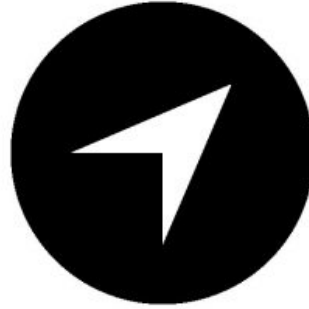




## STAGE 3: CONCLUSION



### Instruction

Ask the participants to position themselves once again, in response to the same statements that were addressed in [stage 1](#).

Compare the results to the photos taken in stage 1.

Discuss how the participants' answers changed following their understanding of the Evian Conference.

Keep in mind the core questions that were asked:

- What is the proper balance between self-concerns and international obligation for refugees?
- What are legitimate and non-legitimate concerns for rejecting refugees?
- To what extent am I responsible to help foreigners?
- To what extent is diplomacy effective or necessary to solve such problems?



### More In-Depth: Legitimate and Non-Legitimate Concerns



To further discuss the core question “What are legitimate and non-legitimate concerns for rejecting refugees?” and transfer the issue more directly into the present you can use the following statement for an open discussion. The delegate of Jordan outlines the problems of his country in dealing with the influx of refugees from Syria during a conference in Berlin in 2014.



Jordan on the globe



Flag of Jordan

**Speech by Mr. Nasser Judeh, The minister of foreign affairs and expatriates of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan,**

Delivered at the

**“Conference on the Syrian Refugee Situation – Supporting Stability in the Region”**

**Berlin, 28<sup>th</sup> October 2014**



“Jordan today is hosting around 1.5 million Syrians, more than 600 thousand of whom have arrived since the beginning of the conflict and less than 9% of the total number resides in refugee camps. The sheer population increase, by any standard, is beyond the means, or capacity, of any country regardless of economic strength. The shock to our education system as a result of absorbing more than 140 thousand Syrian students has shelved our development and educational reform plans and shifted the focus towards dealing with overcrowding of classrooms and running double shifts in some schools. Our health services also suffered an equal shock as the number of Syrian refugees seeking treatment in public hospitals has increased by nearly 250%, and the number requiring surgical operations in government hospitals has increased by nearly 600%...

In the fourth poorest country in water resources, a rise in water demand to 16% for 2014 is an existential matter in the long run as this nonrenewable resource is being depleted at this high rate as a result of hosting Syrian refugees and the gap between available resources and demand is widening significantly. Furthermore the pressures on water and waste water treatment infrastructure have reached unprecedented and unbearable levels.

In addition to these three fundamental sectors, the impact is across the board on the country's economy, government services, infrastructure, security, and resources and we are approaching a “host country fatigue” in which the limits of our ability to address the needs of Syrian refugees is being reached. (...) As the numbers increase to unimaginable levels, the competition over space, service, jobs, or opportunity begins to create friction.

When rents in certain areas in Jordan increase by 300% as a result of the Syrian refugees, the burdens on the local community becomes unbearable. Similarly, the increase in classroom overcrowding to 41% of schools and bed occupancy rates to 95% in hospitals in the north of Jordan provides a clear signal that the ability to share has reached its limits.

More seriously, the competition over job opportunities, as Syrians have not only taken 130 thousand jobs this year, but are beginning to replace Jordanians in the labor market thus planting the seeds of tension between the host community and refugees...

It was the Jordanian host community in the first phases of the crisis that catered and addressed the needs of Syrians as they began to arrive in Jordan in 2011, and it is this same community today that risks being plunged into poverty as a consequence of their initial welcome and hospitality. Until a political solution for the Syrian crisis is realized, one that (...) provides the conducive environment for the return of refugees to their homes, there is an urgent need for a more robust international response in support of host countries, (...) the international community has to help Jordan carry this huge burden.”



## Additional Questions for an Open Discussion



To what extent is the current refugee crisis similar or different from the situation in 1938?

To orientate yourself you may try these resources:

- Text to Text: [Comparing Jewish Refugees of the 1930s With Syrian Refugees Today](#), NY Times, 4th January 2017
- [Treatment of Migrants Evokes Memories of Europe's Darkest Hour](#), NY Times, 4th September 2015
- [1940s vs. 2015: Will Syrian Refugees Compare to European Refugee Statistics?](#), International Policy Digest, 23th November 2015
- [The Problem with Comparing Syrian and Jewish Refugees](#), New Republic, 20th November 2015
- [What Americans thought of Jewish refugees on the eve of World War II](#), Washington Post, 17th November 2015
- [Comparing Jewish Refugees of the 1930s With Syrians Today](#), NY Times, 19th November 2015
- [Yes, the comparison between Jewish and Syrian refugees matters](#), Washington Post, 19th November 2015
- [Syrian refugee debate draws comparisons to Holocaust](#), Los Angeles Times, 19th November 2015
- [The People Who Want to Close the Door on Syrian Refugees Are No Different From Those Who Closed the Doors to Me and My Family in 1939](#), Huffington Post, 12th January 2015
- [Europe's fear of Muslim refugees echoes rhetoric of 1930s anti-Semitism](#), The Washington Post, 2th September 2015
- [Anne Frank Today Is A Syrian Girl](#), NY Times, 25th August 2016

What is the media role in covering the events and setting public opinion, and the imagery and language that is used by the media? (You want to use material given here or search for examples from media coverage then and now yourself).

Who should be defined as a refugee?

