 tahun 1999 dan Perpres 125 tahun 2016 tentang Penanganan Pengungsi, termasuk memberikan akses terbatas pada hak pendidikan, kesehatan, dan pekerjaan sementara menunggu solusi.



Spanduk yang menyoroti 10 tahun pelanggaran hak dasar para pengungsi di Indonesia dan desakan terhadap pemerintah Indonesia untuk memberi kepastian atas masa depan

Lebih jauh, komunitas pengungsi Afghanistan turut meminta masyarakat internasional mengakui genosida terhadap etnis Hazara secara resmi melalui PBB, Kanada, Inggris, Amerika Serikat, dan negara lain, serta membentuk komisi investigasi independen untuk mendokumentasikan kejahatan Taliban dan menyerahkannya ke ICC. Jalur *resettlement* dan program sponsor komunitas, reunifikasi keluarga, serta mobilitas tenaga kerja harus diperluas. Akuntabilitas juga perlu ditegakkan dengan menuntut Taliban, ISIS, dan kelompok terkait atas kejahatan kemanusiaan yang dilakukan di Afghanistan.



Seruan Pengungsi Afghanistan yang menekankan pentingnya pengakuan internasional atas genosida terhadap etnis Hazara.

Momentum Hazara Genocide Day 2025

Dalam peringatan Hari Genosida Hazara 2025, SUAKA mendorong perluasan pengakuan atas *Hazara Genocide Remembrance Day* serta peningkatan kesempatan resettlement dari negara ketiga. Peringatan ini harus menjadi momentum bagi pemerintah Indonesia, UNHCR, IOM, dan komunitas internasional lainnya untuk tidak lagi menunda langkah konkret dalam melindungi pengungsi dan mendorong pertanggungjawaban terhadap tindak genosida.

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Hazara Genocide Remembrance Day: Afghan Refugees Hold Peaceful Rally Demanding Protection and Real Solutions



*Afghan Refugees' Peaceful Rally
in Commemoration of Hazara Genocide Day*

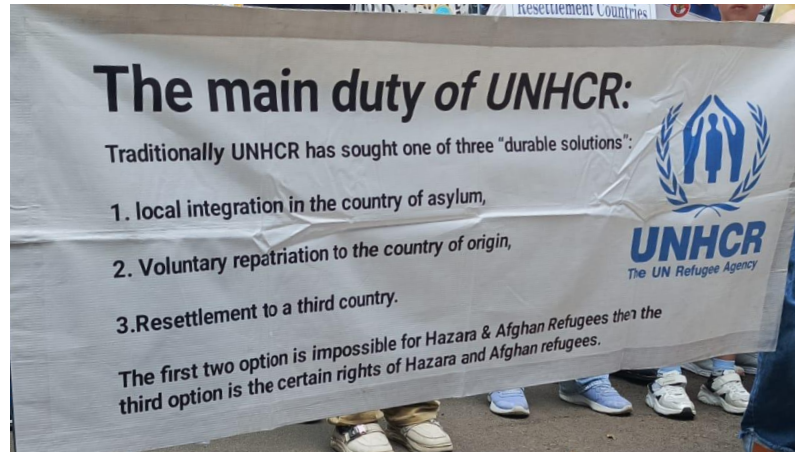
Jakarta – On September 25, the Afghan refugee community in Indonesia joined the global commemoration of Hazara Genocide Remembrance Day. This global moment highlights the long-standing suffering of the Hazara people from Afghanistan due to systemic discrimination, forced displacement, and mass killings that have persisted for over 130 years. In Jakarta, around 120 Afghan refugees held a peaceful rally behind the UNHCR Indonesia office and then marching towards the Australian and British embassies to call for formal recognition of the genocide against the Hazara people, which has caused forced displacement and forced thousands to flee.

The rally also served to push for faster third-country resettlement as a comprehensive solution for refugees in Indonesia. The country currently hosts around 12,000 refugees, including thousands from Afghanistan, particularly those of Hazara ethnicity. After more than a decade living in uncertainty, refugees have been denied their basic rights to education, work, and healthcare. To this day, resettlement opportunities have continued to decline worldwide, including Australia's policy that, since July 1, 2014, has denied resettlement for refugees registered with UNHCR Indonesia on or after that date. Amid Indonesia's lack of refugee protection policies, this situation has left refugees trapped in prolonged uncertainty with limited access to their fundamental human rights.

Limited Durable Solutions for Hazara Refugees in Indonesia

There are three recognized durable solutions for refugees: local integration in the host country, voluntary repatriation, and third-country resettlement. However, for Hazara refugees in Indonesia, the first two are impossible. They cannot return due to risks of persecution and genocide, while local integration is constrained by the absence of a legal framework in Indonesia. Resettlement,

meanwhile, has become increasingly limited due to shrinking global quotas. As a result, thousands of refugees remain stranded in limbo for years.



A banner highlighting third-country resettlement as the only solution for Hazara and Afghan refugees

Recent international reports, including from the New Lines Institute (2025), document that more than 473 Hazara civilians have been killed and 681 injured in targeted attacks since the Taliban regained power in 2021. This confirms that Afghanistan is not safe for voluntary return. Hazara women in particular face gender apartheid, which bans them from schooling and employment while leaving them highly vulnerable to gender-based violence. Refugees in Indonesia stress that after 10 years of living in limbo, they are denied their basic human rights: barred from working, struggling to access education, and deprived of health coverage. Many also face indefinite detention, in violation of the international principle of non-refoulement. UNHCR has been criticized for failing to ensure protection, while slow and non-transparent bureaucracy has prolonged their suffering.

