



**UMY**

Universitas  
Muhammadiyah  
Yogyakarta



# PROCEEDING

THE 5<sup>TH</sup> INTERNATIONAL STUDENT  
CONFERENCE ON HUMANITY ISSUES  
... 2019

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Master of International Relations  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

**PROCEEDING**  
**THE 5TH INTERNATIONAL STUDENT**  
**CONFERENCE ON HUMANITY ISSUES 2019**

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Wassalam,

**Editors**



## FOREWORD

In the Name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. This proceeding provides a thematic issues and challenges in the contemporary social, humanities and international relations issues. The main objective of the International Student Conference on Humanity Issues (ISCOHI) 2019 is to present an integrated analysis of how the discipline of international relations in particular can contribute to our wider understanding of the variety of social and political issues. In this 5th conference held by Master of International Relations UMY, there are 45 presenters coming 18 universities in Indonesia and abroad. Ten selected papers from this conference published by the journals we cooperate.

The 5th ISCOHI 2019 is an academic actualization for graduate students to enhance academic capability to examine and understand as well as offer choices for many humanities issues in the dynamics world to build a human welfare.

This academic conference depart from the point of view that international relations is as applied social sciences can contribute to the development of human life through many perspectives. It is compiled from travelers and knowledge experiences in international conference, talks and forum of researchers, supervisions and other discussion with our academicians. That experiences, together with their personal values and interests were extremely influence to the authors in this compilation papers. We hope that those who engage and read this book will obtain fruitful knowledge. All errors are the authors's responsibility.





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# SYRIAN CONFLICT AND THE RISE OF CHILDREN EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS CRISIS

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## **Abstract**

*The Syrian conflict which began since 2011 had added the number of records of the humanitarian crisis in the Middle East. The 2018 Global Peace Index (GPI) survey pointed out that Syria as the most turbulent and dangerous country in the world. The level of safety and security in society are very high, including the violation of children's rights. Their numbers are very high, almost as equal as the population in Lebanon along with the threats and the acts of violence they face such as threats of murder, sexual violence, and kidnapping. They also did not get access to education. Although the efforts of helping to build educational facilities and services for Syrian refugee children have been carried out, these efforts have not yet been able to fulfill the rights of education for Syrian children. This paper will discuss the implication of the development effort of educational*

*facilities such as Jarahieh School, Jeb Jannine Center, and Beirut Center toward the improvement of human rights of Syrian children. This paper will also shed light on the further effects of the human rights violation of Syrian children toward the current possibilities of humanitarian atrocities in the future.*

**Keywords:** *humanitarian crisis; Syrian's children rights; the access to education.*

## **Introduction**

The hitherto unsolved conflict in Syria has without question become the worst humanitarian crisis in the history of humankind (UNHCR, 2016). It has resulted in an increasing wave of refugees across the nations to save their lives and seek security protection within or outside the region. Lebanon is one of the neighboring countries in which has the largest number of Syrian refugees with more than one million people, accounted for more than a fifth of the country's population (UNHCR, 2017). Moreover, due to the armed conflict and the rise of global terrorism groups such as ISIS, Syria has become one of the most dangerous countries in the world. This condition is the upside down to the condition of Syria in the past ten years. In 2008, Syria was in the 88th out of 162 countries of the most peaceful country group. According to the Global Peace Index, in the last few years during the civil war and the rapid rise of ISIS in the country, it turns down the country to be a country that is no longer save to be inhabited, judging from several factors including the number of murder, crime, terrorism and deployment of military power (Bolton, 2015). According to a study by the World Bank, due to this conflict, more than 400,000 people killed since 2011 with 5 million of people displaced abroad and more than 6 million internally displaced to other areas in Syria. As of June 2017, the UN agency estimates that 540,000 people still live in the besieged area (HRW, 2018).

In 2018, the humanitarian crisis in Syria worsened than ever before in the last seven years. Panos Moutziz, the UN Humanitarian

Coordinator for the Syrian crisis, said that in 2018 the security situation in Syria was the worst since the war began. UN data shows that approximately 89 health workers died in 92 military attacks between January 1 and May 4, 2017. That number was greater than the deaths of 73 health workers in 112 attacks throughout 2017 (Reuters, 2018). With regard to the refugee problem, most Syrian refugees heading to the neighboring countries such as Jordan, Iraq, Turkey, and Lebanon live in urban areas, with around 8 percent and they was being accommodated in the refugee camps (UNHCR, 2018 a). On the other hand, this condition was exacerbated by the high number of families who eventually broken economically due to the war. There are about 69% of Syrian refugee families living below the poverty line, while more than 51% live under the conditions of concern that with an average income of around \$ 2.90 US per day. Another fact showing that Syria is a country with a very low level of security is the high number of children with disabilities due to military attacks targeting civilians, where 80% of children who have permanent disabilities come from the families that live below the poverty line.

