

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of Research

The armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine that erupted in February 2022 has profoundly reshaped the political, economic, and humanitarian landscape of Europe. What began as a dispute over the Donbas region escalated into a full-scale war characterised by extensive military force. Consequently, millions of Ukrainian civilians have been forced to flee their homes in order to escape the ensuing violence and devastation.<sup>1</sup> As of February 2024, the United Nations (UN) reported that over 14 million Ukrainians had been compelled to seek refuge in various countries, including Poland, Germany, and other nations across Europe.<sup>2</sup>

The German government, as one of Europe's leading economic and political powers, promptly responded to the crisis by opening its doors to Ukrainian refugees. This response reflects Germany's longstanding experience in managing refugee crises, including during the Syrian crisis in 2015, which saw over one million refugees arrive in the country. However, the Ukrainian crisis poses distinct challenges, including the scale of the refugee influx, the geopolitical context, and the internal dynamics within Germany itself.

As part of a global effort, the UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) plays a central role in coordinating the international response to the Ukrainian refugee crisis. The agency is mandated to protect and assist refugees worldwide, working closely with UN member states and non-governmental

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<sup>1</sup> Harrison, H. M., Zubok, V., Ludlow, N. P., Spohr, K., Cox, M., Romano, A., . . . Ellison, J. (2023). *The War in Ukraine*. *Taylor & Francis*, p. 132.

<sup>2</sup> Aljazeera. (2024, Februari 22). *More than 14 million people fled homes in Ukraine since Russia invasion: UN*. Retrieved from Aljazeera: <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/2/22/more-than-14-million-people-fled-homes-in-ukraine-since-russia-invasion-un#:~:text=The%20United%20Nations%20has%20said,human%20cost%20of%20the%20conflict> on June 24 2024.

organisations.<sup>3</sup> The collaboration between the UNHCR and the German Government is crucial in ensuring that Ukrainian refugees receive adequate protection, access to essential services, and support in rebuilding their lives in a new environment.<sup>4</sup> Nevertheless, this process of cooperation is not without its complex challenges. Despite its substantial capacity, Germany faces domestic political pressures related to refugee reception, with certain segments of society expressing dissatisfaction with the policy. Additionally, the UNHCR encounters operational constraints on the ground and the necessity to adapt to local policies, further complicating the management of refugees.

Furthermore, this cooperation must navigate the complexities of strained international relations, particularly given Russia's direct involvement in the conflict. The situation not only affects the refugees but also impacts diplomatic relations between European countries and Russia, which, in turn, can influence international cooperation in addressing the refugee crisis. In this context, this study aims to conduct a comprehensive examination of how the cooperation between the German Government and the UNHCR was established, the challenges encountered in its implementation, and the effectiveness of this collaboration in supporting Ukrainian refugees. This study is anticipated to offer valuable insights into the role of international cooperation in responding to complex and ongoing humanitarian crises.

## 1.2. Question of Research

Based on the presented background, this research addresses the following problem formulation: “How effective is the cooperation between the German Government and the UNHCR in responding to the Ukrainian refugee crisis,

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<sup>3</sup> UNHCR. (2024, Juni). *Ukraine Emergency*. Retrieved from UNHCR: <https://www.unhcr.org/emergencies/ukraine-emergency#:~:text=We%20are%20delivering%20aid%20and%20support%20to%20people%20forced%20to%20flee.&text=In%202023%2C%20UNHCR%20and%20partners,legal%20aid%20and%20housing%20support> on June 24 2024.

<sup>4</sup> UNHCR. (2023). *Germany*. Geneva: UNHCR. Retrieved from UNHCR.

including the challenges encountered and the strategies implemented to meet the urgent needs of the refugees?”.

