

Rohingya Children: Discussion About Their Fundamental Rights in Bangladesh

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Abstract

Original Research Article

This review addresses the current situation of Rohingya children in Bangladesh who are deprived of services in terms of their basic needs. It is argued that lack of child policy for the Rohingya children is the main barrier in this regard. Both quantitative and qualitative approach has been taken from the 75 journals papers, reports and news. The findings suggest that elementary rights of the Rohingya children like, (Food, Health, Accommodation, Education, Protection) are not adequately meeting due to insufficient resources or financial assistance, proper management, lack of child centered policy for the displaced children and remarkably been indifference to exercise international convention for children and refugees reciprocally incorporating of not addressing the rights of Rohingya children. Recommendations suggest that special policy redesigned, apt assimilation with CRC, Human Rights convention, collaboration with SAARC nations and international support may prompt the development of those children. It also provides us new windows to revise existing child policy instruments on long term solution for the Rohingya children while concentrating on the immediate rights issues.

Keywords: Rohingya-children, Child-rights, Fundamental-needs, Bangladesh.

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INTRODUCTION

Approximately, 350000 Rohingya children are currently living in Bangladesh refugee camps mostly deprived of basic human needs (ReliefWeb, 2018). These children are at high risks of malnutrition and diseases, lack of access to education and security which propelled them to be susceptible prey of violence -both physical and mental. Both girls and boys are in an unsafe condition of child labor because of extreme poverty. As the refugees are not allowed to attend any local school, therefore about 98 percent of the Rohingya children do not get access to education in the camp as well. The girl children of Rohingya's are more susceptible to any kind of violence especially as refugee from Myanmar and as having no legal status in Bangladesh, therefore, are prone

to accept negative coping mechanism like early marriage. Inside the Rohingya camp, the undernourishment of children is an alarming rate, (World Vision, 2019).

A study by *Garcia and Olson* in (2008), represents that Rohingya people are isolated from the rest of the world for more than 20 years and the separation has ultimately drive them to lack of education, lack standard health care, underprivileged accommodation, limited and perhaps no social care for productive future. Report of Daily Sabah (2018) held that in Bangladesh, the situation is not so different for Rohingya refugees in question of basic rights.

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A study by Ahmed *et al* in (2008) revealed that alongside with the other problems acute food shortage and poor access to health and sanitary living are turning into the acute public health crisis in the camps. A statement from *UN Children's Fund* published by ReliefWeb in 2017 shows that among the camps most of the children are suffering from widespread malnutrition and diseases.

When population is swelling gradually, in contrast to the spaces and resources, the unhealthy living posing the serious public health concern for the Rohingyas (Medeccins San Frootieres, 2010). All the children face the threat of diseases, malnutrition and shortage of safe drinking water, (UNICEF, 2018b). A report published by *RelifWeb* in 2017, focusing that the amplified number of population in the camps creating the shortage of water, bathing and toilets facilities. It also reported that gender discriminations are quite visible in some programs providing health and educational support (ReliefWeb, 2017).

Along with the other challenges children also perceive their future is in doubt because of not having of schooling (UNICEF, 2018b). Bangladesh government did not allow the legal refugee status of the Rohingya people stated that it cannot afford to incorporate the huge population hence forbidden Bangladeshi curriculum to teach inside the camps learning centers (ReliefWeb, 2019). According to a *Daily Star* news published on (15 December 2018), points that the whole generation of Rohingya children's are being denied the opportunity of determining their future as they face extremely limited access to education in both Myanmar and in refugee camps in Bangladesh. (Daily Star, 2018)

A study by Jostina Ziniya (2018), her interview with a camp resident of Ukhiya finds that "Mad Drugs" has raised in the camps and those drugs are basically spread in community through the helpless children in the camps. Child trafficking is also alarming there as per the information of the residents. Also, a research by Kiragu *et al* said that there is continuous conflict between registered and unregistered refugee and the local people as well where basic resources are short in supply most of the time women and children faced assault while go for firewood collection. (Zinia, 2018)

According to *Human Rights Watch* (2018), the poor condition of the camps has increased because of

Bangladesh government not allowing building the permanent construction including disaster resistant buildings in Refugee settled area, (HRW, 2018). In Bangladesh with the help of the government, other international and humanitarian parties' Rohingya people received some basic services. They are particularly dependent on short-term aid where their living condition is highly congested and sometime dangerous for the children when it is monsoon, (UNICEF, 2018a).

