



Digital Governance and Human Security: Addressing the Crises of Rohingya Refugee Children

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Abstract

The crises of Rohingya refugee children are the most severe humanitarian challenges in contemporary South Asia. Rohingya refugee children are a significant section of the displaced Rohingya population. This paper examines the role of digital governance in enhancing human security for Rohingya refugee children. It also focuses on access to essential services such as education, healthcare, protection, and identity. Drawing upon the human security framework, the study explores how digital tools including biometric registration, digital identity systems, data-driven governance, and e-service delivery can improve the efficiency and inclusiveness of humanitarian responses. The paper highlights the contribution of state actors, international organizations, and non-governmental agencies in integrating digital technologies into refugee management systems, particularly in the host country like Bangladesh. At the same time, it critically evaluates the challenges posed by digital exclusion, data privacy risks, and infrastructural limitations. The findings suggest that while digital governance offers transformative potential in addressing the Rohingya children's crises, its effectiveness depends on inclusive implementation, ethical safeguards, and strong institutional coordination. The study argues that aligning digital governance with human security principles is essential for ensuring sustainable and equitable outcomes for refugee children.

Keywords

Digital Governance; Human Security; Rohingya Refugees Children; Migration Governance; Digital Inclusion

Introduction

The forced displacement of the Rohingya population from Myanmar, especially from 2017 Rohingya crisis reflected as one of the largest refugee crises in the world. Almost half of this population is children, who face acute vulnerabilities. They face challenges in health, education, protection, and psychosocial well-being (UNICEF, 2022). The crises have placed immense pressure on host countries, especially Bangladesh. Bangladesh hosts over a million Rohingya refugees in camps like Kutupalong Refugee Camp. In recent years, the concept of digital governance has emerged as a transformative approach in addressing complex governance challenges. It also includes migration and refugee management. Digital governance emphasizes upon the use of digital technologies into the area of public administration to enhance efficiency, transparency, and service delivery (World Bank, 2021). When it applied to the contexts of refugee crises, digital tools can play a critical role in improving humanitarian assistance and ensuring the protection of vulnerable populations. This paper examines how digital governance can contribute to strengthening human security for Rohingya refugee children. It also explores both the opportunities and limitations of digital technologies in addressing the multidimensional challenges faced by this population.

Methodology

This study adopts a qualitative research design. The research is primarily descriptive and analytical in nature. It seeks to explore the intersection between digital governance and human security in addressing the crises of Rohingya refugee children. The complexity and multidimensional nature of refugee issues requires qualitative approach. Qualitative approach allows for an in-depth understanding of social, political, and institutional processes shaping the lived experiences of displaced population. The study relies on secondary data. Data were collected through a systematic review of literature, focusing on themes from a wide range of credible and authoritative sources like- Reports and publications by international organizations such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Children's Fund, and the International Organization for Migration etc., Peer-reviewed journal articles on refugee studies, migration governance, digital technologies etc., and Policy documents from institutions such as the World Bank and UN agencies, reports by non-governmental organizations and human rights bodies etc. These sources provide both empirical data and conceptual insights for better understanding.

The Crises of Rohingya Refugee Children

The crises of Rohingya refugee children are the most severe humanitarian challenges in contemporary South Asia. Rohingya refugee children are a significant section of the displaced Rohingya population (Sakib et al., 2025). Their experiences reflect a layered crisis involving legal invisibility, deprivation of basic services, and exposure to multiple forms of vulnerabilities. Globally, the Cox's Bazar camps are the most densely populated refugee settlements. It is hosting over 961,000 refugees within a limited geographical area (Oxford Academic, 2023). Such density exacerbates risks related to health, sanitation, and protection.

- **Absence of Legal Identity:**

The most fundamental challenges faced by Rohingya refugee children is the absence of legal identity. Historically, the Rohingyas have been denied citizenship by the Myanmar state under the 1982 Citizenship Law which make them stateless (Human Rights Watch, 2020). This lack of legal recognition has destroyed their future. Without birth registration or identity documents they are excluded from formal systems of governance and social protection. Statelessness not only limits access to education and healthcare but also increases the risk of exploitation and abuse. As acknowledged by the (UNHCR) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, legal identity is central to ensuring protection, as it establishes an individual's existence into the vision of the state and international institutions (UNHCR, 2019). Although the humanitarian agencies conduct registration exercises in refugee camps but these do not equate to citizenship or long-term legal status. Consequently, Rohingya children grow up in a condition of "legal limbo," where their rights remain uncertain and dependent on temporary humanitarian arrangements. Moreover, the absence of legal identity documentation of these children has complicated future prospects including repatriation, resettlement, or integration. Without proof of origin or nationality these children are at risk becoming a "lost generation" with no formal recognition by any state (Bhabha, 2014).

