



THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUNDS (UNICEF) IN HANDLING ROHINGYA CHILDREN REFUGEES IN BANGLADESH 2016-2018

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Abstract

Currently, there are still many countries that are still living closely together with conflicts that have not been resolved day by day. The world is still mourning the many conflicts that occur due to political, economic, socio-cultural problems and ethnic, religious and racial differences. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is an organization formed by the United Nations (UN) under the UN General Assembly. The UN has a system known as "The United Nations Family", consisting of the UN itself which is the parent organization and within which there are many funding programs and affiliated special institutions. UNICEF carries out its duties in protecting the rights of Rohingya children working on the basis of cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh. Through the existing division of labor, UNICEF's role is as an instrument to collect and distribute aid funds coming from various circles in the world to Rohingya children in Bangladesh as well as providing information and fundraising promotions for Rohingya refugee children in Bangladesh. UNICEF established its first office in Bangkok with responsibility for East Pakistan. Then in 1950 UNICEF opened its first office in Dhaka with two professional staff and a driver. Since then UNICEF has started collaborating with the Health Secretariat for tuberculosis (smallpox), smallpox, malaria and cholera. This collaboration serves to develop maternal and child health services as well as training for better health service provision in Bangladesh. This program includes the provision of latrines, increasing the supply of clean water and support for various initiative activities in the areas of education, training and livelihood development. And this program ended in 1970.

Keywords: *Rohingya, UNICEF, United Nations*

INTRODUCTION

Currently, there are still many countries that are still living closely together with conflicts that are still not resolved day by day. The world is still mourning the many conflicts that occur due to political, economic, socio-cultural problems and ethnic, religious and racial differences. Every country that is in conflict, whether it is a conflict within the country or a conflict between countries, is not only a matter of the country where the conflict occurs, but is also a problem for other countries and even the international world. Conflicts and the consequences of conflicts that occur require assistance from other parties in resolving them as well as special assistance for victims of these conflicts. One of the conflicts that has not been resolved to date is the Rohingya ethnic conflict that occurred in Myanmar. The Rohingya are a Muslim ethnic group who have lived for centuries in the state of Rakhine, Myanmar, where the majority of the population is Buddhist. There are currently around 1.1 million Rohingya in the Southeast Asian country, and the more than one million Rohingya Muslims are considered the most persecuted minority community in the world. Children are often the main victims in a conflict, and without realizing it, as a result of the conflict they are unable to receive the rights they should get. This is what happened to children of the Rohingya ethnicity, where in 1989, governments around the world promised equal rights for all children by adopting the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. In the conflict that occurred against the Rohingya ethnic group, they violated articles 2, 5, 6, 19, 24 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, which briefly in these articles promised that children must be protected from all types of discrimination against themselves, their beliefs, violence, abuse and neglect, the government must help parents to obtain their full rights and every child has the right to receive a

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good standard of health and medical care. Then, if we reflect on what children in the world should receive, especially in this case children from the Rohingya ethnicity, it is inversely proportional to the reality on the ground. Rohingya ethnic refugees seeking asylum in Bangladesh are predominantly children, many of whom are desperate, exhausted from the overland journey to Bangladesh, and many die on the journey due to various diseases such as malnutrition, acute diarrhea and cholera. Apart from that, they have also lost the education they should have received, health services, and their childhood has been taken away by circumstances.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

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

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is an organization formed by the United Nations (UN) under the UN General Assembly. The UN has a system known as "The United Nations Family", consisting of the UN itself which is the parent organization and within which there are many funding programs and affiliated special institutions. These programs and institutions operate under their respective leadership, membership and funding budgets. The UN formed UNICEF in 1946 after World War II as a force to provide food, clothing and provide health care for children in countries damaged by World War II.

2. UNICEF in Bangladesh

In 1949 UNICEF established its first office in Bangkok with responsibility for East Pakistan. Then in 1950 UNICEF opened its first office in Dhaka with two professional staff and a driver. Since then UNICEF has started collaborating with the Health Secretariat for tuberculosis (smallpox), smallpox, malaria and cholera. This collaboration serves to develop maternal and child health services as well as training for better health service provision in Bangladesh. This program includes the provision of latrines, increasing the supply of clean water and support for various initiative activities in the areas of education, training and livelihood development. And this program ended in 1970.

B. Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh

The Rohingya people in Myanmar are one of the ethnic minorities currently referred to as the most persecuted ethnic group in the world. Since 1962, they have been subjected to discrimination, violence, torture, rape and forced labor by the Myanmar government, so many of the Rohingya ethnic people chose to flee to Bangladesh. Bangladesh is the main destination for the Rohingya people because the state of Rakhine and Bangladesh is only bordered by a river, which the Rohingya people can cross.

C. Cooperation between the Government of Bangladesh, UNICEF and Other Actors for Rohingya Refugees

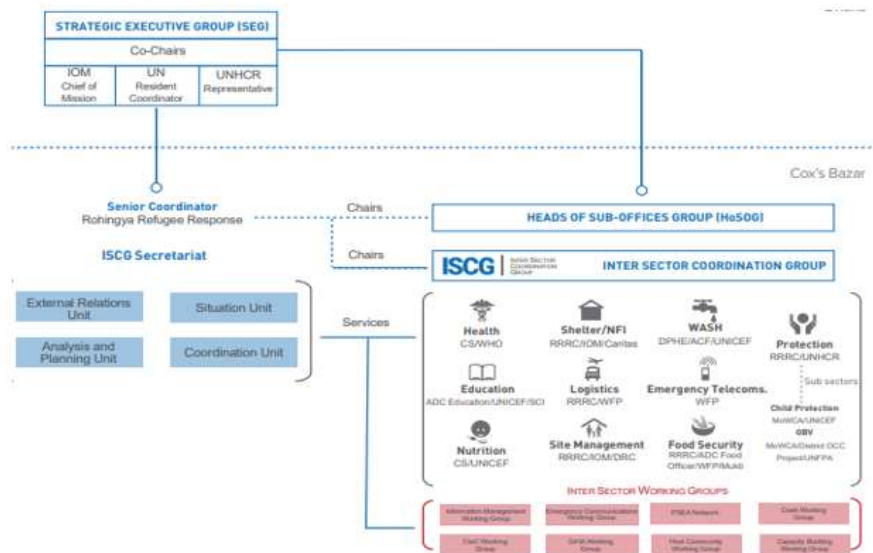
UNICEF as an international organization which in this case is an extension of the world to help Rohingya children does not work alone but there is collaboration between fellow international organizations and especially with the Government of Bangladesh (GoB). Refugees who are currently busy filling refugee camps in Bangladesh may exist and stay without being free from the GoB's responsibility. In this case, UNICEF as an international organization does not work alone, but there is a process that must be carried out together with other international organizations and especially with the GoB itself as the highest authority in Bangladesh.

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Source: BDR Stops Rohingya Refugees at the Border, <http://repository.umi.ac.id/bitstream/handle/123456789/19402/G.%20BAB%20III.pdf?sequence=7&isAllowed=y>, 20 February 2020.

After arriving at the border, Rohingya refugees will queue to collect data so they can be declared legal refugees. Later, these refugees will approach the Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) and will be forwarded to the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner's (RRRC) and United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to determine the status of the refugees. The document used by almost all Rohingya refugees from Myanmar when entering Bangladesh is Temporary Residence Cards (TRC).



Sumber: : Joint Response Plan 2018, <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/JRP%20for%20Rohingya%20Humanitarian%20Crisis%20-%20FOR%20DISTRIBUTION.PDF>, diakses pada 28 Februari 2020.

Figure 2.7: Collaboration Coordination Chart in Handling Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh in 2018

This program is not much different from the program created in 2006, because its implementation is carried out by dividing work based on specialization, but the 2018 JRP has clearer coordination paths than before. The 2018 JRP was led by the GoB which established the National Myanmar Refugee Strategy. The Strategy established the National Task Force (NTF),

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chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and including 22 Ministries and entities, which provided oversight and strategic guidance for the Government's response, namely in the form of security forces provided at the border and in refugee camps in Bangladesh. The military played a critical role in organizing aid distribution, logistics, and construction in the first phase of the response: now, expanding civil administration for camp management and security provision is a priority, including through harmonization and the establishment of systems to work together with various humanitarian stakeholders and others to provide emergency response, as well as ensure governance structures. The government also assigned significant resources related to law enforcement, such as a total of 2,158 Bangladesh Police members (950 Cox's Bazar District Police, 43 Special Branch, 450 Armed Police, 190 Rapid Action Battalion, 150 Highway Police and 375 Police members from other units) has been deployed in Cox's Bazar.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Contents Results and Discussion

