# Lesson 1: Durable solutions

Learning outcome

Participants will learn about (and compare) the global responses to refugees: repatriation, local integration and resettlement.

## Lesson resources

* Teaching notes **Durable solutions**
* Resource **Matching definitions**
* **Roads to Refuge > Refugee settlement > Global response**

### Step 1. Matching definitions

Provide students with the cut outs from the resource **Matching definitions**.

Ask students to correctly match each word with its definition and discuss (could be completed in pairs or groups).

### Step 2. Digital clips

Students watch each of the three corresponding digital clips available at: **Roads to Refuge > Refugee settlement > Global response**.

* What are the challenges for governments and refugees in each of the situations?
* What are the benefits of resettlement for refugees?

### Step 3. Research

Students choose one country-in-conflict to research (e.g. Syria).

Students imagine that they have been assigned to work with the UNHCR helping refugees from Syria (or country of choice). Investigate:

* What border areas are available for people to seek asylum? What are the benefits of these places?
* What (if any) restrictions are there in regards to housing, health, education and/ or employment?
* How can people be transported safely to a third country?
* Are there any options for people to be repatriated eventually? (Why did they flee? Are there political, cultural or religious factors that would endanger them if they returned?)

**Matching definitions**

*Durable solutions - a global response to refugees*

Task: Cut off the definitions from the table below. Students can match the correct definition to each word.

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| Repatriation | The return of refugees to their home country, of their own free will, once conditions have become safe. Refugees are often asked to return voluntarily when conditions have improved in their country of origin. People must be able to have had a guarantee of protection from their government.  The UNHCR and other international agencies take responsibility for assisting refugee people with the process of return, and for helping them to rebuild their lives in their homelands. |
| Local integration | Many refugee people are not able to access refugee camps and/ or live safely in their home country. In this situation people are forced to make a permanent home for themselves in another country where they can find safety, shelter and make a living.  This occurs when refugees seek to attain rights similar to those enjoyed by the citizens of the country in which they have sought refuge. Some but not all are able to gain citizenship. |
| Resettlement | This is the organised movement of refugees from refugee camps, urban areas or other temporary situations to a third country where they can live permanently. Moving to a third country may be the only way to guarantee protection of a refugee who is at risk of forcible return or who faces other serious problems in the country they have sought asylum.  Many countries assist refugees to make a new home outside of their own country. All countries that have signed and ratified the UN Refugee Convention, including Australia, are obliged to grant the same human rights and assistance to refugees that they grant to their citizens and other legal residents. |