



Co-funded by the  
Erasmus+ Programme  
of the European Union

# ACTIVIZING LESSON SCENARIO

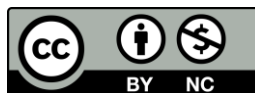
developed under the Project

**"Virtual and activating teaching method - real educational effects"**

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

**TOPIC:**

**On the way to Europe**





Objectives of the classes:

Sensitization to the problem of refugees in the modern world

TARGET GROUP: Students of primary schools.

WORKING METHODS: Brainstorming, group work, individual work, discussion.

DURATION: 1 teaching hour.

TEACHING RESOURCES: Multimedia projector, computer, telephone, flipchart, colored pens.

COURSE OF CLASSES:

1. Ask students where refugees most often flee to Europe.

Time 5 min.

View map:

[https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strefa\\_%C5%9Br%C3%B3dziemnomorska#/media/Plik:Mediterranean\\_Sea\\_political\\_map-en.svg](https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strefa_%C5%9Br%C3%B3dziemnomorska#/media/Plik:Mediterranean_Sea_political_map-en.svg)

2. Familiarize students with the course of the Central Mediterranean route.

- Central Mediterranean route

Migrants and asylum seekers use the Central Mediterranean route to enter the EU illegally.

They embark on a long and dangerous journey from North Africa across the Mediterranean to Europe.

Many migrants on their way to Europe pass through Libya. This is conducive to the creation of smuggling and illegal trade networks in this country.

Thanks to EU action to address the migration situation, the number of irregular arrivals from Libya on this route has decreased significantly since 2017. In 2020, however, a significant increase in expeditions from Algeria could be observed.

In February 2017, EU leaders agreed on new measures to curb irregular migration along this route. They pledged to strengthen cooperation with Libya and fight against migrant smugglers.

3. Familiarize students with the course of the Eastern Mediterranean route.

- Eastern Mediterranean route

The Eastern Mediterranean route is the route used by irregular migrants to reach Greece, Cyprus and Bulgaria. In 2015, this route was used by many refugees fleeing the civil war in Syria.

Traffic on the route has since decreased significantly thanks to the EU's close cooperation with Turkey.

Implementation of the March 2016 EU-Turkey Statement was key to reducing irregular migration through Turkey.



In 2019, there were 90% fewer arrivals via the Eastern Mediterranean route than in 2015, and in 2020 their numbers continued to decrease.

The agreement with Turkey has also helped to significantly reduce the number of casualties at sea and fight against smugglers. According to the International Organization for Migration, 71 people lost their lives at sea in 2019, compared to 806 in 2015.

Refugees in Turkey receive help from the EU to improve their living conditions. The EUR 6 billion EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey is a joint coordination mechanism that comprehensively addresses the needs of refugees and their host communities in Turkey.

#### 4. Familiarize students with the course of the Western Mediterranean route

- Western Mediterranean route

The Western Mediterranean route is the route by which irregular migrants reach Spain, both via the Mediterranean to mainland Spain and overland to the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla in North Africa.

On their way to Spain, migrants pass through Morocco and Algeria. In 2018, the Western Mediterranean route became the most popular route to Europe.

After a record influx in 2018, the number of migrants began to gradually decrease in 2019 and 2020 due to various factors, most notably:

- Morocco's increased efforts to combat illegal migration
- close cooperation between Morocco, Spain and the EU
- the Covid-19 pandemic.

The European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) supports Spain in controlling its external borders on the continent by organizing joint naval operations such as Operation Indalo.

The officers deployed by Frontex help national authorities protect borders as well as conduct search and rescue operations. Ships and other means of surveillance are also used.

#### 5. Display map:

<https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/3a/AfricaCIA-HiRes.jpg>

Familiarize students with the course of the West African Trail.

- West African route

The West African route is the route taken by migrants to reach the Canary Islands in the Atlantic Ocean. Migrants traveling on it move mainly through Morocco, Western Sahara, Mauritania, Senegal and Gambia.

Then they embark on a dangerous journey from the coast of West Africa towards the Canary Islands. They have to cover different distances: less than 100 km if they depart from the closest point on the African coast to their destination, or even more than 1,600 km if they depart from The Gambia.

In 2006, more than 31,000 irregular migrants arrived in the Canary Islands. It was the so-called the cayucos crisis, named after the type of popular fishing boats used by migrants from Senegal and Mauritania.



In the following years, the number of irregular arrivals fell to less than 1,500 per year. In 2020, however, this number increased sharply and amounted to 10 times more than in the same period the previous year.

This is partly due to the Covid-19 measures taken by many African countries. These actions have reduced movement along traditional migration routes and worsened the socio-economic living conditions in many countries of origin.

The shift of migration from the Western Mediterranean route to the Western African route is also a result of better migration management and more effective border control in Morocco.

In response to the surge in migrants recorded in the Canary Islands in the second half of 2020, Frontex deployed a group of officers to assist the local authorities in gathering and sharing information.