A. UNICEF's Role as an Instrument

UNICEF as an instrument in this problem refers to the role of an international organization which is used as a tool or means for the international community to achieve the goals of countries through policies and strategies. In this case, UNICEF is entrusted to be an international tool to create prosperity for Rohingya refugee children in Bangladesh. UNICEF carries out its duties in protecting the rights of Rohingya children working on the basis of cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh. Through the existing division of labor, UNICEF's role is as an instrument to collect and distribute aid funds coming from various circles in the world to Rohingya children in Bangladesh as well as providing information and fundraising promotions for Rohingya refugee children in Bangladesh.

Table 3.1: Total Assistance Funds for Rohingya Refugee Children in Bangladesh in 2016, 2017 and 2018.

No	Year	Amount of US\$
1	2016	705,940
2	2017	63,603,514
3	2018	124,776,927
TOTAL		189,086,381

Of the total funds collected over three years by UNICEF in its distribution, it has been intended for certain sectors, according to the wishes of the sender, the funds will be distributed to the destination. In this case, UNICEF is collecting funds per response plan sector that has been planned to help Rohingya children in refugee camps in Bangladesh. The available sectors are six response plans, namely Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, Nutrition, Child Protection, Education, Communication for Development (C4D). In this case, to find out the funds collected according to the choices, a classification was made per plan sector to make it easier to read the amount of aid funds collected to realize the response plan for Rohingya children in Bangladesh.

Table 3.2 Classification of Per-Sector Funds for Response Plans for Rohingya Refugee Children in Bangladesh 2016-2018.

NO	Sector	Amount of US\$ 2016	Amount of US\$ 2017	Amount of US\$ 2018	Source of funds
1	<i>Water Sanitation, and</i>	315,400	11,578,512	27,602,533	<i>Central Emergency Response Fund(CERF), Government of</i>

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	Hygiene(WASH)				Sweden, Government of United Kingdom, Government of United States of America, Government of Japan, Government of Switzerland, Government of Canada, UNICEF National Committee of Australia, UNICEF National Committee of Belgium, UNICEF National Committee of Italy, Government of Denmark, UNICEF National Committee of Spain, US Fund for UNICEF, UNICEF National Committee of France, UNICEF National Committee of Canada, UNICEF National Committee of United Kingdom, UNICEF National Committee of Germany, UNICEF National Committee of Netherlands, UNICEF National Committee of Portugal, UNICEF National Committee of Hong Kong, Private (individuals & organizations), Islamic Development Bank, United Nations Children's Fund , Government of the Republic of Korea, European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department, UNICEF National Committee of Luxembourg, UNICEF National Committee of New Zealand.
2	Nutrition	282,667	6,578,200	15,795,226	<u>Central Emergency Response Fund(CERF)</u> , Government of the United States of America, UNICEF National Committee of Hong Kong, UNICEF National Committee of New Zealand, UNICEF National Committee of Luxembourg, Private (individuals & organizations), UNICEF National Committee of Belgium, Government of Republic of Korea, Government of Switzerland, US Fund for

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					UNICEF, UNICEF National Committee of Germany, Government of United Kingdom, UNICEF National Committee of United Kingdom, United Nations Children's Fund, Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department, UNICEF National Committee of Portugal, UNICEF National Committee of Netherlands, UNICEF National Committee of Japan, UNICEF National Committee of Canada, UNICEF National Committee of France, UNICEF National Committee of Iceland, UNICEF National Committee of Spain, UNICEF National Committee of Denmark, UNICEF National Committee of Italy, UNICEF National Committee of Australia,
3	Health	-	4,616,910	14,519,939	<i>Government of United Kingdom, Government of Canada, Government of Japan, Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Government of Sweden, Government of United Kingdom, Government of United States of America, Government of Japan, Government of Switzerland, Government of Canada, UNICEF National Committee of Australia, UNICEF National Committee of Belgium, UNICEF National Committee of Italy, Government of Denmark, UNICEF National Committee of Spain, US Fund for UNICEF, UNICEF National Committee of France, UNICEF National Committee of Canada, UNICEF National Committee of United Kingdom, UNICEF National Committee of</i>

