

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

BUKU :

- Nasution, S. (2003). *Metode Penelitian Naturalistik Kualitatif* (Bandung). Tarsito.
Library. Fis. Uny. Ac. Id/Opac/Index. Php.
- Nugrhanani, F. (2014). *METODE PENELITIAN KUALITATIF dalam Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa*. In *Cakra books*. Cakra Books.
- Rudy T. May. (2009). *Administrasi dan Organisasi Internasional*. Bandung: *Refika Aditama. Hal. 3*. Bandung: Angkasa.
- Simmons, B. A., & Martin, L. L. (2002). International organizations and institutions. *Handbook of International Relations*, 192.
- Sugiyono. (2015). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*.

JURNAL :

- Acaps. (2017). *Briefing Note: Myanmar & Bangladesh Displacement*. 1–6.
- Alam, S. (2019a). INFOGRAPHIC - Top Rohingya-hosting countries. Retrieved April 20, 2022, from Anadolu Agency website: <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/asia-pacific/infographic-top-rohingya-hosting-countries/1563674>
- Alam, S. (2019b). INFOGRAPHIC - Top Rohingya-hosting countries. Retrieved March 15, 2022, from Asia Pacific website: <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/asia-pacific/infographic-top-rohingya-hosting-countries/1563674>
- Anadolu Agency. (2018). UNICEF urges to invest in Rohingya children's education. Retrieved May 5, 2022, from https://www.aa.com.tr/en/asia-pacific/unicef-urges-to-invest-in-rohingya-childrens-education/1237996?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=id&_x_tr_hl=id&_x_tr_pto=wapp
- Asriyani, D. (2013). Peran Office of The High Commissioner for Human Right Dalam Penyelesaian Kasus Genosida Etnis Rohingya Di Myanmar (1978-2012). *Jurnal Hubungan Internasional*, 1(2), 50.
- Associated Press. (2018). Bangladesh point finger at Myanmar for Rohingya

“genocide.” Retrieved April 25, 2022, from Fox News website: <https://www.foxnews.com/world/bangladesh-point-finger-at-myanmar-for-rohingya-genocide>

Asti, N. R., Lestari, S., Pemenuhan, R. :, Pendidikan, H., Bagi, A., Suaka, P., & Rahayu, S. L. (2019). PEMENUHAN HAK PENDIDIKAN ANAK BAGI PENCARI SUAKA YANG TRANSIT DI INDONESIA SEMBARI MENUNGGU STATUS PENGUNGSI (Ditinjau dari The United Nations Convention on The Right of Childs 1989). *Belli Ac Pacis*, 5(1), 1–8. Retrieved from <https://suaka.or.id/2014/07/23/perkembangan->

Azar, E. E., & Moon, C. I. (1986). Managing Protracted Social Conflicts in the Third World: Facilitation and Development Diplomacy. *Millennium - Journal of International Studies*, 15(3), 393–406. <https://doi.org/10.1177/03058298860150030601>

Azra, A. (2017). Politik Luar Negeri RI: Kasus Rohingya. *Akademi Ilmu Pengtahuan Indonesia*, 1–3. Retrieved from <https://www.scribd.com/document/395059681/12092017-Politik-Luar-Negeri-RI-Kasus-Rohingya>

Bäckström, K. (1989). Convention on the rights of the child. *International Journal of Early Childhood*, 21(2), 35–44. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF03174582>

Bhabha, J., Bohne, C., Digidiki, V., Donger, E., Frounfelder, R., Glenn, J., ... Seervai, S. (2016). Children on the move: an urgent human rights and child protection priority. *Boston: Harvard FXB Center for Health and Human Rights*.

Bhatia, A., Mahmud, A., Fuller, A., Shin, R., Rahman, A., Shatil, T., ... Balsari, S. (2018). The Rohingya in Cox's bazar: When the stateless seek refuge. *Health and Human Rights*, 20(2), 105–122.