### **1.3. Purpose of Research**

The primary aim of research is to generate quantifiable and verifiable data contributing incrementally to the advancement of human knowledge.<sup>5</sup> Consequently, the objective of this study is to analyse and evaluate the cooperation between the German Government and the UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) in addressing the Ukrainian refugee crisis resulting from the Russia-Ukraine conflict that began in February 2022. Specifically, this research seeks to identify the mechanisms and strategies employed by both parties in responding to the substantial and urgent influx of refugees and to explore the challenges and constraints encountered during the implementation of this cooperation, including issues related to resource allocation, policy coordination, and the effectiveness of humanitarian support.

### **1.4. Uses of Research**

#### **1.4.1. Academic Use**

This research is expected to make a significant contribution to the development of theoretical frameworks on international cooperation in humanitarian crises. Examining how the German Government and the UNHCR collaborated in addressing the Ukrainian refugee crisis, this study enhances the understanding of the mechanisms and dynamics involved in cooperation among states and international organisations. The findings contribute to the literature on theories of international cooperation, particularly in terms of optimising collaborative policies and actions within the context of complex humanitarian crises. Additionally, this research offers insights into the factors influencing the effectiveness of international cooperation and analyse the challenges and

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<sup>5</sup> Harahap, A. M. (2023). *Metodologi Penelitian Sosial Untuk Mahasiswa Bonus: Islamic Worldview Penelitian*. Ponorogo: UNIDA Gontor Press, p. 17.

opportunities within the framework of international relations and crisis management theory.

#### 1.4.2. Practical Use

Practically, the results of this research will provide valuable guidance for policymakers, humanitarian practitioners, and international organisations in designing and implementing strategies for responding to refugee crises. By analysing both the successes and challenges in the cooperation between the German Government and the UNHCR, the study will offer concrete recommendations for enhancing the effectiveness of future crisis responses. The findings can be utilised to improve coordination mechanisms, resource allocation, and policy implementation in similar refugee crises. Furthermore, the research will assist international organisations and host countries in developing more responsive policies and procedures for addressing refugee needs, as well as in designing programmes that more effectively support refugee integration and protection.

### 1.5. Literature Review

#### 1.5.1. Previous Research

The first study, authored by Kenepri, Fatmawati, and Dinda Nurul Izha, is entitled “*Peran dan Kerjasama UNHCR dengan Pemerintah Kota Pekanbaru dalam Menangani Pengungsi Afganistan pada 2023*” and was published in the Scientific Cakrawala Journal. This paper examined the role of the UNHCR as an international organisation under the United Nations (UN) in addressing the Afghan refugee crisis, including the management of refugees residing in Turkey (Indonesia) in 2022. The study detailed UNHCR's involvement in supporting Afghan refugees in Pekanbaru, providing protection, facilitating placement in third countries, and organising voluntary returns to their country of origin.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Kenepri, Fatmawati, & Izha, D. N. (2023). Peran Dan Kerjasama Unhcr Dengan Pemerintah Kota Pekanbaru Dalam Menangani Pengungsi Afghanistan. *Cakrawala Ilmiah*, p. 111-120.

The similarity between this research and the study under discussion is that both investigate the role of the UNHCR in addressing the challenges faced by refugees due to conflicts in their home countries. The distinction lies in the geographical context and the nature of the conflicts, this research focuses on the impact of the Ukraine-Russia conflict, whereas the study by Kenepri, Fatmawati, and Dinda Nurul Izha examines the situation of Afghan refugees.

The second study, authored by Zalita Rahmatika and Renitha Dwi Hapsari and titled “*Peran United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) dalam Menangani Pengungsi Sudan Selatan pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 di Ethiopia pada Tahun 2019–2020*”, was published in the *Global and Policy Journal*. This research explored how the UNHCR, as an international organisation under the auspices of the United Nations, fulfilled its mandate in providing humanitarian assistance to refugees. The assistance provided included shelter, food, clean water, education, and various other forms of support.<sup>7</sup>

This research bears similarities to the current study in its examination of how the UNHCR collaborates with local governments to provide assistance to refugees and address their needs. However, it differs in its focus, as this study investigates in greater depth the collaboration between the German Government and the UNHCR with other countries and international organisations to develop long-term solutions to the refugee crisis.