Elsewhere, the security threat is facing the refugees who decided to move across neighboring countries (most of them are also children). There is na great potential to be involved in the practice of exploiting jobs for minors. So far, the average number of Syrian refugee children involved in exploitation practices is around 5% with ages ranging from 5 years old to 17 years old. This condition went hand in hand with the lack of fulfillment of the rights of Syrian refugee children to obtain educational services. Educational needs in schools for girls and boys for ages 6 to 14 years continued to increase, from 56% in 2016 to 70% in 2017. There was a significant gap for Syrian refugee children at the age of compulsory school especially for the younger age of Syrian children (3-5 years old) and the older (15-17). To illustrate this, almost 8 out of 10 Syrian refugee children do not attend school. Of course, this is due to the problem of access to education services and the quality of life for Syrian refugee children. In the countries where they reside, the costs

of transportation and the availability of schools are the main reasons for them not to go to school, in addition to the reasons for survival and helping the family economy by choosing to work rather than going to school. Broadly speaking, the problem of the right of education for Syrian refugee children occurs because of the unsupportive conditions that make them do not have so many options as refugees in other countries. The more complicated and severe problems are experienced by the school-age children (6 to 14) with disabilities resulted by the war. They face greater challenges in gaining access to education. For example, there are only 44% of Syrian refugee children registered as school students from the total number of refugee children in Lebanon (UNHCR, 2018 b).

### **Literature Review**

The problem of the humanitarian crisis, especially the violation of the rights of the children of Syrian refugees, has been widely reviewed by scholars and observers on this issue. The study by Lorraine Charles and Kate Denman entitled *Syrian and Palestinian Syrian Refugees in Lebanon: The Plight of Woman and Children* explains that the humanitarian crisis caused by the Syrian conflict is expected to be the worst humanitarian case in this century (Charles & Denmen, 2013). Then, the entry of Syrian refugees to Lebanon has reached a quarter of the country's population, causing a clear tension in the economic and social sectors. In addition, Charles and Denman also emphasized the vulnerability of the rights of women and children of Syrian refugees who continued to be under the threat. This article also depicted the results of the investigation that the fate of Syrian and Palestinian refugees in Lebanon with an emphasis on female victims and children are in a worrying condition.

Another article that highlights the problem of the humanitarian crisis in Syria, particularly related to violence and deprivation of the rights of Syrian refugee children, is a report from KidsRights Report 2017 entitled *A Crisis Within a Crisis" Access to Education for Syrian*

*Refugee Children* (Dullaert, 2017). The report describes that every child must have the right to education based on the United Nations Convention on Human Rights for Children. The effort to promote and encourage international cooperation in this matter of education must also be carried out to eradicate illiteracy and facilitate the access to the knowledge in a more modern and progressive manner, especially in the developing countries. In the case of Lebanon, parents of Syrian refugee children often cannot afford the school fees and transportation that bring their children to school. In September 2017, the UNCHR announced a surprising number of children of refugees who did not have access to education. From about 17.2 million refugees under the UNCHR, 6.4 million of them were from the school age. In 2016, more than 3.5 million children did not go to school even though the progress of initiative efforts has been carried out. Approximately 1.5 million school-aged children living in Turkey, Jordan, and Lebanon are the Syrian refugees. Although there has been some progress now, at least 530,000 Syrian children living in these countries were still not in school. Annual costs and education needs in Lebanon was estimated at \$ 350 million. However, according to the UN report, Lebanon only received \$ 253 million in 2016. Human Rights Watch had identified four main problems with regard to education funding in Lebanon, firstly the lack of consistent and timely reporting by donors, the lack of information about donor-funded projects, the inconsistency in term of information of the school and the school enrollment and inconsistent targets set between the donors and the host countries.