Dempster, H., & Sakib, N. H. (2021). Few Rights and Little Progress: The Rohingya in Bangladesh | Center For Global Development. Retrieved April 29, 2022, from <https://www.cgdev.org/blog/few-rights-and-little-progress-rohingya-bangladesh>

Engel. (2014). 濟無No Title No Title No Title. Retrieved April 11, 2022, from

Paper Knowledge . Toward a Media History of Documents website:
<https://minorityrights.org/country/myanmarburma/>

Fariba, M. T. M. A. F. M. K. N. I. (2019). A Conflict Profile: The Rohingya Conflict in Myanmar. *Journal of Social Science Research, Vol 4*, 3313–3314.

Feeny, T. (2001). Rohingya Refugee Children in Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh. *Draft Discussion Document for UNICEF*, (June), 1–82.

Finnemore, M. (1993). International organizations as teachers of norms: The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization and science policy. *International Organization*, 47(4), 565–597.
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0020818300028101>

Finnemore, M. (1996). Norms, culture, and world politics: insights from sociology’s institutionalism. *International Organization*, 50(2), 325–347.

Finnemore, M., & Sikkink, K. (1998). International Norm Dynamics and Political Change. *International Organization*, 52(4), 887–917.
<https://doi.org/10.1162/002081898550789>

Gelb, S., & Krishnan, A. (2018). Technology, migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. *London: Overseas Development Institute*.

Global Education Cluster. (n.d.). Bangladesh. Retrieved June 19, 2022, from [educationcluster.net](https://www.educationcluster.net) website:
<https://www.educationcluster.net/country/bangladesh>

Hossain, I. (2020). After Humanitarianism : Bangladesh’s Evolving Rohingya. Retrieved April 29, 2022, from GIGA Focus website: <https://www.giga-hamburg.de/en/publications/giga-focus/after-humanitarianism-bangladesh-s-evolving-rohingya-policy>

Hossain, M. P. (2017). Sejarah Persekusi Rohingya di Myanmar. Retrieved April 19, 2022, from The Conversation website:
<https://theconversation.com/sejarah-persekusi-rohingya-di-myanmar-84520>

Human Rights Watch. (2019a). Are We Not Human?: Denial of Education for Rohingya Refugee Children in Bangladesh. Retrieved May 7, 2022, from

Human Rights Watch website: <https://www.hrw.org/report/2019/12/03/are-we-not-human/denial-education-rohingya-refugee-children-bangladesh>

Human Rights Watch. (2019b). Bangladesh: Rohingya Children Denied Education. Retrieved from [hrw.org](https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/12/02/bangladesh-rohingya-children-denied-education) website: <https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/12/02/bangladesh-rohingya-children-denied-education>

Indigenousherald. (2022). UN, Global Community laud education for Rohingya children. Retrieved June 19, 2022, from <https://www.indigenousherald.com/TripuraNews/un-global-community-laud-education-for-rohingya-children-4965.html>

Indrianto, N., & Supomo, B. (2013). *Metode Penelitian Bisnis*.

Inter Sector Coordination Group. (2017). Humanitarian Response Plan - September 2017 / February 2018 - Rohingya Refugee Crisis. Retrieved March 15, 2022, from [Iom](https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/bangladesh-humanitarian-response-plan-september-2017-february-2018-rohingya) website: <https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/bangladesh-humanitarian-response-plan-september-2017-february-2018-rohingya>

IOM. (2020). 2020 Joint Response Plan for Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis. *United Nations*, (December), 1–96. Retrieved from www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh

Iryana, & Risky, K. (2019). *Teknik Pengumpulan Data Metode Kualitatif*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31227/osf.io/2myn7>

Iyire, A. (2002). Global Community: The Role of International Organizations in the Making of the Contemporary World. *University of California Press*.