The third study, authored by Ferdiansyah Putra and Rosmawati and titled “*Peranan UNHCR dalam Memberikan Perlindungan Terhadap Pengungsi Anak Rohingya di Indonesia Menurut Hukum Internasional*”, explored the collaboration between the Government of Indonesia and the UNHCR in safeguarding Rohingya child and youth refugees residing in Indonesia. The article analyzed how the UNHCR, as an agency with an international mandate to protect refugees, partners with the Indonesian government to ensure that the rights of

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<sup>7</sup> Rahmatika, Z., & Renitha D., Hapsari. (2021). “Peran United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Unhcr) Dalam Menangani Pengungsi Sudan Selatan Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 di Ethiopia Pada Tahun 2019 - 2020.” *Global and Policy Journal of International Relations*, p. 84-97.

refugee children and youth are upheld in accordance with human rights standards and international law. In contrast, this research not only addressed refugee protection and rights but also provided a detailed analysis of how the UNHCR delivered tangible solutions across various aspects of assistance to address refugee issues.<sup>8</sup>

The fourth study, authored by Dyah Ayu Putri and Muhaimin Zulhalr Achsin investigated “*Peran UNHCR dalam Menangani Pengungsi Luar Negeri di Indonesia pada Tahun 2016-2022*”, examining the practices of the UNHCR in managing refugees in Indonesia. It also explored the partnerships between the Indonesian government, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and local NGOs.<sup>9</sup>

This research is different from previous studies by focusing on how the German Government and the UNHCR collaborate with various partners in Germany to provide protection and assistance to Ukrainian refugees, as well as to develop long-term solutions for addressing the protracted refugee situation. Through the cooperation between the German Government, the UNHCR, and other stakeholders, it is anticipated that assistance can be optimised, leading to a positive impact on the refugee population.

## **1.6. Conceptual Foundation**

### **1.6.1. International Cooperation**

International cooperation refers to the process by which states and other international actors collaborate to achieve common objectives that cannot be accomplished independently. This cooperation can manifest in various forms, including bilateral or multilateral agreements, strategic alliances, and global

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<sup>8</sup> Putra, F., & Rohmawati. (2019). Peran United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Dalam Menangani Pengungsi Rohingya Di Aceh. *JIM Bidang Hukum Kenegaraan*, p. 346-354.

<sup>9</sup> Ayu P., Dyah, & Muhaimin Z., Achsin. (2023). “Peran United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Dalam Menangani Pengungsi Luar Negeri Di Indonesia Pada Tahun 2016-2022.” *Hasanuddin Journal of International Affairs* 3, p. 82-101.

partnerships across sectors such as security, trade, the environment, and humanitarian affairs.<sup>10</sup>

International cooperation theory posits that collaboration between states is driven by several key factors, including the need to address global challenges that are transboundary in nature, such as refugee crises, climate change, and international terrorism. Additionally, shared interests—such as regional stability, economic growth, and peacekeeping—frequently motivate states to cooperate. Pressure from the international community and the expectation to adhere to international norms and rules also play a significant role in fostering cooperation among states.<sup>11</sup>

In the context of this research, the cooperation between the German Government and the UNHCR in addressing the Ukrainian refugee crisis serves as a clear example of how international cooperation operates in practice. Germany, as the host country, has a vested interest in maintaining social and economic stability domestically, while the UNHCR aims to ensure that refugees receive the protection and assistance they require in accordance with international standards. This cooperation encompasses various mechanisms, including policy coordination, responsibility sharing, and resource allocation, all designed to ensure that the response to the refugee crisis is both effective and humane.

Another illustrative example of international cooperation is the global response to the COVID-19 pandemic, where countries collaborated with the World Health Organisation (WHO) to share information, develop vaccines, and coordinate pandemic response efforts worldwide.<sup>12</sup> This cooperative mechanism highlights that, in the face of global challenges, no single nation can address them in isolation. Consequently, the success of international cooperation hinges on the alignment of

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<sup>10</sup> cinfo. (2024). *What is international cooperation*. Retrieved from cinfo: <https://www.cinfo.ch/en/individuals/get-informed/international-cooperation-insights/what-is-international-cooperation#> on April 20 2024.