- **Limited Educational Opportunities:**

Education is recognized as a fundamental right. It is a crucial component of child development. Rohingya refugee children face severe barriers to accessing quality education (UNICEF, 2022). In camps such as Kutupalong Refugee Camp, educational opportunities are largely confined to informal learning centers operated by humanitarian organizations. These learning centers often follow non-formal curriculum. They have limited educational resources and inadequate infrastructure. According to UNICEF (2022), efforts have been made to introduce structured learning frameworks. But the gaps remain in curriculum standardization, teacher training, and learning materials. Many children experience interruptions in their education due to displacement, leading to age-grade mismatches and learning deficits. Restrictions on formal education systems and certification prevent Rohingya children from obtaining recognized qualifications. It creates barriers on their future employment opportunities. Adolescent girl faces cultural and safety-related barriers such as abuse, early marriage. It has limited their participation in education (Girls Not Brides, 2021). The lack of education not only affects individual development but also has broader implications for community resilience. Without access to learning, children are more likely to engage in harmful coping mechanisms such as human trafficking, child labour etc.

- **Health and Nutritional Challenges:**

Health insecurity is another critical dimension of the Rohingya refugee children's crisis. Overcrowded living conditions, inadequate sanitation, and limited access to clean water are the reason of communicable diseases in refugee camps. Particularly, Children are affected by infections, diarrhea, and skin diseases (World Health Organization, 2021). Malnutrition remains also a big concern. Studies indicate that high rates of stunting and wasting among Rohingya children reflecting chronic food insecurity (UNICEF, 2022). Although

humanitarian organizations provide nutritional support to the children but those are not enough. Maternal and child health services are also constrained. Limited access to prenatal and postnatal care increases risks for both mothers and infants. Immunization coverage still faces logistical and infrastructural challenges. Mental health is also overlooked challenge for these children's crisis. Many children have experienced trauma due to violence, displacement, and loss of their family members. The absence of adequate psychosocial support services has boosting these issues (Betancourt et al., 2017).

- **Protection Risks:**

Rohingya refugee children are exposed to multiple protection risks. The lack of legal status and limited livelihood opportunities push children into exploitative situations. Child labour is an important issue in rohingya refugee camps. Children engage in informal work to support their families. This not only deprives them of education but also exposes them to hazardous conditions (International Labour Organization, 2020). Human trafficking is another significant concern. Traffickers exploit the situation of these children by offering better opportunities. Boys are vulnerable to trafficking for forced labour and girls are vulnerable to sexual exploitation (Human Rights Watch, 2020). Early marriage is widely reported among Rohingya communities due to economic hardship and security concerns. Families may marry off daughters at a young age to reduce financial burdens or protect them from threats within the camps (Girls Not Brides, 2021). However, early marriage has serious consequences for girls' health, education, and overall well-being. The absence of effective legal protection mechanisms further aggravates these risks. While humanitarian organizations implement child protection programmes, gaps remain in enforcement and coverage (Girls Not Brides, 2021).

- **Living Conditions and Environmental Challenges**

The physical environment of refugee camps presents additional challenges for children. Camps are densely populated. Seasonal monsoons, floods and landslides in Cox's Bazar frequently damage infrastructure, disrupt services, and increase health risks (UNHCR, 2021). Limited access to safe play spaces affects children's physical and psychological development. Environmental degradation resulting from large-scale displacement further complicates the situation.

- **Social Exclusion and Lack of Future Prospects**

Rohingya refugee children have been facing long-term issues of social exclusion and uncertainty. Restricted freedom of choice, Social mobility, limited access to formal employment, and lack of integration into host society hinder their ability to build sustainable future. Scholars argued that prolonged displacement can lead to a "protracted refugee situation," where generations grow up without durable solutions such as repatriation, resettlement, or local integration (Betts, 2013). Rohingya children are growing up in an environment where opportunities are constrained and their aspirations remain unfulfilled.