JCF. (2021). Peer Education Project (PEP). Retrieved May 11, 2022, from [Jagorani Chakra Foundation](https://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/projects/peer-education-project-pep) website: <https://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/projects/peer-education-project-pep>

Kagawa, F. (2010). Learning in emergencies: Defense of humanity for a livable world. In *Education and Climate Change* (pp. 122–140). Routledge.

Kaur, R. (2016). *An assessment of the international legal obligations owed to the*

Rohingya refugees. Institute of South Asian Studies, National University of Singapore.

Keling, M. F., Saludin, M. N., von Feigenblatt, O. F., Ajis, M. N., & Shuid, S. (2010). A Historical Approach to Myanmar's Democratic Process. *Journal of Asian Pacific Studies*, 1(2), 132–148.

Kelly, J. (2009). When NGOs beget NGOs: practicing responsible proliferation. *Journal of Humanitarian Assistance*, 29.

Kipgen, N. (2013). Conflict in Rakhine State in Myanmar: Rohingya Muslims' Conundrum. *Journal of Muslim Minority Affairs*, 33(2), 298–310. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13602004.2013.810117>

Latchem, C. (2018). Education for sustainable development. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-10-6741-9_15

Lee, S. E. (2013). Education as a Human Right in the 21st Century. *Democracy & Education*, 21(1), 1–9.

Lexi, J., & M.A., M. (2010). Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif. In Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif. In *Rake Sarasin*. Retrieved from <https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=O-B3eJYAAAAJ&hl=en>

Machel, G. (2001). *The Impact of War on Children*. Vancouver: UBC Press, 2001,.

Manuchehr, T. (2011). Education right of children during war and armed conflicts. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 15, 302–305.

March, R. (2021). *Bangladesh*. (March).

Martes. (2020). Bangladesh: Rohingya Children get Acces to Education. Retrieved May 16, 2022, from Amnesty International website: <https://www.amnistia.org/ve/noticias/2020/01/13391/bangladesh-rohingya-children-get-access-to-education>

McCowan, T. (2013). *Education as a Human Right* (1st ed.). Bloomsbury

Publishing.

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF). (2017). MSF surveys estimate that at least 6,700 Rohingya were killed during the attacks in Myanmar. Retrieved March 15, 2022, from Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) website: <https://www.msf.org/myanmarbangladesh-msf-surveys-estimate-least-6700-rohingya-were-killed-during-attacks-myanmar>

Moniruzzaman, H. M. (2021). *DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SPECIAL EDUCATION EDUCATION FOR ROHINGYA DISPLACED CHILDREN A case study on providing education at NGO-run Temporary Learning Centres (TLCs) in Bangladeshi refugee camps .*

Mst, A., Habiba, U., & Karim, F. (2020). *No education – lost generation : The right to education of stateless Rohingyas in Bangladesh.*

Nasution, S. (2003). *Metode Penelitian Naturalistik Kualitatif (Bandung). Tarsito. Library. Fis. Uny. Ac. Id/Opac/Index. Php.*

Nugrhanani, F. (2014). *METODE PENELITIAN KUALITATIF dalam Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa. In Cakra books. Cakra Books.*

OCHA. (2021). Inter Sector Coordination Group - Humanitarian Data Exchange. Retrieved May 11, 2022, from <https://data.humdata.org/organization/intersectorcoordinationgroup>

Oxfam International. (2021). Bangladesh Rohingya refugee crisis. Retrieved March 15, 2022, from Emergency Response website: <https://www.oxfam.org/en/what-we-do/emergencies/bangladesh-rohingya-refugee-crisis>

Pagano, A. (2016). The Rohingyas Refugee Crisis: A Regional and International Issue? *Middle East Institute*, (August). Retrieved from http://www.mei.edu/content/map/rohingyas-refugee-crisis-regional-and-international-issue#_ftnref6

Park, S. (2006). Theorizing norm diffusion within international organizations. *International Politics*, 43(3), 342–361. <https://doi.org/10.1057/palgrave.ip.8800149>