News from Dhaka Tribune at (1st April 2019) published that, although the conditions of the settlements in the Rohingya camps have improved than the time of mass exodus in 19 months ago. However the camps are still far from ideal living especially for the children. (Dhaka Tribune, 2019b) A research by *Crabtree* (2010), the case study on Rohingya refugee from exposed that, the basic needs are already in deficit in the camps. To meet their need sometimes refugees, seek opportunity for income generating activities.

OBJECTIVES

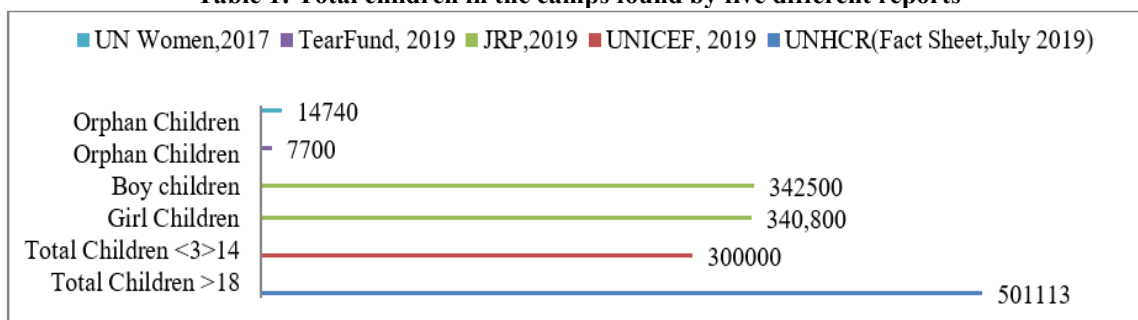
The paper examines the current state of Rohingya children's basic needs, aiming to explore their present situation and seek consideration from national and international authorities for their needs and legal protection.

METHODOLOGY

This discussion paper has searched 100 online literatures of different national, international journal papers and organizational report have been searched and reviewed which have basically provided information regarding condition and crucial rights of the Rohingya children living in the Bangladesh refugee camps. Among them finally 75 has been scrutinized and lastly included in this paper according to the information that fits to the fields of children fundamental needs those are (food, health, education, living condition and security). All the quantitative data has been analyzed by using Excel sheet and SPSS software where has been used for the qualitative part. As for the data search mostly Google and Google scholar has been chosen. Apart from the journals the main data sources grey literature from international development organizations and newspapers and blog reports for example, (UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, WHO, WASH, IOM, RelifWeb, Daily Star, Aljazeera, Dhaka Tribune).

RESULTS

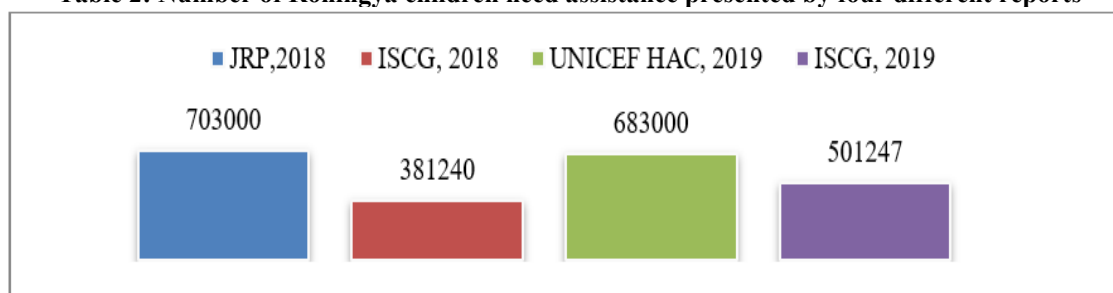
Table 1: Total children in the camps found by five different reports



The provided graph represents the total number of the Rohingya children counted by five organizations report by the age, gender and orphan children living in the Rohingya camps. According to UNHCR fact sheet there are more than half a million of children are lower than 18 years old living in the camps inside Bangladesh, among them 3 lakes are less than 14 years old according

news report of Dhaka Tribune. Whereas JRP report revealed that the number of boy and girls' children almost three and a half lakes for both of the gender. UN Women and TearFund report that there are three are more than seven thousand to more than fourteen thousand of Rohingya children who are orphan and with no family care.

