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Erasmus+ Programme  
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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:**

**Helping refugees**





OBJECTIVES of the classes:

Sensitizing students to the needs of refugees, to the need to familiarize them with the country in which they currently live; social assistance for refugees and activities of non-governmental organizations.

TARGET GROUP: Students of primary schools.

WORKING METHODS: Board display, brainstorming, group work, individual work, discussion.

DURATION: 2 teaching hours.

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

COURSE OF CLASSES:

1. Remind students of the definitions of a refugee - use the glossary.
2. Show students how many refugees we currently have in the world and general information about refugees in the world.

The number of refugees in the world is constantly increasing. At the end of last year, about one percent of the world's population left their homeland because of wars, violence, conflict and fear of persecution. Last year (2020), the number of refugees in the world reached a record level of 79.5 million. From 2010 to 2019, it almost doubled, from 40 to 79.5 million people. About 10 percent of refugees who left their homeland found their way to Europe.

Refugees in Poland

Where do refugees live in Poland? Refugees in Poland have the right to move freely within the territory of the country. Most live in Warsaw and its vicinity, as well as in cities where there are or were centers for foreigners applying for refugee status, e.g. in Lublin, Białystok, Łomża or Łuków.

However, you need to be aware that we are talking about very little money - for a single person, the benefit is PLN 750 per month, for a two-person household - PLN 600 per person, and in a family of four - PLN 375 per person. It should also be emphasized that foreigners cannot legally take up employment for at least the first 6 months of the procedure for granting international protection, and often even throughout the entire refugee procedure.

Refugees in Slovakia

Today, people from countries such as Syria and Afghanistan live in Slovakia.

What do they live on?



Once refugees are granted the right of permanent residence, they are entitled to social benefits - for example, assistance in material need, housing allowance or children and the like. However, this applies only to those social benefits that are not calculated on contributions. To be entitled to them, they would first have to be employed, like people with Slovak citizenship.

Asylum seekers are also supported by various NGOs, which often provide them with additional financial contributions if they do not find a job or start a business. Very often, non-governmental organizations also help in finding the right job.

### Refugees in the Czech Republic

In 2019, the largest number of people applying for international protection (i.e. asylum or subsidiary protection) in the Czech Republic came from Armenia (372 people), followed by Ukraine (311 people) and Georgia (224 people), Vietnam (143 people) and Kazakhstan (109 people). applicants).

Pocket money for applicants for international protection staying in a refugee center is CZK 30 per day. They also get a free meal there. On the other hand, in residential centers, migrants have to cook for themselves, so they receive a monthly subsistence amount, which is currently CZK 3,410.

If the applicant lives in a residence center and has his/her own financial resources exceeding the subsistence minimum, he/she must pay for accommodation (CZK 130 per day) from the center's own funds (CZK 112 per day) in addition to meals at the reception. Applicants staying outside the residence center cover all costs related to the stay, with the exception of medical services, from their own funds.

1. Ask students: What help might refugees arriving in the country need? Write on the answer board.

Discuss with students the topic of helping refugees in the world - in general, what actions are being taken to help them

International law - helping refugees around the world:

The International Convention for the Protection of Refugees exists because, after World War II, countries understood that they had to regulate the situation of people who would become refugees in the future. The Convention talks about fundamental rights that states must grant to refugees.

The fundamental rights of a refugee are:

Right to be recognized as a refugee (right to asylum),

- The right of access to an asylum procedure to determine whether a person is a refugee
- Principle of non-punishment for unauthorized border crossing (Article 31 of the Convention)



The principle of non-refoulement (Article 33 of the Convention, and in Europe also Article 3 of the ECHR): protection against returning to a situation where the refugee would be at risk of persecution - no one can return to such a situation,

- The right to family reunion (family unity), which applies only to the closest relatives - father / mother in the case of children, or husband / wife. International law recognizes that a refugee is entitled to the same status as his next of kin and to live peacefully and safely with them in his new country.
- Local integration - most refugees stay in countries bordering the conflict zone. The aim is to involve them as much as possible in rural life so that they become a full part of society, learn the language, find a job or go to school,
- Voluntary return - if conditions in the country from which refugees have fled allow, refugees will return home to their countries. They are often helped in this by various organizations that provide them with help and support in difficult beginnings.
- Resettlement - is the process of helping refugees by direct resettlement from the country of first asylum to a country that will provide them with a new home.

Time 10 minutes

1. Divide students into groups.

Recommendation for students of the 1st group: write down social (living) needs on a piece of paper and rank them from the most important to the least important.

Social rights impose an obligation on the state to meet the specific needs of the citizen.

Belong to them:

- labor law.
- social security.
- help (social welfare)
- employment.
- healthcare.
- protection of the right to housing.

Instruction for students of the 2nd group: write down social (cultural) needs on a piece of paper and rank them in order from the most important to the least important.

Social needs - common needs, the satisfaction of which is possible only thanks to the existence of social institutions. There are three basic types of needs:

natural, which we are forced to satisfy, i.e. physiological needs, e.g. food

cultural, related to the principles of social coexistence,

· organizational, which are the result of striving to achieve the goals of society.

Discuss the recorded answers with students. Write down on the board/flipchart the most important living and cultural needs.



Time 15 min.

2. Ask what help apart from state aid can refugees count on? Write suggestions on the board.

Time 5 min.

Assistance to refugees is provided by the governments and institutions of the countries they reach, as well as specialized international organizations and institutions, the most important of which are: UNHCR, IOM, WFP and ECHO. Another group are non-governmental organizations whose mission is to help refugees, humanitarian aid or protection of human rights. These include, among others: Doctors Without Borders, Oxfam, Save the Children and Polish Humanitarian Action.