- Poling, G. B. (2014). Separating Fact from Fiction about Myanmar's Rohingya. *CSIS*. Retrieved from <https://www.csis.org/analysis/separating-fact-fiction-about-myanmar's-rohingya>
- Pringle, J. D., & Hunt, M. R. (2015). *Humanitarian Action*. (January). <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-05544-2>
- Prodip, M. A. (2017). Health and educational status of Rohingya refugee children in Bangladesh. *Journal of Population and Social Studies*, 25(2), 135–146. <https://doi.org/10.25133/jpssv25n2.005>
- Raharjo, S. N. I. (2015). Peran Identitas Agama Dalam Konflik di Rakhine Myanmar Tahun 2012 – 2013. *Jurnal Kajian Wilayah*, 6(1), 35–51.
- Refugee, R., Refugee, C., Learn, W. T. O., & Learn, W. T. O. (2019). *BEYOND BEYOND SURVIVAL SURVIVAL*. (August).
- reliefweb. (2018). Education Capacity Self-Assessment: Transforming the Education Humanitarian Response of the Rohingya Refugee Crisis. Retrieved May 12, 2022, from <https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/education-capacity-self-assessment-transforming-education-humanitarian-response>
- Risse, T., Risse-Kappen, T., Ropp, S. C., & Sikkink, K. (1999). *The power of human rights: International norms and domestic change* (Vol. 66). Cambridge University Press.
- Rohingya Refugee, B. D. (2009). *Rohingya refugee education program is getting worse to worse through RTMI.*[Blog post].
- Sadia, S. (2021). *Experiences and Challenges of Non-governmental Organizations (NGO) s professionals in Ensuring the Right to Education for the Rohingya Refugee Children in Cox ' s Bazar Experiences and Challenges of Non-governmental Organizations (NGO) s professionals.*
- Saputri, Y. A. (2021). *UPAYA UNICEF DALAM MENANGANI PENGUNGSI ANAK ROHINGGYA DI BANGLADESH PADA TAHUN 2017-2018*. 9(4), 660–673.

- Save the Children. (2017). *Rohingya Crisis Response Strategy 2017-2020*. (November 2017), 8. Retrieved from <https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/library/rohingya-crisis-response-strategy-2017-2020>
- Save the Children. (2021). Rohingya refugee children back in the classroom after one of world's longest school closures - Bangladesh | ReliefWeb. Retrieved May 8, 2022, from Relief Web website: <https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/rohingya-refugee-children-back-classroom-after-one-world-s-longest-school-closures>
- Sawal, I. A. (2017). *Implikasi Krisis Kemanusiaan Rohingya*. 5. Retrieved from http://digilib.unhas.ac.id/uploaded_files/temporary/DigitalCollection/NTVhZTFkZDRlMzdhdhN2QwMDhmYTgzYmE0MmUwMDJlOGM1Mjk5ODFjYg==.pdf
- Setiawan, I. P., & Suryanti, M. S. D. (2021). Keterlibatan Asean dalam Menangani Konflik Myanmar (Studi Kasus: Konflik Etnis Rohingya 2017 – 2019). *POLITICOS: Jurnal Politik Dan Pemerintahan*, 1(2), 83–97. <https://doi.org/10.22225/politicos.1.2.2021.83-97>
- Shohel, M. M. C. (2020). Education in emergencies : challenges of providing education for Rohingya children living in refugee camps in Bangladesh ABSTRACT. *Education Inquiry*, 00(00), 1–23. <https://doi.org/10.1080/20004508.2020.1823121>
- Sida, L., & Schenkenberg, E. (2019). Synthesis of Rohingya Response Evaluations of IOM, UNICEF and UNHCR. *Synthesis of Rohingya Response Evaluations*, (December). Retrieved from <https://www.unhcr.org/5e453ea64.pdf>
- Simmons, B. A., & Martin, L. L. (2002). International organizations and institutions. *Handbook of International Relations*, 192.
- Sugiyono. (2015). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*.
- Sumon, S. (2022). Hopes abound as Myanmar curriculum reaches Rohingya refugee children in Bangladesh. Retrieved May 15, 2022, from arabnews website: <https://www.arabnews.com/node/2078556/world>