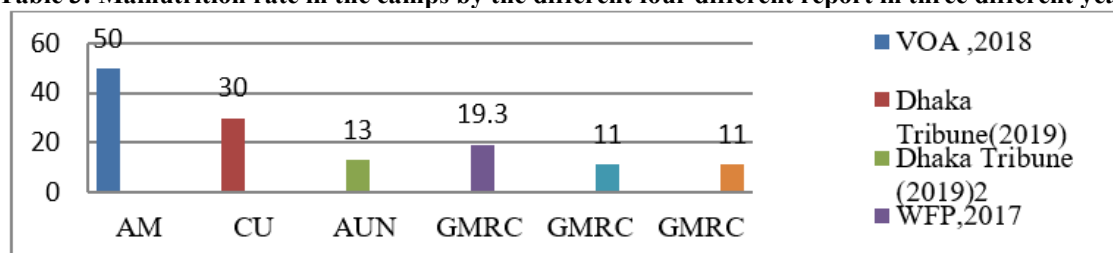
Table 2: Number of Rohingya children need assistance presented by four different reports



The vertical bar chart revealed the number of children who are in dire need of any kind of humanitarian assistance. The report is collected from the report of JRP, ISCG and UNICEF data which are published in between 2018 and 2019. From the report of JRP in 2018 it is found that seven lakes and three thousand of children are

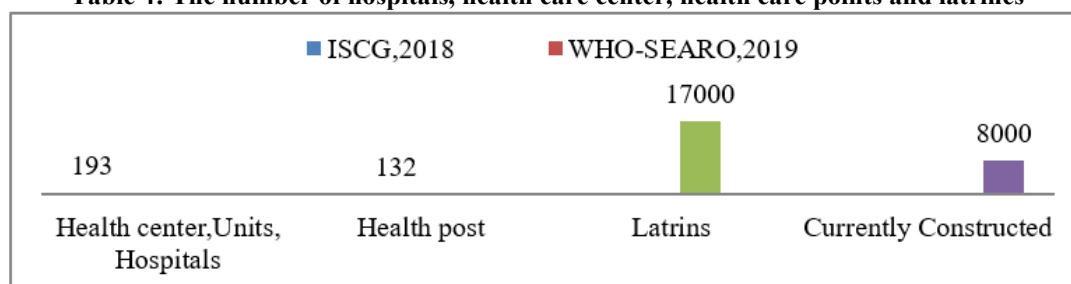
seeking help for their surviving in Bangladesh which is the highest number among the four reports. Another two reports of UNICEF and ISCG in 2019 shows almost similar figure which is 683000, 501247 and nearly double than the report of ISCG in 2018.

Table 3: Malnutrition rate in the camps by the different four different report in three different years



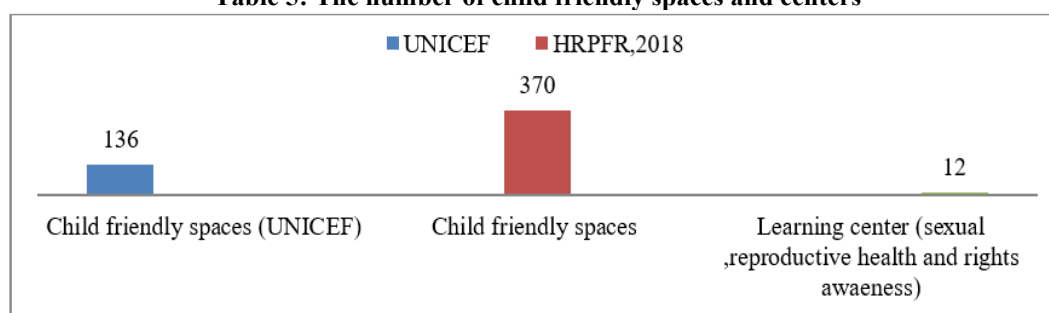
The malnutrition rate was remarkably high in the camps according to the report of VOA, 50% of the children were suffering from the AM (Acute Malnutrition) in 2018. Similarly, two reports of Dhaka Tribune counted that there is more than 30% of the

children are in CU (Chronically Under-nourished), where more than 15% are Acute Under-nourished. It is seen that the global malnutrition rates in the camps were almost 20% in 2017 which showed a comparatively downward trends in the next two years in 2018 and 2019.

Table 4: The number of hospitals, health care center, health care points and latrines

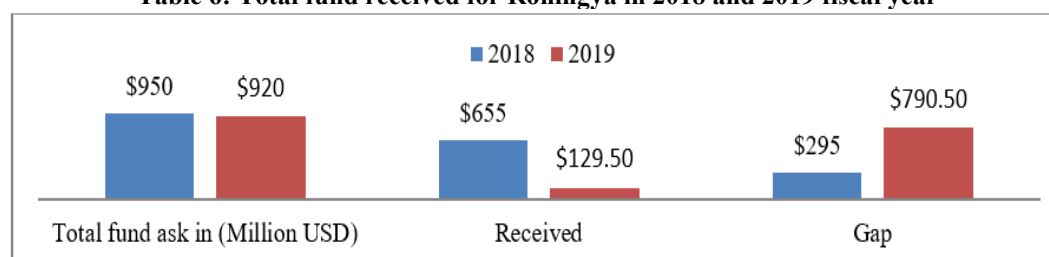
This figure is representing the number of hospitals, health center and the latrines to provide healthcare for the Rohingya people and children. It is visible that UNICEF, WHO is mostly helping for the hygiene and health security of the children. Here, Rohingya Response Crisis report published that