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					Germany, UNICEF National Committee of Netherlands, UNICEF National Committee of Portugal, UNICEF National Committee of Hong Kong, Private (individuals & organizations), Islamic Development Bank, United Nations Children's Fund, Government of the Republic of Korea, European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department, UNICEF National Committee of Luxembourg, UNICEF National Committee of New Zealand.
4	Child Protection	107,873	3,603,370	22,457,318	Central Emergency Response Fund(CERF), Government of Sweden, Government of United Kingdom, Government of United States of America, Government of Japan, Government of Switzerland, Government of Canada, UNICEF National Committee of Australia, UNICEF National Committee of Belgium, UNICEF National Committee of Italy, Government of Denmark, UNICEF National Committee of Spain, US Fund for UNICEF, UNICEF National Committee of France, UNICEF National Committee of Canada, UNICEF National Committee of United Kingdom, UNICEF National Committee of Germany, UNICEF National Committee of Netherlands, UNICEF National Committee of Portugal, UNICEF National Committee of Hong Kong, Private (individuals & organizations), Islamic Development Bank, United Nations Children's Fund, Government of the Republic of Korea, European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department,

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					<i>UNICEF National Committee of Luxembourg, UNICEF National Committee of New Zealand.</i>
5	Education	-	1,457,527	33,013,220	<i>Sheikh Thani bin Abdullah Foundation for Humanitarian Services (RAF), <u>Central Emergency Response Fund(CERF)</u>, Government of Sweden, Government of United Kingdom, Government of United States of America, Government of Japan, Government of Switzerland, Government of Canada, UNICEF National Committee of Australia, UNICEF National Committee of Belgium, UNICEF National Committee of Italy, Government of Denmark, UNICEF National Committee of Spain, US Fund for UNICEF, UNICEF National Committee of France, UNICEF National Committee of Canada, UNICEF National Committee of United Kingdom, UNICEF National Committee of Germany, UNICEF National Committee of Netherlands, UNICEF National Committee of Portugal, UNICEF National Committee of Hong Kong, Private (individuals & organizations), Islamic Development Bank, United Nations Children's Fund, Government of the Republic of Korea, European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department, UNICEF National Committee of Luxembourg, UNICEF National Committee of New Zealand.</i>
6	Communication for Development(C4D)	-	-	-	-
7	Rohingya Refugee Crisis -	-	35,768,995	11,388,691	<i>US Fund for UNICEF, Government of Sweden, US</i>

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	Bangladesh				<p><i>Fund for UNICEF, Switzerland UNICEF National Committee, Germany UNICEF National Committee, Private (individuals & organizations, Government of United States of America, Australia UNICEF National Committee, Canada UNICEF National Committee, France UNICEF National Committee, United Kingdom UNICEF National Committee, Government of United Kingdom, UNICEF National Committee of the Netherlands, UNICEF National Committee of Japan, Government of Denmark, UNICEF National Committee of Canada, UNICEF National Committee of Spain, UNICEF National Committee of Belgium, UNICEF National Committee of Luxembourg, UNICEF National Committee of New Zealand.</i></p>
	TOTAL	705,940	63,603,514	124,776,927	

The funds collected come from various actors in the world, including national governments, international organizations, public and private community institutions, and individuals. Since the height of the Rohingya conflict in Myanmar, many parties have raised funds and opened donations to help the Rohingya ethnic group. The incoming funds will then be used by UNICEF to provide for the various needs of Rohingya children in refugee camps in Bangladesh by implementing the six responses that UNICEF has planned to see these things that are currently urgently needed by UNICEF children in Cox's Bazar refugee camps. In Communication for Development (C4D) it appears that there are no funds coming in, but there are funds coming in without specific information regarding the response plan that has been designed by UNICEF, so the funding is taken from the Rohingya Refugee Crisis - Bangladesh funds. UNICEF as an instrument collects aid funds from various actors in the world and will be channeled through its role as an actor who will directly intervene in humanitarian programs or strategies for Rohingya children in Bangladesh.

Figure 3.2 Priyanka Chopra's photo upload on her Instagram account



Source: Priyanka Chopra's photo upload on her Instagram account <https://instagram.com/priyankachopra?igshid=sb50rax2qpxi>, accessed on February 28 2020.

B. UNICEF's Role as an Arena

As an arena, UNICEF becomes a place or forum for gathering, discussing building cooperation with other international political actors to help Rohingya refugee children in Bangladesh. This refers to the relationships UNICEF builds with specific sectors to help realize in those areas UNICEF-designed response plans.