Concept of Digital Governance:

Understanding the intersection between digital governance and human security is essential for analysing contemporary humanitarian crises especially for refugees and displaced populations. The concept of Digital governance imposes to the use of digital technologies by governments and other institutions to improve governance processes, service delivery, transparency, and citizen engagement (OECD, 2014). It represents an evolution from traditional e-government models to more integrated, participatory, and data-driven systems (Janowski, 2015). The early phase of digital governance was characterized by e-government initiatives focused on digitizing administrative processes and providing online services (Dunleavy et al., 2006). However, contemporary digital governance goes beyond service delivery, incorporating elements such as open data, digital participation, and algorithmic decision-making (Meijer et al., 2012). In recent years, digital governance has been shaped by various technological advancements. It includes artificial intelligence, big data analytics, and mobile technologies. These tools have transformed how governments interact with citizens and manage complex policy challenges. Digital governance enhances the efficiency and accessibility of public services by enabling online platforms, mobile applications, and automated systems (OECD, 2014). For instance, digital platforms reduce administrative burdens and improve access to services for marginalized populations (World Bank, 2021). Digital tools promote transparency by making information publicly accessible and enabling real-time monitoring of government activities (Bannister & Connolly, 2012). Digital governance facilitates citizen engagement through online platforms, social media, and participatory decision-making tools (Meijer et al., 2012). The use of big data and analytics enables governments to make informed decisions, predict trends, and allocate resources effectively (Kitchin, 2014). Data-driven governance enhances policy efficiency but also raises concerns regarding data privacy and ethical use. Digital Governance emphasizes on technologies such as artificial intelligence, block chain, and biometric systems into humanitarian operations. Digital governance emphasize upon the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the field of public administration. ICT improves efficiency, transparency, accountability, and citizen engagement (Janowski, 2015).

Refugee children, particularly the Rohingya refugee children, are vulnerable across all these dimensions due to displacement, statelessness, and limited access to services (UNDP, 1994). Digital governance complements this framework by enabling more efficient delivery of services. It ensures better coordination among stakeholders. According to the World Bank (2021) digital governance involves not only the digitization of services but also the integration of data systems. It emphasizes on institutional processes to create more responsive and adaptive governance structures. Digital governance also aiming to ensure that all individuals including marginalized populations can access digital services. However, this goal is often constrained by the digital divide which refers to disparities in access to technology, connectivity and digital literacy etc. (van Dijk, 2020).

Concept of Human Security:

The concept of human security got prominence with the publication of the 1994 Human Development Report by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It redefined security by shifting the focus from territorial integrity and state sovereignty to the protection of individuals (UNDP, 1994). The Commission on Human Security further defined human security as the protection of “the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfillment” (Commission on Human Security, 2003). Traditional security paradigms that emphasize on military threats but human security encompass a broader view upon risks which affects everyday life of an individual. Human security has become increasingly relevant in addressing global challenges such as forced displacement, pandemics, and climate change (Tadjbakhsh & Chenoy, 2007). Human security is typically understood through seven interrelated dimensions: economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security, and political security (UNDP, 1994). For example, the COVID-19 pandemic exposed vulnerabilities in health systems and highlighted the importance of health security as a component of human security (WHO, 2021). Similarly, the number of forcibly displaced people worldwide reached over 114 million in 2023, reflecting the growing need for human security approaches in humanitarian contexts (UNHCR, 2024). These dimensions highlight the multifaceted nature of vulnerability, particularly for marginalized groups such as refugees, migrants, and stateless populations.

The intersection of human security and digital governance shared objective of enhancing human well-being through effective and inclusive systems. Digital technologies can play a transformative role in addressing the various dimensions of human security particularly in humanitarian settings. Digital governance can strengthen identity security, which is a foundational aspect of human security. For refugees and stateless populations the lack of legal identity often results in exclusion from essential services. Digital identity systems, including biometric registration, can help establish recognition and enable access to healthcare, education, and social protection (Gelb & Clark, 2013). Digital technologies can improve service delivery, thereby addressing economic, health, and food security. For instance, digital platforms can facilitate the distribution of humanitarian aid through cash transfer programmes and can reduce corruption. Similarly, telemedicine and smart phone health applications can enhance access to healthcare in remote or resource-constrained settings (World Bank, 2021). Digital governance enables data-driven policy making which is crucial for managing complex crises. By collecting and analyzing real-time data governments and humanitarian organizations can understand in better way about the needs of affected populations and can design targeted interventions.