- Talbot, C. (2013). Education in Conflict Emergencies in Light of the Post-2015 MDGs and EFA Agendas. *NORRAG Working Paper*, (January 2013), 3–20. Retrieved from file:///Users/teresaannsherman/Downloads/education-in-conflict-emergencies-talbot.pdf
- Technical Working Group. (2019). *Learning competencies framework and approaches (LCFA) for children of displaced people from Rakhine State, Myanmar in Bangladesh*.
- The Daily Star. (2017). “Forcibly displaced Myanmar nationals.” Retrieved April 28, 2022, from <https://www.thedailystar.net/city/forcibly-displaced-myanmar-nationals-1469374>
- The Diplomat. (2017). Why ASEAN Can’t Ignore the Rohingya Crisis. Retrieved April 19, 2022, from The Diplomat website: <https://thediplomat.com/2017/05/why-asean-cant-ignore-the-rohingya-crisis/>
- The Organization of World Peace. (2020). Bangladesh Allows Education For Rohingya Refugee Children. Retrieved May 15, 2022, from The Organization of World Peace website: <https://theowp.org/bangladesh-allows-education-for-rohingya-refugee-children/>
- thediplomat. (2020). Bangladesh Announces New Myanmar Curriculum Program for Rohingya Refugee Children. Retrieved May 13, 2022, from <https://thediplomat.com/2020/01/bangladesh-announces-new-myanmar-curriculum-program-for-rohingya-refugee-children/>
- Theirworld. (2018). Rohingya refugee children will become ‘lost generation’ without education. Retrieved May 5, 2022, from <https://theirworld.org/news/rohingya-children-will-be-lost-generation-without-education-warns-unicef/>
- Ty, R. (2019). The rohingya refugee crisis. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429351181-29>
- UN OCHA. (2017). Rohingya Refugee Crisis. Retrieved April 21, 2022, from Rohingya refugee crisis website: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2017_HRP_Bangladesh_041017_2.pdf

- UNESCO. (1997). The Human right to peace: declaration by the Director-General. Retrieved April 13, 2022, from <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000105530.locale=en>
- UNHCR. (n.d.-a). Education. Retrieved May 3, 2022, from <https://www.unhcr.org/education.html>
- UNHCR. (n.d.-b). What is a refugee? Retrieved April 20, 2022, from <https://www.unhcr.org/what-is-a-refugee.html>
- UNHCR. (2007). Bangladesh: Analysis of Gaps in the Protection of Rohingya Refugees. *Unhcr*, 8408(May), 37–41. Retrieved from <https://www.unhcr.org/46fa1af32.pdf>
- UNHCR. (2014). Burma: Study: Rohingya Among World's Most Persecuted. Retrieved March 15, 2022, from UNCHR Refugee Daily website: <https://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/refdaily?pass=52fc6fbd5&id=5445f0238>
- UNHCR. (2017). 'Thousands' of Rohingya waiting to sail to safety in Bangladesh. Retrieved April 28, 2022, from <https://www.unhcr.org/news/latest/2017/11/59fb19744/thousands-rohingya-waiting-sail-safety-bangladesh.html>
- UNHCR. (2019). Rohingya emergency. Retrieved March 15, 2022, from United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees website: <https://www.unhcr.org/rohingya-emergency.html>
- UNICEF. (n.d.-a). Education. Retrieved May 3, 2022, from <https://www.unicef.org/education>
- UNICEF. (n.d.-b). Help the Rohingya children in Bangladesh. Retrieved May 5, 2022, from <https://help.unicef.org/donate-rohingya-children-bangladesh-0?language=en>
- UNICEF. (n.d.-c). UNICEF history. Retrieved June 19, 2022, from <https://www.unicef.org/history>
- UNICEF. (2014). Urgent need to improve the situation of children in Myanmar's

Rakhine State | Press centre. Retrieved March 15, 2022, from unicef website: http://www.unicef.org/media/media_74002.html

UNICEF. (2017). Child Friendly Spaces. Retrieved June 17, 2022, from <https://www.unicef.org/topics/child-friendly-spaces>

UNICEF. (2020). *Humanitarian Action For Children 2015*. (August), 1–14.