As a new program from UNICEF, Communication for Development or C4D has been practiced with Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh refugee camps. The main objective of this program is to build and develop communications within UNICEF's services as a center for information and communication, protection and participation. C4D is used by UNICEF to carry out campaigns, promote health, cleanliness and as a medium for delivering information to each refugee camp using electronic media and human services. C4D develops communication between Rohingya refugees and all volunteers in Bangladesh.

C. UNICEF's Role as an Actor

UNICEF as an actor here refers to the role of an independent international organization, namely acting in its own capacity as an international organization and not merely working as an executor of the interests of its members. In accordance with the division of labor between GoB, UNICEF and various other international and local organizations, in this case UNICEF acts and implements six response plans which have been designed according to the needs of children throughout the world, namely Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Nutrition, Health, Child Protection and Communication for Development (C4D).

1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

WASH is a collective term for Water, Sanitation and Cleanliness, because these three components are interdependent on each other, these three problems are grouped together to represent the sector that will be developed, in this sector the aim is for Water, namely providing a water supply which is safe with good water quality and can be easily accessed for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh, especially children. Sanitation, UNICEF is working to ensure that Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh, especially children, have access to toilets and use toilets properly by separating human waste from direct human contact.

Figure 3.3 Utilization of Clean Water and Toilets in Refugee Camps

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Source: Unicef For Every Child, A girl draws water from a pump in the Kutupalong, https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF_Rohingya_Lives_in_Limbo_Feb_2018.pdf, accessed on 01 March 2020.

2. Nutrition

Nutrients are organic substances that organisms need for the normal function of body systems, growth, and maintenance of health. If the body does not receive sufficient nutrition, body growth will be disrupted, immunity will decrease, brain structure and function will be disrupted, and even acute malnutrition. This is what happened to Rohingya refugee children in Bangladesh. Nutrition survey shows health crisis of Rohingya children in refugee camps. Most Rohingya refugee children suffer from acute malnutrition, anemia and acute diarrhea. There are also children who have a combination of malnutrition, diarrhea and other viral infections, which makes these children increasingly vulnerable to other types of viruses that may grow in the settlements where they currently live.

Figure 3.4 Treatment of Malnutrition in Refugee Camps by UNICEF



Source : Unicef for Every Child, A young girl has her height recorded at a center that screens and treats malnourished children in Balukhali camp, https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF_Rohingya_Lives_in_Limbo_Feb_2018.pdf, accessed on 01 March 2020 .

3. Health

Living in good health is everyone's dream, including for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh, especially their children. A life that is far from decent makes it possible to grow and spread many dangerous viruses that can attack children at any time. Rohingya refugee children are very vulnerable to various viruses because they do not receive health services from Myanmar, there are no vaccinations or other health programs. UNICEF in Bangladesh has seen the situation and has focused on providing health services to Rohingya children in collaboration with WHO. The health sector handled by UNICEF focuses on providing

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immunizations, vaccinations, antenatal care services through primary health care centers and trying to prevent acute watery diarrhea with campaigns.

Figure 3.5 Providing Vaccinations to Rohingya Refugee Children



Source: Unicef for Every Child, Providing Vaccinations to Rohingya Refugee Children, https://www.unicef.org/appeals/files/UNICEF_Bangladesh_Humanitarian_Situation_Report__13__Rohingya_Influx_as_of_3_December_2017.pdf, accessed on 01 March 2020.

4. Child Protection

After the attacks in Myanmar on the Rohingya ethnic group, thousands of children have been separated from their parents or primary caregivers. Child protection agencies have registered 5,198 unaccompanied children who have been separated from their parents and it is likely that this number is much higher. Existing data shows that there are far more girls than boys. This is a very serious concern because girls who do not live with their immediate family are very vulnerable to abuse, violence, sexual exploitation and neglect. Not only do these children face the emotional stress of being separated from their closest caregivers, but in this vulnerable position, they are at high risk of child trafficking, abuse and exploitation. To avoid this, UNICEF as an organization tasked with protecting children is taking part in protecting refugee children who do not have families.

Figure 3.6 Gender-based Violence (GBV) Group Meeting



Source: Unicef for Every Child, Gender-based Violence (GBV) Group Meeting, https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/UNICEF-Rohingya_Response_Evaluation_VOLUME_II-2018-003.pdf, accessed on 01 March 2020.