Time 20 min.

6. Ask students to read the texts in the article aloud: „Śmierć w drodze do Europy. Tysiące ofiar na Morzu Śródziemnym” (Stanisław Dudzik, Katarzyna Korzeniowska, Barbara Erling, z 31 października 2019).

### **1. Ceuta**

In August 2018, more than 600 migrants scaled a six-meter fence and entered Spanish territory. The migrants used torches, sticks and sharp objects to scare away the Civil Guard officers. In this way, the newcomers made their way to the temporary reception center (CETI). The CETI in Ceuta, a Spanish city in North Africa, is usually the first destination for migrants who jump over the border fence separating Spain from Morocco.

### **2. Melilla**

A Yemeni athlete drowned while trying to reach Spain in late September. He was in one of the small wooden boats called pateras. They are often used by migrants trying to reach Spain from Africa. The number of migrants from Yemen arriving in the Spanish enclave in North Africa continues to grow. Yemenis are fleeing their country because of the five-year war there. And although they most often choose neighboring countries, such as Saudi Arabia or Oman, sometimes they decide to embark on a dangerous journey for a better life in Europe.

### **3. Lampedusa**

One of the greatest tragedies happened in 2013, when a boat from Libya sank off the coast of the island. More than 360 refugees from Eritrea, Somalia and Ghana died in the disaster. The incident took place a few months after the visit of Pope Francis, who chose Lampedusa as the destination of his first foreign trip after assuming the pontificate. During the visit, the pope visited a refugee camp and prayed for the dead who died trying to reach the shores of Europe.

### **4. Malta**

Malta's reception centers are overcrowded. This year alone, almost 3,000 people came to Malta. migrants, most of them from Sudan. That's three times more than last year. In Hal Far alone, one of the largest refugee centers, there are about 1,200 of them. people. Many newcomers were admitted to the island by the Maltese authorities after concluding an



agreement with other EU countries, which was supposed to allow for further distribution of migrants, thus relieving Malta. However, most of them are still on the island.

### 5. Greek Islands (Lesbos)

Currently, over 13,000 people are crammed into tents and shipping containers at the refugee camp in Moria on the Greek island of Lesbos. Initially, the camp was created for only 3,000 people. migrants. In the crowded Moria, clashes break out between frustrated newcomers and the police. After the riots in September, in which a woman was killed, 215 refugees were transported to the mainland. According to UN data, the number of people who have arrived in Lesbos has increased to more than 16,000 this year. This is the largest influx since 2016.

### 6. 20 thousand invisible victims

In October 2013, two ships carrying at least 368 people sank near the southernmost Italian island of Lampedusa. After this tragic event, the International Organization for Migration launched the Missing Migrants Project. It is the only currently available source of information about people who died or went missing on their way to Europe. Fatal accidents happen to people crossing Europe's borders illegally almost every day, with the most deadly routes passing through the Mediterranean. Nearly 20,000 people have died or gone missing in the Mediterranean since 2014, according to figures. migrants and refugees. Most of them in the central region while trying to get from Tunisia or Libya to the south of Italy or to Malta.

Time 15 minutes.

### 6. Ask what feelings and emotions arose after listening to the texts.

#### Sources:

##### PL

1. Internet - misyjne pl

[MisjinyVLOG \[#17\] Uchodźcy - teraz albo nigdy - YouTube](#)

2. Carits Polska

[\(2\) Światowy Dzień Uchodźcy. Historia Jemeńczyka Mohammeda - YouTube](#)

3. Internet – DW Polska

[Uchodźcy wciąż marzą o Europie - YouTube](#)

4. Rada Europejsk

[Szlak zachodnioróżdziemnomorski i szlak zachodnioafrykański - Consilium \(europa.eu\)](#)

5. Internet – Wyborcza

[Śmierć w drodze do Europy. Tysiące ofiar na Morzu Śródziemnym \(wyborcza.pl\)](#)

##### SK

6. 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 \(tyzden.sk\)](#)

7. The UN Refugee Agency Slovensko

[UNHCR Slovensko](#)

##### CZ

8. The UN Refugee Agency Česká Republika



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UNHCR Česká republika

9. The UN Refugee Agency Česká Republika

UNHCR v České republice. Sami jsme byli uprchlíci. - YouTube

10. The UN Refugee Agency Česká Republika

Kdo jsou uprchlíci, migranti, žadatelé o azyl? - YouTube

**Attachments:**

**PL**

1. Internet - misyjne pl

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5. CZThe UN Refugee Agency Česká Republika

Kdo jsou uprchlíci, migranti, žadatelé o azyl? - YouTube

6. **PL/SK/CZ** Słownik pojęć

M. Lipińska (red.), K. Biątek, A. Kowalska, E. Kownacka, M. Piegat-Kaczmarczyk, Warsztaty kompetencji międzykulturowych – podręcznik dla trenerów , Warszawa 2008