The humanitarian crisis, especially in the context of the violations of educational rights of Syrian refugee children, is also reviewed by Save the Children report entitled "*Hear it from the teachers*" Getting Refugee Children Back to Learning (Save The Children, 2017). This report explains that the teacher plays a very important role in children's learning rather than other factors (UNHCR, 2012). Here may be no classrooms, no books, blackboards, and other facilities, however, if children have good teachers, they will have a very proper study. This



report is more in explaining the situation faced by refugee teachers. The Interviews to 28 teachers and facilitators working in refugee camps and hosting communities in Save the Children education programs in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh; Bekaa and Mt. Lebanon, Lebanon; and Rhino Camp Refugee Settlement, Uganda explain that the teachers love their works and take their responsibilities seriously when they are in the most vulnerable settings. They all noted that they faced many challenges and needed better support to do their job.

The ability of teacher to support the learning process and to ensure the recovery process of the refugee children is often thwarted by four main problems, namely the psychosocial well-being of refugee children, the struggle of the refugee children to learn new languages, the limits of capacity of the children to catch up and start learning without targeted supports and the lack of professional development such as teachers support to meet the special needs of refugee children. To overcome this problem, Save the Children recognizes the need to provide target refugee children with support especially in psychosocial aspects and language skills. Marginalized children must also be able to access the learning opportunities available for their needs. The teacher emphasizes that it helps children recover their psychosocial conditions and supports them to learn new languages. Thus, another challenging problem is in the effort to merit the educational needs of Syrian refugee children is the development and support for teachers in a sustainable manner. They call on host governments, institutions and the international community to do all they can to ensure that teachers are supported and able to overcome the various problems and obstacles faced by refugee children.

Generally, some of the Studies and reports above have attempted to explain the core problems faced by Syrian refugee children in the country where they have resided. This paper will also focus on two prominent issues surrounding the issue of education and violence. Firstly, this paper will discuss the children's access to education in neighboring Syria where they sought refuge and sought protection

as in Lebanon. Secondly, this paper will also discuss the shift in violence experienced by women and especially the children of Syrian refugees. The main forms of violence that need further attention and analysis are those who have a focus on studies on humanitarian issues, especially those that threaten the children, are *the social harassment, early marriage, survival sex* and other forms of violence where they are displaced.

Syrian War: Beginning of the biggest humanitarian disaster of the 21st century

It has been eight years, the Syrian conflict that occurred in March 2011 showed no signs of reducing. The violence continues systematically and extensively. These events have devastating consequences for the country domestically and the equilibrium of security in the Middle East region, it increases the possibility for the turmoil of the stability especially in the security stability of neighboring countries such as Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan, and Turkey. This event is also severe when we look In the humanitarian context, On August 21, 2013, more than 1,400 Syrians were killed in a chemical bomb attack on Gouta city. Responding to the chemical bombing incident, the international community criticized and stated that this terrible event could lead to a humanitarian disaster that was not easy to stop (Landler, M., 2012). The illustration of the series of armed attacks during the Syrian war can be seen in the picture below:

### Syria Conflict 2011-2017

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| <b>2011</b> | <b>Mar:</b> Anti-government protests trigger violent state response.<br><b>Aug:</b> President Obama calls for Syrian President Asad to step down.<br><b>Nov:</b> Members of the Al Qaeda affiliated Islamic State of Iraq (ISI) form the Nusra Front in Syria.  |
| <b>2012</b> | <b>May:</b> U.S. begins nonlethal aid to Syrian rebels under emergency and contingency authorities.<br><b>Aug:</b> President Obama describes chemical weapon use as a "red line."   |
| <b>2013</b> | <b>April:</b> ISI leader Abu Bakr al Baghdadi announces the merger of ISI and the Nusra Front into the Islamic State of Iraq and Al Sham (ISIS/ISIL).<br><b>Aug:</b> Sarin gas attack in Damascus suburbs kills 1400. President Obama requests congressional approval for a limited authorization for the use of military force to respond.<br><b>Sept:</b> Syria agrees to give up its chemical weapons stockpile. |