UNICEF. (2021a). Rohingya Crisis. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-95714-2_300222

UNICEF. (2021b). UNICEF Mission Statement. Retrieved May 3, 2022, from <https://www.unicef.org/> website: <https://www.unicef.org/about-us/mission-statement>

UNICEF. (2022). UNICEF: Education milestone for Rohingya refugee children as Myanmar curriculum pilot reaches first 10,000 children. Retrieved May 12, 2022, from <https://www.unicef.org/rosa/press-releases/unicef-education-milestone-rohingya-refugee-children-myanmar-curriculum-pilot>

United Nations. (1951). *Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Refugee Convention*. NY, USA.

Verheyde, M. (2006). The right to education. <https://doi.org/10.5040/9781472559999.ch-002>

Vukojević, B. (2016). Creswell JW: Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches, London: Sage publications, 2009. *Politeia*, 6(12), 191–194.

World Vision. (2019). Rights are power! 30 Years of the Child Rights Convention in Bangladesh. Retrieved May 6, 2022, from <https://www.wvi.org/stories/bangladesh/rights-are-power-30-years-child-rights-convention-bangladesh>

United Nations. (1951). *Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Refugee Convention*. NY, USA

WEB :

Associated Press. (2018). Bangladesh point finger at Myanmar for Rohingya “genocide.” Retrieved April 25, 2022, from Fox News website: <https://www.foxnews.com/world/bangladesh-point-finger-at-myanmar-for-rohingya-genocide>

Human Rights Watch. (2019a). Are We Not Human?: Denial of Education for Rohingya Refugee Children in Bangladesh. Retrieved May 7, 2022, from Human Rights Watch website: <https://www.hrw.org/report/2019/12/03/are-we-not-human/denial-education-rohingya-refugee-children-bangladesh>

Human Rights Watch. (2019b). Bangladesh: Rohingya Children Denied Education. Retrieved from hrw.org website: <https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/12/02/bangladesh-rohingya-children-denied-education>

Indigenoussherald. (2022). UN, Global Community laud education for Rohingya children. Retrieved June 19, 2022, from <https://www.indigenoussherald.com/TripuraNews/un-global-community-laud-education-for-rohingya-children-4965.html>

JCF. (2021). Peer Education Project (PEP). Retrieved May 11, 2022, from Jagorani Chakra Foundation website: <https://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/projects/peer-education-project-pep>

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF). (2017). MSF surveys estimate that at least 6,700 Rohingya were killed during the attacks in Myanmar. Retrieved March 15, 2022, from Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) website: <https://www.msf.org/myanmarbangladesh-msf-surveys-estimate-least-6700-rohingya-were-killed-during-attacks-myanmar>

OCHA. (2021). Inter Sector Coordination Group - Humanitarian Data Exchange. Retrieved May 11, 2022, from <https://data.humdata.org/organization/intersectorcoordinationgroup>

Oxfam International. (2021). Bangladesh Rohingya refugee crisis. Retrieved March 15, 2022, from Emergency Response website: <https://www.oxfam.org/en/what-we-do/emergencies/bangladesh-rohingya-refugee-crisis>

Reliefweb. (2018). Education Capacity Self-Assessment: Transforming the Education Humanitarian Response of the Rohingya Refugee Crisis. Retrieved May 12, 2022, from <https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/education-capacity-self-assessment-transforming-education-humanitarian-response>