<sup>11</sup> Cimino, D. A. (2020). The Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus: Solving Rubik's Cube in Policy and Practice. *The Journal of International Cooperation and Development*, p. 129-130.

<sup>12</sup> cinfo, loc. cit.

interests among the involved parties, the capacity of international organisations to facilitate coordination and negotiation, and the commitment of all parties to adhere to agreed obligations and responsibilities. In this theoretical framework, international cooperation provide a conceptual basis for analysing how global actors, such as the UNHCR and the German Government, collaborate to address the refugee crisis resulting from the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

#### 1.6.2. The Concept of the Role of the State According to Al Farabi

Abu Nasr Al-Farabi (870-950 CE) was one of the most influential Muslim philosophers in Islamic history, particularly renowned for his contributions to political philosophy. His views on the role of the state and leadership were significantly shaped by the Greek philosophical tradition, notably the works of Plato and Aristotle. Al-Farabi is often termed the 'second master' after Aristotle due to his efforts to reconcile Greek philosophical thought with Islamic principles. In the realm of political theory, Al-Farabi proposed the concept of an ideal state founded on the principles of justice, wisdom, and collective happiness.<sup>13</sup>

In Al-Farabi's perspective, the principal purpose of the state is to assist its citizens in achieving happiness. For Al-Farabi, happiness transcends mere material well-being; it encompasses the attainment of virtue and the fulfilment of human potential in both spiritual and intellectual dimensions. The ideal state, which Al-Farabi termed *al-Madinah al-Fadilah* or the 'Virtuous City,' is a well-structured political entity where all members of society collaborate towards this shared objective. In the Virtuous City, each individual assumes a role commensurate with their abilities and talents, and all state actions and policies are oriented towards the pursuit of the highest virtue. The state is governed by a sagacious leader who possesses knowledge of philosophy and ethics, as well as the capability to guide the populace towards a virtuous and righteous life.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> A. Q.-L. (2002). *Al-Farabi : founder of Islamic Neoplatonism; his life, works and influence*. Oxford: Oxford : Oneworld, p. 6-7.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*



- The State as a Means to Achieve Happiness

In his seminal work “Al-Madina al-Fadila” (The Virtuous City), Al-Farabi describes the state as an organisation designed to achieve the highest happiness for its citizens. According to Al-Farabi, the state is a form of social organisation established to meet basic human needs and create conditions conducive to the attainment of true happiness. The ideal state, as envisioned by Al-Farabi, is led by a philosopher-king who possesses profound knowledge and wisdom, along with the ability to guide the people towards happiness and virtue. In the \*Virtuous City\*, each individual plays a role in accordance with their abilities and talents, and all state actions and policies are directed towards the realisation of the highest virtue.<sup>15</sup>

Al-Farabi distinguished between a virtuous state and a corrupt state. A virtuous state is governed by individuals who possess wisdom and act for the common good, while a corrupt state is led by those who prioritise personal or group interests over the welfare of the community. In his view, the leader of the state must embody high moral and intellectual qualities, as only then can they guide the state towards prosperity and happiness.<sup>16</sup>

- Justice as the Foundational Pillar of the State

Justice is a central concept in Al-Farabi's political philosophy. For Al-Farabi, justice represents a state in which all elements of society co-operate in harmony, with each individual receiving what they are entitled to according to their needs and role within the community. In the context of the state, justice ensures that every citizen has equal access to the resources, services, and opportunities provided by the state.<sup>17</sup>

According to Al-Farabi, a just state is one that ensures the basic needs of all its citizens are met, including security, education, and healthcare. The state must

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<sup>15</sup> Alisa, N., Siradjuddin, & Misbahuddin. (2023). Konsep Negara dan Masyarakat Ideal Menurut Al-Farabi dalam Sudut Pandang Ekonomi. *Syarikat*, p. 501.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid*, p. 504.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid*, p. 505.