<b>2014</b>	<p><b>Jan:</b> ISIS captures Raqqa. Congress authorizes nonlethal aid in Syria for select purposes notwithstanding other provisions of law.</p> <p><b>June:</b> ISIS declares establishment of a caliphate in Syria and Iraq with a capital at Raqqa, and changes its name to the Islamic State (IS).</p> <p><b>Sept:</b> U.S. begins strikes inside Syria. Congress authorizes Syria Train and Equip program.</p> <p><b>Oct:</b> Defense Department establishes Combined Joint Task Force – Operation Inherent Resolve (CJTF – OIR) to coordinate U.S. and Coalition counter-IS operations in Syria and Iraq.</p>
<b>2015</b>	<p><b>Sept:</b> Russia begins airstrikes in Syria.</p> <p><b>Oct:</b> U.S. modifies Syria T&amp;E program to focus on equipping existing units. Kurdish YPG fighters merge with other groups to form the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF), which become a key U.S. partner in the counter-IS campaign. DoD announces first deployment of Special Operations Forces to Syria.</p>
<b>2016</b>	<p><b>Aug:</b> Turkey begins operations in northern Syria against IS and YPG forces.</p> <p><b>Dec:</b> Syrian government and allied forces recapture Aleppo, Syria's largest city, from opposition forces.</p>
<b>2017</b>	<p><b>April:</b> Sarin gas attack on Khan Sheikhou kills 80-100. U.S. fires 59 Tomahawk missiles at Al Shayrat airfield in Homs province in response.</p> <p><b>May:</b> Trump Administration authorizes arming Kurdish elements of the SDF. Russia, Iran, and Turkey announce formation of de-escalation areas in Syria.</p> <p><b>July:</b> U.S., Russia, and Jordan establish ceasefire area in southwest Syria.</p> <p><b>Oct:</b> SDF recaptures IS capital at Raqqa.</p>

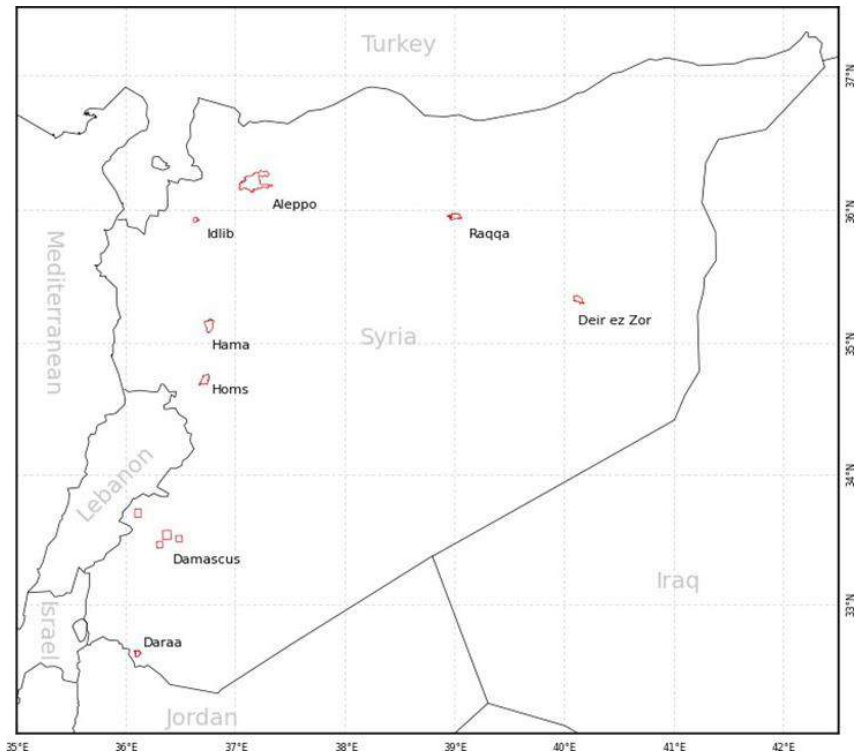
Source: CRS

Before the war, Syrians often complained about the high unemployment, corruption and the lack of freedom under President Bashar Al-Assad. The Damia rebellion against the Syrian president this year became a full-scale civil war. Reversing in March 2011, when the government began to use its power to oppose people's opinions, protests demanding the resignation of the president erupt nationally. Riots began to spread everywhere and the crackdowns increased. The Supporters of Opposition took up the arms designed to save themselves and to fight security forces.