Relevance of Digital Governance and Human Security in Humanitarian Contexts:

The application of digital governance in humanitarian settings has expanded significantly in recent years. Organizations such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Organization for Migration have adopted digital tools to manage refugee populations and deliver services more effectively. The integration of digital governance into humanitarian response systems has the potential to improve coordination among stakeholders, enhance transparency, and ensure that resources are allocated

efficiently. For example biometric registration systems are widely used to create digital identities for refugees (GSMA, 2019). These systems help prevent duplication, ensure accurate managing of aid and facilitate long-term planning. Digital platforms are also used to manage information related to shelter, food distribution, and healthcare services. Digital humanitarianism represents a shift in how humanitarian actors engage with crises. The use of technologies such as biometric smart cards, drones, and digital platforms has transformed refugee governance (Mazumdar, 2025). Mobile technologies have also become a key component of humanitarian response. Refugees increasingly rely on mobile phones to access information, communicate with family members, and receive assistance. This highlights the importance of digital connectivity as a component of human security (GSMA, 2019). Digital tools can monitor real-time conditions of refugee camps. For example, satellite imagery and machine learning models are used to assess infrastructure needs and population density. It can facilitate better planning and resource allocation in future (Ahn et al., 2025). The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) concerning about the individuals it serves. UNHCR specifically has adopted its General Policy on Personal Data Protection and Privacy (GDPP). This policy establishes a comprehensive framework governing the collection, use, and sharing of personal data relating to all individuals, including persons of concern, donors, partners, and staff members. For this, in 2015, UNHCR builds policy on the protection of personal data of persons of concern. Under the GDPP a Chief Data Protection Officer independently provide expert guidance, oversight, and monitoring (UNHCR, 2023). The GDPP also reflects the dynamic nature of global data protection standards. A dedicated Personal Data Protection Review Committee designed to operate independently and ensure accountability. UNHCR is in the process of revising its data protection policy. This revision aims to ensure new advancements and emerging trends in the field of data protection (UNHCR, 2023).

Role of Digital Governance and Human Security in Addressing the Rohingya Refugee Children's Crisis:

The Rohingya refugee children's crisis is a multidimensional problem. It encompasses legal, social, economic, and health-related challenges. The absence of legal identity, limited access to education and healthcare, exposure to protection risks, and poor living conditions disturbs human security. Addressing these issues requires a comprehensive and coordinated approach. For this Cooperation among the governments, international organizations, and civil society actors is necessary. Without sustained efforts there is a risk of perpetuating a cycle of vulnerability and exclusion for an entire generation of Rohingya children. The emergence of digital governance offers new possibilities for addressing these challenges in a more systematic and transparent way. By integrating technological tools with governance frameworks can enhance the human security of Rohingya refugee children. Organizations such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Children's Fund have integrated digital tools into their operations to enhance efficiency and accountability. These technologies are particularly relevant in refugee camps where administrative challenges, resource constraints, and high population density make traditional governance mechanisms less effective.

- **Digital Identity and Registration Systems**

One of the most significant contributions of digital governance to refugee management is the development of digital identity systems. Being stateless Rohingya refugees have lack of formal documentation which restricts their access to basic services. A digital registration system including biometric identification helps to create a verified identity for individuals. Biometric systems such as fingerprint and iris scanning have been widely used in refugee camps to ensure accurate identification and prevent duplication in aid distribution (Gelb & Clark, 2013). For children digital identity also helps in tracking for family reunification and safeguarding against trafficking and exploitation. However, this system must be needed strong data protection to prevent misuse of sensitive information.

- **Enhancing Access to Education through Digital Platforms**

Education is an essential component of child development. Yet Rohingya refugee children often face significant barriers to accessing formal schooling. Education disruption remains a major concern. Since 2017, humanitarian agencies faced challenges to provide stable learning opportunities due to funding constraints, policy restrictions, and infrastructural limitations (Lyu, 2024). Digital governance can play a transformative role in this area by enabling digital learning platforms and remote education systems. Through mobile-based learning applications, digital classrooms and online educational resources children can access learning materials even in resource-constrained environments. During crises such as pandemics or natural disasters (landslide, flood, monsoon etc.) digital education systems ensure continuity of learning.