also protect the rights of every individual and ensure that no group dominates or oppresses another. In Al-Farabi's view, a state that fails to uphold justice is incapable of providing true happiness to its citizens and is, therefore, considered a corrupt state.<sup>18</sup> Al-Farabi's conception of justice also encompasses the protection of the weak and vulnerable in society. The ideal state should ensure that those most in need of protection and support, such as orphans, the poor, and refugees, receive special attention. The state must play an active role in safeguarding their rights and providing them with access to the resources necessary to live with dignity and achieve their full potential.<sup>19</sup>

- The Relevance of Al-Farabi's Thought in the Modern Context

Al-Farabi's ideas on the role of the state remain relevant in the modern context, though they must be adapted to current political and social realities. The principles of justice, wisdom, and happiness proposed by Al-Farabi can be applied to the pursuit of a more just and harmonious state in an increasingly complex world. The challenges of globalisation, democracy, and cultural pluralism in the modern era demand new adaptations of Al-Farabi's concepts. For instance, the notion of wise leadership can be applied within the framework of democratic leadership, emphasising transparency, participation, and accountability. Education continues to be a crucial element in fostering responsible and ethical citizens, aligning with Al-Farabi's vision of education as a means to achieve virtue and happiness.<sup>20</sup>

Overall, Al-Farabi's ideas on the role of the state offer profound insights into how society should be organised to achieve collective happiness and well-being. By emphasising the importance of justice, wisdom, and education, Al-Farabi presents a model of the ideal state that can serve as an inspiration for state-building efforts across various contexts. Despite the challenges associated with applying his

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<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.* p. 499

<sup>20</sup> Sunaryo. (2018). Konsep Negara Utama Al Farabi Dan Relevansinya. *Diskursus*, p. 46-47.

ideas in the modern era, the fundamental principles proposed by Al-Farabi continue to be relevant as a guide for creating a just and harmonious society.

### 1.6.3. *Ta'awun* (Cooperation in Islam)

International relations from an Islamic perspective are understood as interactions between states grounded in the principles of justice, peace, and humanity as outlined in Islamic teachings. This concept underscores the importance of tawhid (the oneness of God) as an ethical foundation, guiding Muslims to foster harmonious, respectful, and mutually beneficial relationships with other nations. Islam advocates that international relations should be based on principles of brotherhood, justice, and mutual assistance. It is not only concerned with the interests of Muslims but also respects the rights of non-Muslims and other countries more broadly.<sup>21</sup>

In this research, the author will utilise the concept of international relations from an Islamic perspective known as Ta'awun, which translates to 'co-operation' in Arabic. Ta'awun is a fundamental concept not only for Muslims but for all humanity. Muslims are instructed to support one another, particularly in virtuous endeavours. Allah states in the Qur'an, Surah Al-Maidah, verse 2, as follows:<sup>22</sup>

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تَحِلُّوا شَعَائِرَ اللَّهِ وَلَا الشَّهْرَ الْحَرَامَ وَلَا الْهَدْيَ وَلَا الْقَلَائِدَ وَلَا أُمِينَ الْبَيْتِ الْحَرَامِ يَبْتَغُونَ فَضْلًا مِّن رَّبِّهِمْ وَرِضْوَانًا وَإِذَا حَلَلْتُمْ فَاصْطَادُوا وَلَا يَجْرِمَنَّكُمْ شَنَا نُ قَوْمٍ أَن صَدُّوكُمْ عَنِ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ أَنْ تَعْتَدُوا وَتَعَاوَنُوا عَلَى الْبِرِّ وَالتَّقْوَىٰ وَلَا تَعَاوَنُوا عَلَى الْإِثْمِ وَالْعُدْوَانِ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ شَدِيدُ الْعِقَابِ ۚ

Meaning: “O you who believe, do not violate the sanctity of Allah's sacred places, do not dishonour the Sacred Months, do not disturb the hadiyu (sacrificial animals) and the qala'id (marked sacrificial animals), and do not hinder the visitors to the Sacred Mosque while they seek the bounty and pleasure of their Lord. Once you have completed the rites of Ihram, you may hunt (if you wish). Let not your

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<sup>21</sup> Harahap, A. M. (2022). *Mengenal Hubungan Internasional Madani*. Ponorogo: UNIDA Gontor Press, p. 27-29.