UNICEF has built 17000 latrines and 8000 more is under-construction in the camps area. On the other hand ISCG, 2018 reports that there 193 health care center and hospitals for the Rohingya as well 132 health post is serving there by WHO till in 2019.

Table 5: The number of child friendly spaces and centers

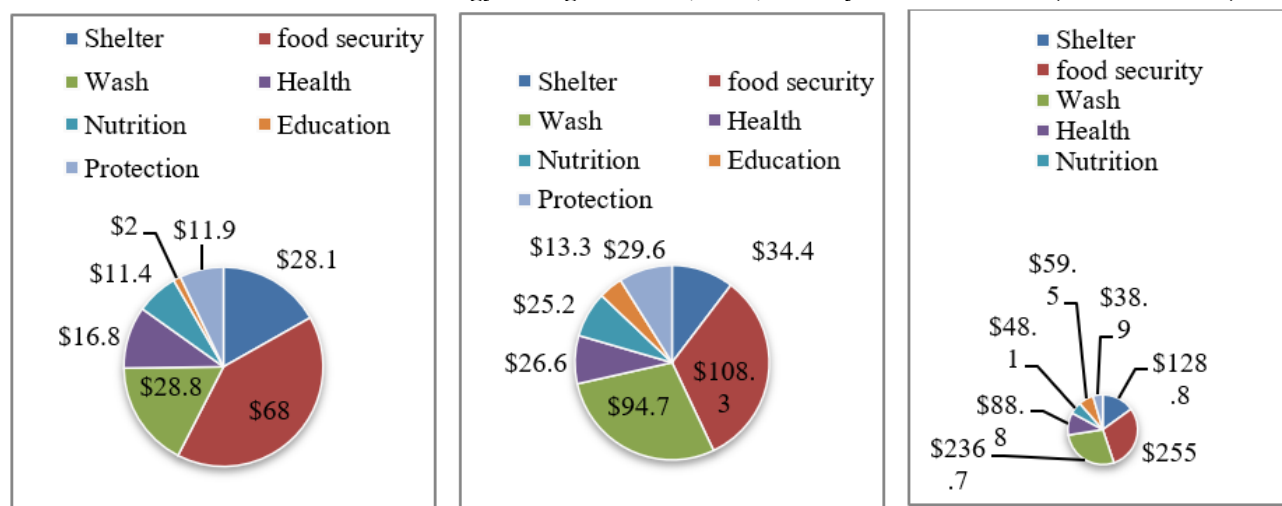
The graph shares three different demonstrations of child protection initiatives of some organizations. There are 370 and 136 child friendly spaces for the children according HRPFR and UNICEF accordingly.

Another organization called VSO is serving 12 learning center specialized for informing about the sexual, reproductive and to raise awareness about their rights among the Rohingyas.

Table 6: Total fund received for Rohingya in 2018 and 2019 fiscal year

The bar chart revealed the information of the total funding of Rohingya in the 2017, 2018, 2019 fiscal year, including the fund gap against the appeal. From the chart it is visible that the request for fund in both years the amount was nearly similar that is \$950 and \$920 million dollar in 2018 and 2019 accordingly but the initial year of their coming in 2017 the demand was quite

lesser, in total \$434 million dollar. However, on the basis of appeal \$655 million was funded in 2018 that was the highest amount among three years because the funding was relatively lower in 2017 and 2019 than 2018. According to the report of JRP, huge fund gap has been noticed until March 2019.

Table 7: Sector wise fund for Rohingya refugee in 2017, 2018, 2019 by HRPR and JRP (in million USD)

The three pie charts uphold the information about sector wise funding for the Rohingya in 2017, 2018 and 2019 that includes necessary seven sectors of development those are, Food security, Health, Education, Shelter, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation and Protection. From the three charts, it is visible that Food and WASH and shelter are the highest concern among the basic needs whereas the education sector was visibly negligible for the consecutive years. The sector wise fund has tremendously risen more than triple in 2019 in every sector than their initial year of Rohingya arrival in 2017. If we look at the chart in 2017, 68 million dollar was funded for food security, and 28.8 million and 20.1 for was WASH and accommodation which has increased over the next two years. However, education got a little more attention in 2019 budgets which has jump to almost 60 million dollars from 2 million dollar in 2017. The health sector financial assistance grows steadily in 2018 and 2019 from \$16 million to \$48 million dollar.