Calls to UNHCR, IOM, and the Indonesian Government from the Afghan Refugee Community

According to SUAKA's monitoring of the rally, several key demands were voiced by the refugee community. First, UNHCR and IOM are urged to push forward resettlement processes together with refugee-receiving countries, and to ensure human rights protection for refugees and asylum seekers. They also called on states not to misuse the mandate of the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol. Refugees further urged the Indonesian government to uphold its human rights commitments under Article 27(2) of Law No. 37/1999 on Foreign Relations and Presidential Regulation No. 125/2016 on Refugee Management, including granting limited access to education, healthcare, and employment while awaiting solutions.



A banner highlighting 10 years of rights violations against refugees in Indonesia and urging the government to provide certainty about their future

Additionally, Afghan refugees called on the international community to formally recognize the genocide against the Hazara people through the UN, Canada, the UK, the US, and other countries, and to establish an independent investigative commission to document Taliban crimes and submit them to the ICC. Refugees also stressed the need to expand resettlement pathways and community sponsorship programs, family reunification, and labor mobility opportunities. Accountability must also be ensured by holding the Taliban, ISIS, and affiliated groups responsible for crimes against humanity in Afghanistan.



A call from Afghan refugees emphasizing the urgency of international recognition of the Hazara genocide

**Hazara Genocide Day 2025**

On this year's Hazara Genocide Remembrance Day, SUAKA urges broader recognition of the Hazara Genocide Remembrance Day and the expansion of third-country resettlement opportunities. This commemoration must serve as a momentum for the Indonesian government, UNHCR, IOM, and the wider international community to stop delaying concrete steps in protecting refugees and ensuring accountability for genocide crimes.

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Global Demonstrations, Conferences, and Seminars on September 25 – Hazara Genocide Day

For more than 130 years, the Hazara people have endured persecution, massacres, forced displacement, and systematic discrimination because of their ethnic and religious identity. Under Amir Abdur Rahman Khan (1891–1893), over 60% of the Hazara population was killed, with tens of thousands enslaved or driven from their ancestral lands. [This marked the beginning of one of the longest ongoing genocides in modern history.](#)

Despite their significant contributions to peace and democracy in Afghanistan, the Hazaras have remained targets of state and non-state violence. During the 1990s, the Taliban committed mass killings, including the [Mazar-i-Sharif massacre of 1998](#), and the **Yakawlang massacre in Bamiyan (2001)**, in which thousands of Hazara civilians were executed. Even during the international community's presence in Afghanistan (2001–2021), [more than 290 targeted attacks](#) have killed or injured thousands in maternity wards, schools, mosques, and public spaces.

Since the Taliban's return to power in August 2021, violence against Hazaras has escalated dramatically, as documented by [New Lines Institute report \(2025\)](#) at least **473 killed and 681 injured in 61 targeted attacks**, meeting the legal definition of genocide under the 1948 Genocide Convention. Hundreds more have been killed, thousands displaced, and Hazara representation in government and international organizations has sharply declined, while aid to their regions has been diverted. Land seizures by [Kochi nomads backed by the Taliban](#), heavy taxation in rural areas, and the destruction of Hazara heritage sites further aim to erase their identity and culture. Hazara women and girls endure gender apartheid with an intersectional dimension, suffering the harshest oppression because of both their ethnicity and religion—denied education and subjected to sexual violence and forced marriages. Taliban clerics have incited hate speech, branding Hazaras as “infidels” who should be “sent to the graveyard,” thereby legitimizing genocide and entrenching impunity.

Despite Taliban repression and international silence, global solidarity for Hazaras is growing. The [American Bar Association \(Resolution 501, 2024\)](#) urged recognition and prevention of the Hazara genocide, while the [Canadian Parliament's Subcommittee on International Human Rights](#) acknowledged both the 1891–1893 mass atrocities and the ongoing persecution, recommending September 25 as **Hazara Genocide Remembrance Day**. A [UK Parliament inquiry \(2022\)](#) warned of the serious risk of Hazara genocide, and **UN Special Rapporteur Richard Bennett** classified the attacks as international crimes requiring accountability. Similarly, [UN Secretary-General António Guterres](#) condemned recent massacres and called for urgent protection, while [Dr. Gregory Stanton of Genocide Watch](#) affirmed that the Taliban has committed and continues to commit genocide against the Hazara. Local councils in the [UK and Australia](#) have also formally recognized the genocide, signaling a growing wave of international acknowledgment.

While recognition initiatives are important steps, they remain insufficient. What is urgently needed is **formal recognition and concrete action** from the international community to protect the Hazara people, hold perpetrators accountable, and prevent further atrocities. As with many genocides, violence against the Hazara is compounded by denial, distortion, and dismissal. On **September 25, Hazara Genocide Memorial Day**, the Hazara community worldwide—through

conferences, workshops, seminars, and demonstrations—calls for action. In line with international law and the **1948 Genocide Convention**, we demand:

1. Formal recognition of the Hazara genocide by the United Nations, Canada, the UK, the United States, the European Union, and other governments.
2. Establishment of an independent international investigative commission to document crimes and submit evidence to the ICC.
3. Protective measures and humanitarian aid, including safe asylum pathways, deployment of international observers, and equitable aid distribution to Hazara communities.
4. Accountability through international courts, including prosecution of the Taliban, ISIS, and their affiliates responsible
5. Gender-specific protections for women and girls in Afghanistan—particularly Hazara women, who face intersectional oppression based on both ethnicity and religion—ensuring their access to education, healthcare, and asylum, as well as the **formal recognition of gender apartheid**.