### **Help in Poland**

The Polish state is obliged to take care of refugees - this results from EU legislation and international agreements signed by our country. However, practice shows that this care is not enough. The funds allocated by the Polish state to help refugees are sufficient to meet only basic living needs and very modest integration assistance, while the needs are much greater. This is where the field of activity for non-governmental organizations working for refugees and migrants appears.

Non-governmental organizations and informal groups play a very important role in helping refugees. One of the main tasks of non-governmental organizations is to eliminate barriers faced by refugees.

### **Help in Slovakia**

Non-governmental organizations work on programs of social and legal counseling, legal representation of persons applying for refugee status, and they also deal with activities for the integration of foreigners who have been granted asylum or subsidiary protection.

### **Help in the Czech Republic**

The organizations provide free legal and social assistance to refugees and foreigners in need, take care of unaccompanied minor foreigners, help with integration in the Czech Republic or a successful return home. The Refugee Aid Organization provides social and legal advice to asylum seekers, persons with subsidiary protection and foreigners legally residing in the Czech Republic. Counseling covers residence in the Czech Republic, housing, education, employment opportunities, insurance, entitlement to state social benefits, etc.

3. Display the charts with the types of social assistance that refugees can receive - appendix 1.

<https://udsc.gov.pl/uchodzcy-2/pomoc-socjalna/system-pomocy-socjalnej/rodzaje-przyznawanej-pomocy/>

4. View the video: PAH\_org: Irak – pomagamy ludziom, którzy nie mogą wrócić do swoich domów

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nG2qpg9Heps>

5. View the video [Who We Are: 70 Years of the UN Refugee Agency - YouTube \(j. angielski\)](#)



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<https://www.hrl.sk/sk/co-robime/temy/utecenci-a-azy/>

<https://www.kapacity.sk/informacia/vyzvy-utecencov-na-slovensku/>

Máme vlastné problémy, tak prečo pomáhať utečencom? -

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Boi9w2L7060>

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1. Centrum Wielokulturowe

[KIM SA UCHODŹCY? – Centrum Wielokulturowe](#)

2. Uchodźcy info

<http://uchodzcy.info/?s=wspieraj>

3. Urząd do Spraw Cudzoziemców

<https://udsc.gov.pl/uchodzcy-2/pomoc-socialna/system-pomocy-socialnej/rodzaje-przyznawanej-pomocy/>

##### SK

4. Ministerstvo vnútra SR

[Prierez aktivít, Ministerstvo vnútra SR - Azyl a migrácia \(minv.sk\)](#)

5. The UN Refugee Agency Slovensko

[Utečenci/Azylanti | Útek z nebezpečenstva – UNHCR Slovakia](#)

6. The UN Refugee Agency Slovensko

[UNHCR Slovensko](#)

##### CZK

7. The UN Refugee Agency Česká Republika

[UNHCR Česká republika](#)

8. Ministerstvo Práce a Sociálních Věcí

[Sociální práce s uprchlíky a cizinci pohledu pracovníků nevládních organizací v ČR \(mpsv.cz\)](#)

9. Charita Praha

[Pomoc cizincům žijícím v České republice | Arcidiecézní charita Praha](#)

10. Ministerstvo vnitra ČR

[Migrační a azylová politika ČR - Aktuální informace o migraci \(mvcr.cz\)](#)

##### SK

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

#### Attachments:

##### PL

12. Fundacja Dobrego Odbioru

[UCHODŹCY MILE WIDZIANI – YouTube](#)

13. [FAKT24.PL](#)

[\(2\) Uchodźcy w Polsce - "Musieliśmy uciekać. Inaczej zabiliby mi męża" – YouTube](#)

**Zmienia życie. Otwiera umysły.**



**CZ**

14. The UN Refugee Agency Česká Republika

[UNHCR v České republice. Sami jsme byli uprchlíci. - YouTube](#)

**SK/CZ/PL**

15. Migration matters **#rethinkmigration**

[Kdo jsou uprchlíci, migranti, žadatelé o azyl? - YouTube](#)

16. PŘEHLEDNĚ: Kolik berou žadatelé o azyl v zemích Evropské unie

[https://www.idnes.cz/zpravy/zahranicni/azyl-eu-kolik-berou-zadatele-migrant-prispevek.A180621\\_110923\\_zahranicni\\_mko](https://www.idnes.cz/zpravy/zahranicni/azyl-eu-kolik-berou-zadatele-migrant-prispevek.A180621_110923_zahranicni_mko)

**Attachments:**

1. **PL:** <https://udsc.gov.pl/uchodzczy-2/pomoc-socialna/system-pomocy-socialnej/rodzaje-przyznawanej-pomocy/>
2. **PL:** Fundacja Dobrego Odbioru: [UCHODŹCY MILE WIDZIANI - YouTube](#)
3. **PL:** FAKT24PL: [\(2\) Uchodźcy w Polsce - "Musieliśmy uciekać. Inaczej zabiliby mi męża" - YouTube](#)
4. **PL:** [Who We Are: 70 Years of the UN Refugee Agency - YouTube](#)
5. **SK:** [Who We Are: 70 Years of the UN Refugee Agency - YouTube](#)
6. **CZ:** [Who We Are: 70 Years of the UN Refugee Agency - YouTube](#)
7. **CZ:** [UNHCR v České republice. Sami jsme byli uprchlíci. - YouTube](#)
8. **CZ:** [Kdo jsou uprchlíci, migranti, žadatelé o azyl? - 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