The war that happened for over seven years had destroyed the entire Syrian city. Although the obtained figures of the destruction are uncertain. It is estimated that to rebuild Syria will cost around 200 billion dollars. By using satellite imagery captured between 2013 and 2017, UNOSAT (UNITAR's Operational Satellite Application Program) has conducted a comprehensive damage assessment of the eight largest

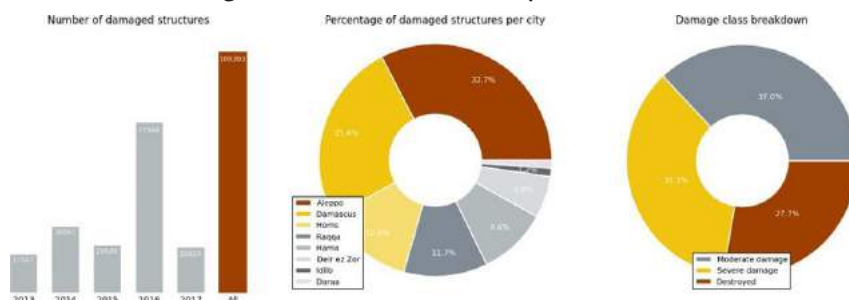
cities in Syria. UNOSAT data was collected by visually examining high-resolution satellite imagery captured between September 2013 and November 2017. The damaged structure was determined by one of four categories: 1) moderate damage, 2) severely damaged, 3) destroyed, or 4) no damage seen. The eight largest cities of Syria were assessed, namely Aleppo, Damascus, Daraa, Deir Ez Zor, Hama, Homs, Idlib, and Raqqa (Image 1)

**Figure 1: Cities assessed by UNOSAT**



In November 2017, there were about 109,393 buildings were detected to be damaged. High damage in 2016 with approximately 77,568 structures (Figure 2 - left). 37% of buildings detected were damaged. 35.3% were severely damaged and the remaining 27.7% were destroyed (Figure 2 - right). Aleppo has 32.7% of the total number of damaged buildings (Figure 2 - middle) (Najjar, 2018).

**Figure 2: Cities assessed by UNOSAT**



This underway crisis, which has been contributing to a massive displacement both domestically and regionally, has resulted in damage to the infrastructure system including the provision of water, electricity and sanitation. In addition, social infrastructure such as schools and health care centers are either severely damaged or completely destroyed. Without this system, the civilians have experienced increasingly vulnerable living conditions in the affected communities (Bijlani, 2017).

### Humanitarian Crisis in Syria

An event featuring Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, the chairperson of the UN Commission on Independent International Inquiry, announced publicly a report on February 23, 2012, which concluded that Syrian government forces had committed gross human rights violations, which constituted crimes against humanity. The 72-page report said that the *Free Syrian Army (FSA)*, which consisted partly of defectors from the loyal troops of President Bashar al-Assad, “also committed violations, although these were not comparable to the scale of violations committed by the state (Reliefweb, 2012). The most critical point in the humanitarian tragedy in Syria happened in 2016. From the data by the United Nations (UN) in 2016 said that approximately 13.52 million people, including six million children, needed humanitarian assistance and protection. Then this crisis was further aggravated by the attacks by armed groups that began to descend on school buildings, hospitals, water networks, power plants, places of worship, economic assets and other civilian infrastructures. The UN estimates that humanitarian

aid was needed for around 13.5 million people in Syria, including six million children at a cost of around US \$ 3.2 billion. The UN also said 70% of the population of Syria did not have access to drinking water and one-third of Syrians lived below the poverty line. The situation in the region was more turbulent because the conflicting parties refused to give access to humanitarian assistance.

### **Syrian's children rights**

The Syrian humanitarian crisis is considered to become the most catastrophic humanitarian incident this century (UNICEF 2015). More than 13.5 million Syrians were affected by the conflict, including more than 6 million victims were children. In addition, 6.5 million Syrians were displaced and around 3 million of them are children (UNICEF 2017). The 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) is the first legally binding international instrument to include various human rights for people under the age of 18. All UN countries signed the CRC Agreement, even though the United States has not ratified it. As the most legalized human rights agreement in the world, the Convention stipulates the civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights of children. It universally states that there is a set of standards and obligations that cannot be negotiated for people under the age of 18. The Child Rights Committee monitors the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) through state parties and it is very important for the development and protection of children. The Convention consists of 54 articles and two Optional Protocols. The Optional Protocols address the involvement of children in armed conflict; the trade of children, child prostitution, child pornography, and communication procedures to provide a way for children to complain about violations of their rights under the Convention and two Optional Protocols (UNCRC 2002).