Food and Nutrition

- Food assistance is remarkably covered 25% of the total relief assistance where it is stated that 12200 metric tons of food required supporting the refugee in every month.(OCHA, 2018)
- Chronic malnutrition under 18 years were severe in the camps after arrival which reduced to almost 40% for the ages of 6 months to 5 years but still half of the children remains anemic 6-23 years old.
- Altogether WFP is assisting more than 866000 people with food assistance including the previously displaced groups (WPR, 2018). FAO, WFP, UNICEF is implementing nutrition activities among children and the lactating mother.

Health and Sanitation

- The lack of specialized healthcare is remarkably prevailing in the Rohingya camp which is a

serious concern for the refugee and the host communities. There is absence of secondary healthcare for example, neonatal and pediatric care, good quality surgical capacity and management for non-communicable diseases as well.

- It is found that there is an unsatisfactory clinical management of rape victim and adolescent friendly health service as well.
- Vaccine preventable diseases like Measles, Rubella prevalence were higher in the camps in 2018, (SEARO-WHO, 2019).
- It is expected that immunization plan will cover 255000 children as well as the government and the non-government authority is trying to increase fund and support for diphtheria prevention in Ukhiya and Taknaf the sub districts of Cox's Bazaar where Rohingya people are sheltered,(UNICEF Press Release, 2017).
- Lack of vaccine coverage and healthcare for many years in Myanmar the Rohingya population has developed the poor immunity system.
- Due to lack of immunization, the vaccine preventable diseases is thriving in the camps besides the water borne diseases like diarrhea because of limited access of pure water and sanitation.
- Most of the communicable disease is breakouts because of crowded living condition, insufficient water and sanitations management and stumpy vaccination coverage.
- Mental and psychological treatment is essential because of sexual and gender-based violence is common both in children and women.
- A supervision of water points in 2019 revealed 30% of water were contaminated before the cleaning of the wall.(UNICEF, 2019b)
- The most common diseases in the camps are diarrhea, diphtheria, cholera, measles, rubella and other kind of skin diseases

- There are almost 114 health partner who are working for the health sector development of Rohingya refugee. (SEARO-WHO, 2019)

Education

- Bangladesh government has restricted the learning opportunities for Rohingya children during and after the arrival in 2017.
- Almost 500,000 Rohingya children are deprived of education with very little learning opportunities. (Children on the Edge, 2019)
- There have extreme limitations of having proper educations for both registered and unregistered children in the camps.
- In January 2019, government of Bangladesh declared a notice to expel the Rohingya children who take part in formal exam in Bangladesh and forbade them attending in local schools.
- VSO, UNICEF and all of their partner organizations are trying to get back the childhood of the Rohingya children by building learning center around the camps and supporting in enriching learning process and curriculum.
- A total 1,179 learning centers have been set up by UNICEF, UNHCR and other associate organizations to provide informal pre-primary and primary education for Rohingya children aged between 3 to 14 years old (ISCG situation report, June 2018)
- However, in a survey from humanitarian situation report recently presented that most of the interviewed parents responded that the learning their children in their own language has improved over the time and no one reported very negatively. (UNICEF, 2019b)
- One latest report of UNICEF has ensured that along with its partner organizations it has reached to 192,000 Rohingya children aged 4-14 years old. Still there is 640 further learning center needed for the 61,400 children aged 3 to 14 where 97% of the children aged 15-18 years have no chances of educational facilities yet. (Bangladesh Refugee Emergency fact sheet-education 2018 (UNHCR), (UNICEF, 2019c).
- However, hopefully in 2020, UNICEF is targeting 293,750 children in accessing quality education. (UNICEF, 2019d)

Accommodation and living

- There are 34 refugee camps in Ukhiya and Teknaf upazila, Cox's Bazaar for the accommodation of the Rohingya in Bangladesh and those camps are heavily congested. (Daily Star, 2019)
- The living condition of Rohingya is not only hard but also dangerous especially at the monsoon time.
- Flood and landslide is dreadfully common during the monsoon time.