<sup>22</sup> Zahrah, M. A. (1980). “*Al-'Alaqatu al-Dauliyah fil Islam*”. Nasr: Dar al Fikr al Arabi, p. 25.

hatred for a people, because they have prevented you from accessing the Sacred Mosque, lead you to transgress against them. And assist one another in righteousness and piety, but do not assist one another in sin and enmity. Fear Allah, for Allah is severe in His punishment”.<sup>23</sup>

In Tafsir As-Sa'di, Shaykh Abdurrahman bin Nashir as-Sa'di explains that the phrase "And help each other in righteousness and piety" signifies that individuals should assist one another in performing acts of goodness. This entails supporting others in their efforts to engage in virtuous behaviour. Goodness encompasses all actions—both physical and mental—that uphold the rights of Allah and the rights of people, and which are loved and approved by Allah. Piety, on the other hand, refers to the avoidance of all actions—both physical and mental—that are disliked by Allah and His Messenger. For every good deed commanded to be performed or every sinful act commanded to be avoided, the individual is instructed to undertake it personally and with the support of fellow believers, whether through verbal encouragement or actions that motivate and inspire them.<sup>24</sup>

### 1.7. Hypothesis

International cooperation between the German Government and UNHCR in addressing the needs of Ukrainian refugees affected by the Russia-Ukraine war is grounded in the understanding that the state, as a political entity, bears the responsibility for promoting welfare and justice, in alignment with Al-Farabi's concept of al-Madinah al-Fadhilah (the ideal state). Within this framework, the German Government perceives its active involvement in international cooperation as a demonstration of its commitment to safeguarding human rights, including the protection and support of refugees.

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<sup>23</sup> Kementerian Agama Republik Indonesia, “*Terjemah Qur'an Kemenag*”. Retrieved from Terjemah Qur'an Kemenag: <https://quran.kemenag.go.id> on March 24 2024.

<sup>24</sup> TafsirWeb. (2022). *Tafsir Surat Al-Ma'idah Ayat 2 Tafsir As-Sa'di, Syaikh Abdurrahman bin Nashir as-Sa'di, Pakar Tafsir Abad Ke 14 Hijriyah*. Retrieved from TafsirWeb: <https://tafsirweb.com/1886-surat-al-maidah-ayat-2.html> on February 24 2024.

International cooperation theory posits that effective collaboration arises when there is a convergence of interests and values among the participating actors. In this context, the principle of ta'awun (cooperation and mutual aid), rooted in Islamic tradition, serves as a normative foundation that reinforces the commitment of both parties to collaboratively address the refugee crisis. The concept of ta'awun advocates for mutual assistance among states and international organisations in achieving humanitarian objectives, specifically the fulfilment of basic needs and the provision of protection for refugees.

Thus, this hypothesis posits that the effectiveness of the cooperation between the German Government and UNHCR in addressing the Ukrainian refugee crisis is contingent upon three principal factors: (1) the application of international cooperation principles, underpinned by the alignment of interests and values; (2) the understanding of the state's role as a protector and upholder of justice, as conceptualised by Al-Farabi; and (3) the implementation of the concept of ta'awun, which fosters synergy in collective humanitarian efforts. The presence and integration of these three factors are anticipated to enhance the effectiveness of the cooperation, thereby improving the response to the refugee crisis and ensuring the fulfilment of urgent needs and protection for the refugees.