The health conditions of Syrians, both those who have fled to other cities in Syria or who are status as refugees in other countries, are very tragic. Large efforts have been made by foreign countries to help

Syrian children medically, even the medical care is offered for around 3 million Syrian children in 2017 (UNICEF 2017). The same report says that Syrian refugee children in camps desperately need nutrition, vaccines, education, and clean drinking water.

### **Education needs of Syrian refugees children**

At the outset, at least there are 4 million refugee children in the world which do not attend school and lose their right to education because of the displacement, poverty, and exclusion. Whereas it is stated in the UN Convention on Human Rights for children, every child has the right to education. The parties participating in the convention agreed that the basic education must be compulsory and free for all and that secondary education development should be encouraged (OHCHR, 1989). In September 2017, the UNCHR announced a surprising number regarding the children of Syrian refugees who did not have access to education. Out of the 17.2 million refugees under the UNCHR mandate, 6.4 million are at the school age. In the previous year, more than half of 3.5 million children who did not go to school (UNHCR, 2017). Despite efforts and initiatives to address the problem, the number of Syrian refugee children who are not enrolled in schools is still very high. For example, 1.5 million school-age children are Syrian refugees living in Turkey, Jordan, and Lebanon (Human Rights Watch, 2018 b). Although there has been great progress and ease of access to education, there are at least 530 thousand Syrian children living in these countries cannot access education services in schools (Human Rights Watch, 2017).

This problem is largely due to the lack of funding and the limitation of refugee policies. In 2016, Human Rights Watch (HRW) reported that globally, there was only around 2 percent of financial assistance support allocated for education in emergencies (Esveld, Martinez & Khawaja, 2016). In addition, a large portion of this funding is channeled to basic education. In February 2016, international donations (the largest of which were the European Union, Britain, Japan, Germany, Norway

and the United States) pledged 1.4 billion dollars to fund education in Syria and neighboring countries. In addition, it has been agreed that all Syrian refugee children living in refugee countries will be enrolled in education in the final school year 2016-2017 (Human Rights Watch, 2017). Lebanon applies a policy that allows refugees to register without proof of official residence. This was pursued through a policy of applying class shifts and eliminating the cost of education. However, there is a contradictive policy preventing the refugees from obtaining evidence of the official population or work that undermines their education policies. This often means that parents cannot afford to pay their children's schooling fees (Human Rights Watch, 2016). Therefore, even though Syrian refugee children have registered, many factors that kept them out of school. In Lebanon, parents of Syrian refugee children often find themselves unable to pay for school supplies or transportation costs that bring their children to school. Although in fact, it is almost impossible for them to find a high-paying job. Based on these reasons, most of them are preferred to work or for the case of girls, doing housework. Finally, there are also additional reasons such as language barriers (learning classes often taught in foreign languages such as English and French), intimidation and bullying by other students, physical punishment and additional registration requirements set by each school that makes them do not want to go to school (Stano, 2017).

According to Justin van Fleet, Chief of Staff to the UN Special Envoy for Global Education Gordon Brown with regard to the impact of the conflict on education, the UN- formed bodies that overseeing the problems faced by Syrian refugee children and the probability of the world can help Syrian children are relatively very small. Children and adolescents, even they can be moved evenly for 10-17 years, this conflict affects the development of their education, ranging from the ability to read and count to long-term employment. This can be a bad impact on their life opportunities. Indeed, the needs they should get, such as allowing children to continue their education, giving them a sense of



security, and helping them develop a set of skills that they can use to move forward, in the case of Syria, it can restore “lost generations” in Syria. Education is not only the matter of the skills of reading, writing, and counting, but it also raises an expectation as well as opportunity. Education for children is also expected to increase optimism for the future. Lebanon is also known as a country that has the largest number of Syrian refugee children (Lee, 2014).

The Lebanese government does not have sufficient capacity to provide educational services for Syrian refugee children because the massive numbers of refugees there (Amounted of almost one-third of the total population in Lebanon). In this end, creating an adequate and stable learning environment is very important to support positive children’s development. A Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) namely *Sawa for Development Aid*, which was formed in response to the holes in meeting the needs of Syrian refugees in Lebanon and *Jusoor* a NGO that supports state development and helps Syrian youth realize their potential through educational programs, responded to the lack of educational opportunities for Syrian refugees by building schools. The first school to be built was *Jarahieh* School, a temporary school camp providing the education for about 320 children, ages 5-14, per year. The school was founded in 2014 and is located in a *Jarahieh* informal settlement tent, it was built using wooden structures and covered with fabrics, similar to those provided by UNHCR for shelter (Catalytic Action). The second school is *Jeb Jannine* Center, founded in May 2014. It is one of the largest refugee schools in West Beeka (*Jeb Jannine*), this place provides more than 20 informal camps in West Beeka and accommodates up to 500 children. The last school is the *Beirut* Center, which was founded in June 2013. *Jusoor* teaches children many subjects such as Arabic literacy; English; Mathematics; Science; Art; Sports. The purpose of the establishment of these schools is to prepare Syrian refugee children to register in public schools in Lebanon. Despite this great achievement, the current school structure needs to be improved to make a more sustainable educational environment and a better

