



Co-funded by the
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ACTIVIZING LESSON SCENARIO

developed under the Project

"Virtual and activating teaching method - real educational effects"

The project is financed by the European Union under the
programme Erasmus+

TOPIC:
Refugees – where, where and why?





OBJECTIVES of the classes:

Sensitizing children in the country to the fate of refugee children

TARGET GROUP: Students of primary schools.

WORKING METHODS: Film, brainstorming, group work, individual work, discussion.

DURATION: 1 teaching hour.

TEACHING RESOURCES: Multimedia projector, computer, film, flipchart, colored markers.

COURSE OF CLASSES:

1. Discuss the basic concepts related to migration. Use the glossary of terms.

Time 5 minutes.

2. Discuss the socio-political factors of migration.

People are forced to leave the country because of persecution because of:

- ethnic
- religious
- racial
- political
- cultural.

Important factors influencing the decision to leave the country:

- war
- conflict
- risk of conflict
- government harassment.

Humanitarian refugees flee from:

- armed conflicts
- human rights violations
- persecution.

Some countries have a more liberal approach to humanitarian migrants than others. Humanitarian refugees are likely to move to the nearest safe country hosting asylum seekers.

In recent years, many people have fled to Europe from conflict, terror and persecution in their home countries. More than a quarter of the 295,800 asylum seekers granted protection status in the EU in 2019 came from war-torn Syria, with refugees from Afghanistan and Iraq being the second and third largest groups respectively.

3. Ask students: What are the reasons why people leave their country of origin?

Ask students to write down their answers. Write key answers on the board or flipchart.

10 minutes.

4. Discuss the main directions of migration in Europe and in the world.



MIGRATION ROUTES TO EUROPE

Europe is a continent that many people in the world see as a paradise. Many European countries are rated as rich, which attracts residents of less developed countries. Moreover, many European countries have signed the Geneva Convention, which imposes an obligation to provide shelter to persons seeking refugee status. That is why many refugees come to Europe – people who are fleeing their home country from war or persecution.

People mainly from Eastern Europe or Asia come to the countries of Central Europe, looking for work or applying for refugee status. Western European countries are also visited by people from Eastern Europe, Asia and Africa. Examples of migration routes include: Indian and Pakistani people migrating through Iran, Turkey, Greece, Italy and further to France or Great Britain; North, Central and West Africans traveling through Morocco to Spain and France; inhabitants of Chechnya wandering through the Russian Federation, Ukraine or Belarus to Poland.

5. Present on the multimedia board the topic "Welcome Europe" - the evolution of asylum applications from 2010 to 2019: [Wnioski o azyl w UE | Parlament Europejski \(europa.eu\)](#)

Sources

PL

1. Urząd do Spraw Cudzoziemców

<https://udsc.gov.pl/cudzoziemcy-w-polsce-po-2020-r/>

2. Internet – 300gospodarka.pl

<https://300gospodarka.pl/wykres-dnia/cudzoziemcy-pracujacy-polska-statystyki-2020>

3. The UN Refugee Agency Polska

[UNHCR Polska](#)

SK

4. Ministerstvo vnútra SR

<https://www.minv.sk/?statistiky-20>

5. Tyzden.sk Liga ľudských práv, občianske združenie podporujúce utečencov žijúcich na Slovensku.

migračný kompas: Utečencov je už viac ako 70 miliónov. Vyháňajú ich vojny aj klimatická zmena | Spoločnosť | .týždeň - iný pohľad na spoločnosť (tyzden.sk)

6. The UN Refugee Agency Slovensko

[UNHCR Slovensko](#)

CZ

7. Člověka v tísni

<https://www.clovekvtsni.cz/migracni-statistiky-4518gp>

8. Amnesty International ČR

<https://www.amnesty.cz/migrace/migrace-otazky-a-odpovedi>

9. MigraciOnline.cz

<https://migraceonline.cz/cz/e-knihovna/aktualizovana-srovnavaci-zprava-uprchlici-v-cesku-a-v4>

10. The UN Refugee Agency Česká Republika

[UNHCR Česká republika](#)



11. The UN Refugee Agency Česká Republika
[UNHCR v České republice. Sami jsme byli uprchlíci. - YouTube](#)
12. Migration matters **#rethinkmigration**
13. [Kdo jsou uprchlíci, migranti, žadatelé o azyl? - YouTube](#)

Attachments:

PL

1. Urząd do Spraw Cudzoziemców
<https://udsc.gov.pl/cudzoziemcy-w-polsce-po-2020-r/>
2. Integracja uchodźców w Polsce w liczbach - kliknij link aiby ściągnąć dokument
<https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/?action=media.download&uuid=29E18DC0-CE4E-A60C-2CA43A0EBF825045>

SK

3. Ministerstvo vnútra SR
<https://www.minv.sk/?statistiky-20>
4. Tyzden.sk Liga ľudských práv, občianske združenie podporujúce utečencov žijúcich na Slovensku,
[migračný kompas: Utečencov je už viac ako 70 miliónov. Vyháňajú ich vojny aj klimatická zmena | Spoločnosť | .týždeň - iný pohľad na spoločnosť \(tyzden.sk\)](#)

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5. The UN Refugee Agency Česká Republika
[UNHCR v České republice. Sami jsme byli uprchlíci. - YouTube](#)
6. Migration matters **#rethinkmigration**
[Kdo jsou uprchlíci, migranti, žadatelé o azyl? - YouTube](#)

PL/SK/CZ:

7. The UN Refugee Agency Polska
[How UNHCR Saved My Life – YouTube](#)
8. The UN Refugee Agency HK
[In 2020, You Helped UNHCR Stay and Deliver - YouTube](#)
9. **PL/SK/CZ** Słownik pojęć
M. Lipińska (red.), K. Białek, A. Kowalska, E. Kownacka, M. Piegat-Kaczmarczyk, Warsztaty kompetencji międzykulturowych – podręcznik dla trenerów , Warszawa 2008