## **1.8. Method of Research**

### **1.8.1. Design of Research**

This research employed a qualitative methodology. According to Dr J. R. Raco, ME, M.Sc., qualitative research aimed at gaining a profound understanding of a phenomenon, fact, or reality. This approach generally adopted a descriptive method, focusing not merely on numerical data or statistics, but on analysing information presented in text, images, sound, or video.<sup>25</sup> In this study, a descriptive format is utilised to provide a detailed examination of the issue at hand,

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<sup>25</sup> Deepublish. “Metode Penelitian Kualitatif: Pengertian Menurut Ahli”. Retrieved from Deepublish: [https://penerbitdeepublish.com/metode-penelitian-kualitatif/#1\\_Koentjaraningrat](https://penerbitdeepublish.com/metode-penelitian-kualitatif/#1_Koentjaraningrat) on March 09 2024.

documenting the mechanisms or causal processes related to the problem under investigation.<sup>26</sup>

#### 1.8.2. Object of Research

The focus of this research was to describe the practice of cooperation between the German government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in addressing the needs of Ukrainian refugees in Germany. It also examined the partnerships established by the German government with non-governmental organisations (NGOs), including local NGOs, and other entities involved in this cooperation. The research period of 2022-2023 was chosen due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, which forced many Ukrainians to seek refuge in neighbouring countries, including Germany.

#### 1.8.3. Data Collection Techniques

This research employed a qualitative/library research methodology with a descriptive analysis approach. Library research involved the systematic collection, examination, and analysis of data sources, which are then processed and presented in the form of a research report. The research utilises various materials, including reference books, articles, journals, research reports, scientific publications, internet sources, e-books, theses, and other relevant literature, to support and inform the study.

#### 1.8.4. Technique of Analysis

The data analysis technique employed in this research was based on deductive reasoning. Deductive reasoning was a method of thinking that begins with general principles and proceeds towards more specific conclusions.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> Hardani, dkk. (2020). *Penelitian Kualitatif & Kuantitatif*. Yogyakarta: CV. Pustaka Ilmu. p. 62.

<sup>27</sup> Hardani, dkk. (2020). *op. cit.*, p. 160.

## 1.9. Systematisation of the Discussion

CHAPTER I : Establishes the foundational context for the research by detailing the background of the study, specifically the collaboration between the German Government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in managing the Ukrainian refugee crisis. This section outlines the context and urgency of the issue, highlighting the impact of the Russia-Ukraine conflict on refugees and the imperative for international cooperation to effectively address the crisis. It further delineates the problem formulation, encompassing the primary research questions to be addressed. The chapter also outlines the research objectives, which aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of the cooperation, identify the challenges encountered, and evaluate the success of the refugee management programme. The chapter discusses the theoretical and practical benefits of the research, contributing to the advancement of international cooperation theory. It details the theoretical framework underpinning the study, including the concepts of international cooperation, Al-Farabi's view on the role of the state, and *Ta'awun* (Islamic cooperation). Additionally, it describes the research methodology employed for data collection and analysis. The chapter provides a systematic overview of the thesis structure, explaining the contents and scope of each chapter and sub-chapter to be discussed throughout the study.

CHAPTER II : In this chapter, the author will commence with an analysis of the impact of the Russian invasion on Ukraine. This will be followed by an exploration of the historical context and reasons behind Ukrainian refugees choosing Germany as their destination for resettlement. The chapter will then elucidate the role of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in managing the refugee crisis. Finally, it will provide an overview of Germany's refugee policy and the mechanisms through which it is implemented.

CHAPTER III : Presents the results obtained from the research, including the data collected and processed. This section analyses the data, identifies emerging patterns or trends, and discusses the findings in relation to relevant theories and literature. Subsequently, the chapter will detail the cooperative efforts between the German Government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in managing Ukrainian refugees within Germany, including an examination of the mechanisms involved in this partnership. Finally, the chapter will assess the implementation of the assistance provided by UNHCR to Ukrainian refugees in Germany as a result of the Russian invasion during 2022-2023.

CHAPTER IV : Summarise the results of the research by summarising the main findings and explaining how they address the problem statement. Conclusions link the results to the research objectives, while suggestions provide recommendations based on the findings for relevant parties, including governments, UNHCR, and other international organisations. This section also identifies opportunities for further research that could fill gaps in the literature or explore new aspects relevant to the topic.