Save the Children. (2021). Rohingya refugee children back in the classroom after one of world's longest school closures - Bangladesh | ReliefWeb. Retrieved May 8, 2022, from Relief Web website: <https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/rohingya-refugee-children-back-classroom-after-one-world-s-longest-school-closures>

The Daily Star. (2017). "Forcibly displaced Myanmar nationals." Retrieved April 28, 2022, from <https://www.thedailystar.net/city/forcibly-displaced-myanmar-nationals-1469374>

The Diplomat. (2017). Why ASEAN Can't Ignore the Rohingya Crisis. Retrieved April 19, 2022, from The Diplomat website: <https://thediplomat.com/2017/05/why-asean-cant-ignore-the-rohingya-crisis/>

UN OCHA. (2017). Rohingya Refugee Crisis. Retrieved April 21, 2022, from Rohingya refugee crisis website: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2017_HRP_Bangladesh_041017_2.pdf

UNESCO. (1997). The Human right to peace: declaration by the Director-General. Retrieved April 13, 2022, from <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000105530.locale=en>

UNHCR. (n.d.-a). Education. Retrieved May 3, 2022, from <https://www.unhcr.org/education.html>

UNHCR. (n.d.-b). What is a refugee? Retrieved April 20, 2022, from <https://www.unhcr.org/what-is-a-refugee.html>

UNHCR. (2007). Bangladesh: Analysis of Gaps in the Protection of Rohingya Refugees. *Unhcr*, 8408(May), 37–41. Retrieved from <https://www.unhcr.org/46fa1af32.pdf>

- UNHCR. (2014). Burma: Study: Rohingya Among World's Most Persecuted. Retrieved March 15, 2022, from UNCHR Refugee Daily website: <https://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/txis/vtx/refdaily?pass=52fc6fbd5&id=5445f0238>
- UNHCR. (2017). 'Thousands' of Rohingya waiting to sail to safety in Bangladesh. Retrieved April 28, 2022, from <https://www.unhcr.org/news/latest/2017/11/59fb19744/thousands-rohingya-waiting-sail-safety-bangladesh.html>
- UNHCR. (2019). Rohingya emergency. Retrieved March 15, 2022, from United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees website: <https://www.unhcr.org/rohingya-emergency.html>
- UNICEF. (n.d.-a). Education. Retrieved May 3, 2022, from <https://www.unicef.org/education>
- UNICEF. (n.d.-b). Help the Rohingya children in Bangladesh. Retrieved May 5, 2022, from <https://help.unicef.org/donate-rohingya-children-bangladesh-0?language=en>
- UNICEF. (n.d.-c). UNICEF history. Retrieved June 19, 2022, from <https://www.unicef.org/history>
- UNICEF. (2014). Urgent need to improve the situation of children in Myanmar's Rakhine State | Press centre. Retrieved March 15, 2022, from unicef website: http://www.unicef.org/media/media_74002.html
- UNICEF. (2017). Child Friendly Spaces. Retrieved June 17, 2022, from <https://www.unicef.org/topics/child-friendly-spaces>
- UNICEF. (2020). *Humanitarian Action For Children 2015*. (August), 1–14.
- UNICEF. (2021a). Rohingya Crisis. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-95714-2_300222
- UNICEF. (2021b). UNICEF Mission Statement. Retrieved May 3, 2022, from <https://www.unicef.org/about-us/mission-statement>

UNICEF. (2022). UNICEF: Education milestone for Rohingya refugee children as Myanmar curriculum pilot reaches first 10,000 children. Retrieved May 12, 2022, from <https://www.unicef.org/rosa/press-releases/unicef-education-milestone-rohingya-refugee-children-myanmar-curriculum-pilot>

World Vision. (2019). Rights are power! 30 Years of the Child Rights Convention in Bangladesh. Retrieved May 6, 2022, from <https://www.wvi.org/stories/bangladesh/rights-are-power-30-years-child-rights-convention-bangladesh>