- There is still lack of cyclone and other natural disasters shelters for the Rohingya people
- Any kind of natural disasters highly affects and destroys the temporary settlement of Rohingyas

Protection

- UNHCR FACT sheet 2019 informed that children covers 55% of the total population among them. A study of JRP February 2019 represents that almost 343,206 of Rohingya children in need of emergency child safeguard
- Seasonal threats (flood, torrential rain, landslides, and cyclone) management is in urgent need
- Interview reports with the children in the Rohingya camps revealed that most of the girl children are scared of their security in the camps especially at night
- Many children in an awareness rising program reported that they become abused by strangers hitting, violence, harassment, force labor and child marriage is common in the camps.
- A report of BBC 2018, states that the overcrowdedness of Rohingya camps and the state of defenselessness of the children is bringing mean chances of the traffickers and pimps to enforce the children to engage into sex industry by offering identity and standard of life through working opportunities. (BBC, 2018).
- UNICEF is working for building latrines and bathrooms ensuring the privacy and security for the girls' children.
- The Rohingya children are born in Bangladesh only with birth certificates which do not preserve their rights properly.
- Almost 139 national and international NGOs are working for the improvement of the condition of Rohingya people

DISCUSSION

The Rohingya influx in 2017 has awfully affected the children of Rohingya people. In Rohingya camps most of the children are in dire need of assistance regarding their equal treatment and standard of living. Dealing with Rohingya as refugee has become a perplexing issue for Bangladesh. Bangladesh is not legally obliged to afford the Rohingya refugees (UPL, 2010). Since, it is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol, notwithstanding that, neither Bangladesh is a party to the 1954 and 1961 Stateless Persons Conventions (Abrar, 2012); nor does it include any domestic and international law which can guarantee the rights of asylum seekers (MSF, 2010). As a consequence, the Government of Bangladesh does not entitle the Rohingya as refugees, but rather as "Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals" (FDMN), denying the legal refugee status and the rights associated with this (O'Driscoll, 2017).

The condition described to anti-oppressive theory is vividly recognizable for the Rohingya children here in Bangladesh makeshift camps. The lack of officially recognized identity and the statelessness has given birth to humiliated social position for the children; they are not accessing treatment equally to other Bangladeshi children. Not only that but also their lower social position is making them more helpless to any sorts of maltreatment and danger. For example, trafficking, harassment, child labor, forced and early marriage, restriction on education and movement.

Although, Bangladesh is a signatory state of *Child Rights Convention, 1989* where part (1) article 2.1, stated that “States Parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status”(UN,1989). It also states that if a child is deprived of their identity, state parties need to take emergency action to provide support, safeguard and a re-establishment of that identity (UNICEF, 2019a). But it seems this right has been blatantly disregarded while treating Rohingya children.

According to the findings of various reports it is documented that the half of the Rohingya people are under the age of 18 and deprived from their basic human needs in the temporary settlements. Bangladesh, its donor and operational organizations are trying to better the situation for the children in Rohingya camps but still the scarcity of resources in comparison to the populations, proper plans, laws, diplomatic and foreign policy procedures is not supporting the rights of the children living in the transitory camps. The theory of structuration suggests that the social inequalities and misconduct may fade through commencing structural laws and agency action to execute it legally. The observable fact for the Rohingya children present that the most crucial need is to ensure a well-conducted policy with long run objectives. The root of deprivation concerning to Rohingya children is not fixing child development authorized policy and not giving them a social identity not as refugee-children but only as children.

The goal of our SDG is also urge for the equal treatment of all regardless of race, ethnicity, gender and age by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation,(UN, 2015). Unfortunately, Bangladesh with its larger populations and lack of wealth it is unable to follow these convention regulations entirely. While not fully capable of incorporating with the needs of the children, still with the help of local and International NGOs, donor and operational agencies Bangladesh is trying to reach to

children with its highest possible level while thinking about permanent solution.

Rights to Sufficient foodstuff

Adequate food supply is not prevailing in the Rohingya camps. There are still 50% children suffering from malnutrition. Although, the numbers of undernourishment is decreasing due to the nutrition-oriented program run by various national and international NGOs, donor and operational organizations but insufficient food supply is still a common problem in the camps. The SDG goal of UN is to assure the end of hunger by 2030 ensuring access to food and nutrition for all people giving special focus on special poor and vulnerable, would not be achievable ignoring these needs of the helpless children.

Rights to Accommodation

The Office of High Commission for Human Rights stated on their conference on Adequate Housing for Children in 2019 said that “Children’s health, educational advancement and overall well-being are deeply influenced by the quality of housing in which they live. Lack of adequate housing, forced evictions or homelessness tend to have a profound impact on children due to their specific needs, affecting their growth, development and enjoyment of a whole range of human rights, including the right to education, health and personal security”,(OHCHR,2019).