5. Education

Education is a program that everyone in the world must receive. Education is best given from an early age and usually education is related to something formal. Rohingya children who have arrived in Bangladesh with refugee status have not received good educational services since they came from Myanmar. The time they should spend studying is spent with the suffering they have to face.

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Figure 3.7 Informal Learning Activities in One of the Refugee Camps



Source: Unicef for every child, Informal Learning Activities in One of the Refugee Camps, https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF_Rohingya_refugee_children_2017.pdf, 02 March 2020.

6. Communication for Development (C4D)

The C4D program is a UNICEF program in developing two-way communication which aims to harness the power of information and communication services to promote child survival, development, protection and participation. In Bangladesh's refugee camps, C4D is really needed to anticipate emergencies, especially in terms of health. C4D is also a means for UNICEF to carry out campaigns, promote health, cleanliness and deliver important information to each refugee camp.

Figure 3.8 Naf Radio Broadcasting as a C4D Practice



Source: Unicef for Every Child, Radio Naf Broadcasting as a C4D Practice, <https://www.unicef.org/child-alert/rohingya-refugee-children-futures-in-balance>, accessed on 03 March 2020.

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C4D or communication for development is a very new and very useful sector in the midst of refugee camps which are just crowded with people. C4D is a tool for UNICEF to communicate easily with Rohingya refugees. C4D not only helps UNICEF's role in realizing all its programs but also becomes a medium for entertaining and educating Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh. With the C4D campaign, WASH, health, nutrition, child protection, and education are much easier and more effective, plus the services of volunteers who will explain from door to door the explanations that have been broadcast via radio.

CLOSING

Conclusion

The problems that occur in the lives of Rohingya refugee children in Bangladesh are of international concern, with some living without parents, having poor health and nutrition, and not getting the education they should get. It is a task for the world to help with the burden borne by Rohingya refugee children in refugee camps in Bangladesh. UNICEF is an extension of the world to help alleviate the situation of Rohingya refugee children. Through the role of international organizations as instruments, arenas and actors, UNICEF can be assured that it has succeeded in carrying out these three roles well. UNICEF has been able to hold responsibility for funding provided by actors from all over the world and realize it for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh, especially children. Then UNICEF has also been able to strengthen humanitarian promotion by collaborating with various actors both nationally and internationally, public figures as humanitarian promotions to the international community and regularly reporting on the conditions achieved by UNICEF for Rohingya refugee children in Bangladesh. Through six response programs or sectors carried out by UNICEF for Rohingya children in Bangladesh, namely Water, Sanitation and Hygiene or WASH, Nutrition, Health, Child Protection and Communication for development, it is considered capable of changing the situation since the escalation of the conflict from 2016 to 2018.

Through UNICEF's six existing sectors have proven that its role as an international organization specifically formed to protect the rights of children in the world has been able to change the previous situation for the better. This can be proven by existing data that from the Nutrition, Health, Child Protection and Education sectors, UNICEF has minimized the spread of dangerous diseases in refugee environments, as well as providing various kinds of health care, nutrition and protection to all children who live there. exists in Bangladesh especially for children who are without their parents and families. UNICEF has succeeded in providing services that Rohingya children did not get from Myanmar, but with UNICEF they get the rights they should get. Children have received their rights to protection, health services and education, even though the education provided by UNICEF is informal education, it is in accordance with the Bangladeshi education curriculum and has competent teachers. In the WASH and C4D sectors, UNICEF also helps all Rohingya refugees, providing clean water whose cleanliness has been successfully tested and providing tens of thousands of toilets for all Rohingya refugees to use but will still focus on children, as well as with C4D UNICEF creates an effective media and is considered capable of being a good forum for the development of all Rohingya refugees and easy to reach all refugee camps.

In accordance with UNICEF's obligations as an international organization that protects the rights of children in the world, UNICEF has succeeded in carrying out its role as an instrument and as an actor in the problems that occur among Rohingya refugee children in Bangladesh. Looking at the role that UNICEF has played in dealing with Rohingya refugee children in Bangladesh provides a new view of the world that there are many problems occurring in the world that require concern and assistance from all elements of the world. As experienced by Rohingya children in Bangladesh, having lost their future and being full of trauma, it is a homework or task for the international community to resolve existing problems and ensure that the welfare of children in the world is guaranteed in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, because it is true that the most serious losses in a conflict are children.

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