quality of life of these children as well as their families. It is because school should not only be a place to learn skills, but also a place that is psychologically and emotionally safe (Jusoor, 2012).

### **Mental health of Syrian refugee children**

It is undeniably important to understand the effects of the early experiences of this catastrophic event on Syrian refugee children's mentality. Many Syrians who fled away avoiding the war, they have been traumatized and experienced the loss of their relatives. Children who exposed to war and high-risk violence suffered mental health (Ehntolt and Yule, 2006). Research on refugee children identified a post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). This severe emotional disorders, including depression and anxiety, are the most common mental health problems (54%). the war and cultural violence experienced by refugees as well as the reported problems cause a disruption in their daily activities (Hijazi & Weissbecker, 2015). The number of Syrians suffer this condition is foreseen to be increased due to a lack of mental health care and professionals in the region. Approximately 600,000 Syrians are estimated to need treatment for severe mental illness, and another 4 million people may suffer from mild or moderate mental health problems (WHO, 2015). The number of Syrians with this symptom may increase the risks of some other issues such as potential traumatic events, forced displacement and loss of social support (Hassan, Ventevogel, Jefe-Bahloul, Barkil-Oteo, & Kirmayer, 2016).

In addition, the largest psychiatric hospital in Lebanon reported that there was an increase in the acceptance of Syrians into mental hospitals after the crisis began (Lama, François, Marwan, & Sami, 2015). Both Syrians displaced people internally and externally have faced war-related violence, including massacre, murder, torture, hostage-taking, enforced disappearance, rape and sexual violence (Hassan et al., 2015); These potential traumatic events increase the likelihood of the possession of the mental health problems among displaced Syrians. In addition to the impact of the mental health conditions, Syrians who

fled away from Syria and arrived in the countries in which they visited could experience further difficulties due to poverty, loss of livelihoods, unemployment, and the limited access to housing, health care and education (Hassan et al., 2016).

The lack of jobs amongst the Syrian refugees also disproportionately affects women and children. Underage employment and prostitution done by Syrian young girls are reported to increase significantly along with refugees succumbing to poverty, and problems surrounding their well-being are also constantly inclining (El Chammay et al., 2013; Zetter & Ruaudel, 2013). Young girls aged 10 years old have been exposed to prostitution. The number of early marriages has increased as a consequence of increasing acts of sexual violence. Preventing that, the families that want to protect their daughters from the sexual abuses and rapes ensure their daughter by forcing them to marry a man. It is considered safer for them under the means of a marriage institution (Anani, 2013, p. 76). Many families also arrange marriages for their daughters to ease the financial burden. They believe that girls can be protected if they marry a wealthy family (Charles & Denman, 2013). However, it is resulted in a significant number of underage marriages of Syrian girls. Some families are even forced to sell their daughters to older men to reduce overall family costs for a living. According to aid workers in Lebanon, women and children also consider prostitution is a way to provide money and food for their families (UNHCR, 2013).

Parents and other family members also finally show a poor parenting skill because of the difficulties arising from their experiences as refugees (James, Sovcik, Garoff, & Abbas, 2014). Refugees who have family members spend time at home and rarely socialize because of the fear of their family member's safety and security issues for women and children. The fathers are prone to feel depressed, anxious, and useless because they are unable to provide adequate economic and psychological security for their families. Fathers are also embarrassed that their children cannot continue their education and that their boys

work in low-paying jobs and work hard to help their families (CARE, 2013).