However, literatures say that all the children in the refugee camps are suffering from lack of protected accommodation management. The makeshift camps or the bamboo tents are not suitable for living all the year-round due weather change. the extreme heat in summer, cold in winter and the all kinds of disasters (land-slides, floods, cyclone) in the moon soon time is more likely to effect the children in the camps,

Salamat Ullah father of Santara in Buluankhuli camp said “My house and my children are at the bottom of this danger” (Patrick Brown, 2018). As, the Rohingya children bath at the bottom of hill and live in too slope of hillbilly area so landslides is very common picture there and potential hazards for their life.

By 2030, the one of the aims of the Sustainable Development Goals are to achieve *access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all* and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.it seems to the situation of Rohingya children is not meeting such needs in fullest.

Health Facilities

WHO convention on the rights to health mentioned that “The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion,

and political belief, economic or social conditions. The health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security and is dependent upon the fullest co-operation of individuals and States,(WHO, 1946).

There about the Rohingya children, the data and information sketched that health facilities of the Rohingya children is not satisfactory. The healthcare centers of the camps are not significant for the larger number of the people. The common water born and viral disease is quite prevalent among the children. Although the UNICEF, UNHCR, WASH is arranging is more and more healthcare services all over the camps area.

Privilege to Education

Among all other rights, the rights of education for the Rohingya children had been deliberately denied in Bangladesh until 2020 initiative new education, any kind of formal education was not accessible for the Rohingya children at the time of writing. There are some NGO's who were providing informal basic education but they are forbidden teaching children with Bangladeshi curriculum.

The "UNESCO Convention Against Discrimination on Education 1960" which ask for the equal treatment of education regardless of nationality, race, color, ethnicity. But the fact is the absence of treaty and policy, Rohingya children are not allowed to attend any local school, therefore about 98 percent of the Rohingya children do not get access to formal education in the camp as well,(UNESCO, 2017).Mohamed, living in Nayapara Camp, described his daughter's situation at this decision, He said

"She enjoyed going to school and was learning so much. I encouraged her to keep studying. It is so important that daughters get the same opportunities for education as our sons do. And when they said the Rohingya children could not go to school any more she came home in tears" (Amnesty International, 2019).

However, above all the complexities of providing education for Rohingya children, Bangladesh government has recently made a praiseworthy decision that it would open formal education for all the children living in the Rohingya camps with joint collaboration of UNICEF. All the Rohingya children will take part in Myanmar curriculum system, up to class 4 and primarily the pilot project will reach 10000 children, (Daily Star, 2020).

Rights Regarding Protection

The congested and overcrowded camp is increasing the potential risk of any kind of violence inside the camps.

Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) mentioned about the protection of children,

"The child, by reason of his physical and mental immunity, needs special safeguard and care, including appropriate legal protection, before as well as birth" (UN,1989).

(CRC) Part (1) article 2.2 defines child protection,

"All appropriate measures to ensure that the child is protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of the status, activities, expressed opinions, or beliefs of the child's parents, legal guardians, or family members" (UN, 1989).

According to a report of Dhaka Tribune 2019, on Rohingya child protection has revealed interview of female children who are much concern about their safeties,

Somjita, a girl from Rohingya camps of Bangladesh, told that *"it makes her feel afraid going outside the hut in the dark because it brings back the previous horror back in Myanmar she has seen been raped and shot"*.

Shoshida, 10, a World Vision campaign participant in 2018 said *"I'm afraid of going far; an elephant or a tiger may attack me. I cannot even go to the toilet outside at night. I'm afraid that someone will attack me."*

The risky child labor and trafficking is increasingly rising in the Rohingya camps, according to the elaboration of children and their parents it is revealed that the traffickers lure them offering better life by promising job in big cities Bangladesh or abroad. From a report of CNN published in 2019 concerned that, most of the trafficked children finally end up by forced labor, transfer to other countries and for the girls children prostitution is the last destination,(CNN, 2019).

The *UN Convention on Economics, Social and Cultural Rights* mentioned about the state protection in *article 11(1)* where Bangladesh is a participant, proposed that, "The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent", (UN, 1966).

Although the situation is gradually improving and as the children and parents said are at least free from attack and they are far better in safe environment than their previous experience in Myanmar,

A participant of the World Vision Campaign Jobair, 10, said *"In the child-friendly space, I can play*

and learn,” “There is no one to be afraid of there, and that’s why I like it”(World Vision, 2018).