- **Improving Healthcare Services through digital Monitoring**

Healthcare is another critical area where digital governance can make a substantial impact. Refugee camps often suffer from inadequate healthcare infrastructure for large populations. Digital health solutions, including telemedicine, electronic health records applications can fulfill this gap. Telemedicine platform reduces the need for physical travel. Electronic health records enable better tracking of patient histories, vaccination status. This is particularly important for children. Rohingya children require regular monitoring and immunization. Through timely and accurate data collection digital governance enhances the overall effectiveness of healthcare delivery (World Bank, 2021).

- **Strengthening Child Protection Mechanisms**

Rohingya refugee children are exposed to various protection risks, including child labor, trafficking, and gender-based violence. Digital governance can enhance child protection systems by improving monitoring, reporting and coordination among stakeholders. Digital case management systems allow organizations to track individual cases, monitor interventions and ensure follow up. Mobile applications and help lines can provide children and their families with accessible channels to report abuse cases. Digital platforms facilitate information sharing among government agencies, international organizations, and non-governmental actors for improving coordination and response. These systems are reducing the risk of exploitation and ensuring timely intervention.

- **Role in Policy Making**

One of the key advantages of digital governance is its ability to support decision making. In refugee contexts accurate and timely data are essential for understanding their needs. This allows policymakers and humanitarian organizations to design targeted programs that address specific vulnerabilities. For example data on school attendance can help identify children at risk of dropping out.

Challenges in Integrating Digital Governance with Human Security:

Digital governance with human security also has limitations and challenges. One of the most significant barriers is the digital divide. Digital divide limits access to technology for marginalized populations. Especially, for refugees who is living in camps. They have faces obstacles in internet facility, connectivity, affordability and digital literacy. Another critical issue is data protection and privacy (UNHCR, 2023). The collection and storage of sensitive personal data including biometric information raise concerns on misuse and unauthorized access of these data. In contexts of refugees who had face persecution ensuring the confidentiality and security of data is essential. However, the same technologies that enhance protection can also facilitate surveillance. Refugees may be monitored through digital systems without adequate safeguards. It may concern about their privacy and autonomy (Mazumdar, 2025). The use of surveillance technologies can undermine personal and political security, contradicting the principles of human security (Zuboff, 2019). Cyber threats can disrupt critical services and compromise sensitive data, posing risks to human security (World Economic Forum, 2022). Effective digital governance requires coordination among multiple stakeholders, including governments, international organizations, and non-governmental actors. Differences in priorities, resources, and capacities of these organizations can create barriers into collaboration.

Conclusion:

The conceptual linkage between digital governance and human security provides a powerful framework for understanding and addressing contemporary humanitarian challenges. Digital technologies offer significant opportunities to improve service delivery and policy effectiveness. But the impact of these technologies depends on how they are implemented. A human security perspective ensures that these technologies are used to empower individuals, protect rights, and promote inclusive development. In refugee contexts, this integrated approach is essential for addressing the complex and multidimensional nature of displacement. Digital governance has emerged as a powerful tool in addressing the complex challenges faced by Rohingya refugee children. Through enabling efficient service delivery, improving access to education and healthcare, strengthening protection mechanisms and data-driven policymaking digital technologies can significantly enhance the well-being of this displaced population. However, the success of these interventions depends on addressing challenges. The integration of digital governance with a human security framework provides a comprehensive and sustainable approach. The effectiveness of digital governance in addressing the Rohingya refugee children's crises depends on its alignment with the principles of human security. Human security emphasizes the protection of individuals from both immediate threats and long-term vulnerabilities.

It focuses on dignity, rights, and well-being (UNDP, 1994). When digital governance is guided by human security principles it ensures ethical and responsive solutions for the displaced populations. This integrated approach enhances not only the efficiency of service delivery but also the quality and sustainability of outcomes. For refugee children the human security framework is especially relevant. Displacement disrupts access to basic services like education, health, protection and livelihood (UNHCR, 2022). Scholars argue that human security provides a more comprehensive lens for understanding such complex crises because it prioritizes dignity, rights, and long-term well-being over narrow state centric concerns (Tadjbakhsh & Chenoy, 2007). Moreover, human security is closely linked with the idea of “freedom from fear” and “freedom from want,” which emphasized on both protections from violence and access to essential resources. In refugee contexts as displaced populations often face both physical insecurity and socio-economic deprivation. There is a risk of technological determinism. Scholars argued that digital technology should be viewed as a tool rather than a solution in itself (Taylor, 2016). Digital governance offers significant opportunities to address the Rohingya refugee children’s crises. By enhancing access to services and improving policy effectiveness.

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