Another important issue for Syrian refugee girls is their inability to continue their education during the conflict. These children are at risk of either free sex or early marriage. In addition, the school-age children without access to education seriously jeopardize their chances of living a stable life in the future, because they are more likely to suffer from the prolonged psychological stress (Charles & Denman, 2013). The access to education at all ages is one of the priorities in supporting children's mental health and well-being (Patton et al., 2016). The effort of the UN to promote schools in every neighboring country can directly influence the future of children. However, in some cases, refugee children are also family breadwinners because it is easier for them to get paid jobs in host countries like Turkey (Human Rights Watch, 2015). Being unable to provide their families and witnessing the vulnerability of their children because of financial and social struggles can also add to the feeling of helplessness and psychological distress of parents (Dejong et al., 2017). It is believed that the access to education for refugee children can reduce child labor, deter early marriage and prevent the recruitment by armed groups, foster mental health and resilience, strengthen social cohesion, and increase expectations for all generations (Human Rights Watch, 2015; UNICEF, 2014). Ensuring education for children can be done through advocacy by setting minimum accreditation standards, assessing and monitoring children's vulnerability, strengthening institutional mechanisms and referral systems; foster awareness among parents about the availability of educational choices, and deal with gender-based violence and the special needs of girls (UNICEF, 2014).

## **Results and Findings**

Refugees from Syria who dwell in Lebanon, especially children, are in the most crucial objects. Children are very affected by the experiences of the war they previously faced and it makes them not to go to school. Education is the right of refugee children who must

be prioritized by all the parties because education is the paramount importance for children's development in various aspects. Education can improve their future, it also becomes the act of avoiding the crisis of the lost generation. Therefore, without access to education, the effects of which these children refugee face is getting worse and this will increase the risk of the future possible crime experienced by Syrian refugee children. Schooling is a way to restore the lives of children who experienced the trauma. School is also the way for them to begin the healing process of the psychological disorders they experience. The Syrian crisis resulting in the loss of the right to education is not only dangerous for the current generation, but also in the future. The long-term effects of the loss of education for children are more likely to suffer stress and psychological disorders. The best place to support children's psychological recovery is the educational environment. In addition, education is also important to be used as a tool to educate about the dangers of conflict or continuing war.

Furthermore, the lack of education for Syrian refugee children especially for girls will make them more likely to get married early, less likely to be financially independent and keep them away from various threats of violence, such as sexual violence, exploitation of underage jobs and involving children prostitution. Schools can also help adults and children to understand the dangers of free sex and early marriage. It is also will improve their knowledge of human rights. In other words, after Syrian girls get an education in schools, they can become more independent and have good skills in taking decisions in the community. Another effect of the humanitarian crisis that occurred in Syria is violence. The Syrian crisis caused a variety of violence and human rights violations that endangered the rights of children and women. Therefore, there is a way that can be sought to end the crisis in Syria, it is the fulfillment of good education for Syrian children. Education becomes one of the best equalizers of the condition of the man. It also will help humans to make a better generation and human resources.

This will also improve the condition of the people who hitherto have been destroyed by a prolonged war.

### **Discussion and conclusions**

This paper seeks to present a portrait of the great consequences of the Syrian war that has not shown signs of ending and peace can be truly upheld. The impact of physical destruction due to military attacks is the easiest thing to see. However, behind the ruins of buildings, places, worship, hospitals to schools there is far worse destruction, namely the destruction of humanitarian disasters that the Syrians never imagined before. So far, the attention of the international community like the United Nations can be said to only focus on policies that are politically oriented and militaristic to merely seek a ceasefire between the conflicting groups. While other dimensions such as humans are actually also very important to prioritize still get fewer effects from the policies made. Fulfillment of security and the right to a better life for Syrian refugees, including the human rights of Syrian refugee children to get attention from the international community, as well as international institutions are very important and urgent to be maximized. A large number of Syrians who have decided to seek better protection and life expectancy in other countries, such as Lebanon, is not a good solution to distance themselves from threats to their lives. That is because their goals certainly cannot fulfill their overall needs.

Social inequality, conflicts between layers of society, poverty, exploitation of child labor to criminality are a series of new problems that arise when Syrian refugees fill the corners of the city in the country they are visiting. The focus of the international community is how to end the Assad regime, making the dimension of humanity never be highlighted more deeply. One of them is the right of the children of victims of the Syrian war, which at this time most of them fled to neighboring countries such as Lebanon, and they did not get much attention. Their educational rights disappeared along with a large number of educational facilities destroyed by military attacks. In

addition, the absence of an adequate education service policy in the country where they were displaced helped extend the list of violations of the rights of Syrian refugee children.

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