Now, what is concerning for the Rohingya child management is decreasing the amount of funding every year. According to the information and findings it is visible that the amount of support and finance for the Rohingya is started falling every year. In 2017 at the year of their arrival the global and local community was so prompt to provide help but a year later it started diminishing. The financial gap for the Rohingya community was exponentially decreased in 2019 in comparison to the previous year.

FUNDING

The scenario of financial support prospect showed a gradual decline in every year since 2017 to 2020. The reports illustrate that the year of mass exodus of Rohingyas the donor support which was higher which 64% against the actual appeal for support and the amount were almost same at the following year. However, in 2019, the financial support turned down meeting only 36% against the requirement to address need of the Rohingya living in Bangladesh. (Dhaka Tribune, 2019a) (Dhaka Tribune, 2019c). At the last year the fund requirement in 2020, was \$233558742 USD and only 27% received for services of Rohingyas and funding gap was 73%, (UNHCR, 2020).

Recommendations

Bangladesh is trying to combat the Rohingya crisis with its temporary arrangements with minimal resources, short-term aids and supports from state and global agencies. Despite all attempts out, the Rohingya children are suffering from scarcity of their vital requirements due to being large in number in contrast with wealth in provisional settlement. Now it seems without introducing any permanent policies and legal procedure dealing with the Rohingya children would not bring any fertile result. In this circumstance Bangladesh government should come with the collaboration and agreement with other global organizations and universal treaty to assemble service for these children until the permanent way out.

Government of Bangladesh should consider interleaving with the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 protocol which may help to instigate policy and guidelines in meeting necessities of Rohingya children. The convention of the refugee was denied among the SAARC nations considering not being appropriate with Asian refugee dimension.

However, it seems the nature of exodus, coming as refugee and settle to host country is as much as similar to global refugee characteristics. Not only that but also suffering and deprivation that the refugee children are faced are also typically match with one to another (Ahmad, 2019). Bangladesh may ask for the coordinated

collaboration among the SAARC nationals with their resources and at the same time ask for assistance in the process of repatriation, reintegration or third country relocation process.

The authority of Bangladesh must pay reverence with the Child Rights Convention (1989) where equal treatment of every children ask to be ensured by signatory state by taking all the necessary steps regardless of child identity. Additionally, the Universal Human Rights declaration of 1948 may take into action to treat every human equally not as refugee children. State may try for to find out the level of deprivation of the child refugee facing on their livings and short out according to the severity of needs.

The donor and operational agencies and countries should come forward to with extended period of plan. The UN and its others wings organizations should come forward to incorporate with Bangladesh international policy to ensure every right for the children and increase fund for every right. Bangladesh needs global commitment to provide assistance for the better treatment of the children until any fixed solution and they must make sure that under no circumstances aid withdrawn which may dangerously affect the access of every service for the Rohingya children.

The higher authority Bangladesh may follow the strategy of dealing with child refugee of other countries. There are many more countries like Bangladesh who are holding up child refugees, have similar economic state and not signatories of 1951 Refugee Convention, for example, Iraq, Iran, Jordan, Labanon is trying to provide the child rights from health to education under the cooperation strategy with UNHCR, UNICEF or adapting special policy method for the short term to long term development.

At this point, Adequate food and hygiene supply must be ensured for the stateless children.

- Secure, stable accommodation should be ensured to that may provide children comfort and sense of security
- The steps for seasonal threat management must be strongly considered by the authority.
- Investment for proper education and program is crucially desired to save the future of Rohingya children from being bleak. Protection and safeguard must include abuse, separation, sexual violence, child marriage, child labor and psychological suffering
- Sufficient grant for Rohingya must have to be increased for meeting their fundamental needs.
- In policy developing the Rohingya children's various forms of oppression and their opinion must be included where the national and

international bodies will cooperate for the well-built policy mapping.

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Conflicts of interests

There is no conflict of interest among the authors.

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CONCLUSION

The overall condition of Rohingya children is not passable because of scarcity of resources, funds allocation and the long-aimed plan for their development in national and international level. However, As, a follower of Human Rights Charter, Child Rights and some other Conventions, Bangladesh is partially addressing the rights of the displaced children. Most of the national NGO's, UN and all of its partner and branch organizations are still lending their hands to make the situation better for those stateless children. According to an interview of ALJAZEERA (2019), with John Quintly III, the human rights expert of Forty Rights said that, the situation of Rohingya camps Bangladesh is still unendingly hard. There are still problems to services, access to information and referral system. However, he informed that the situation has stabilized than their initial year of arrival.(Aljazeera, 2019). It seems that Bangladesh is trying its best with all internal and external support to provide improved service for the Rohingya children.

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