

## KS3 Resource 1 – Introductory session – definitions

Slide	Notes
1	<b>Title</b>
2	<p><b>Your experience (1)</b></p> <p>Before beginning, teachers should ask students to reflect on their experiences, asking if they have ever met a refugee, asylum seeker or migrant.</p> <p>Encourage students to think about what the similarities and differences are between these terms – are they completely distinct?</p> <p>Introduce the next two questions: what do students think of when they hear the word ‘refugee’, and what questions do they have? – there is an interactive textbox on the next two slides where you can type in their answers.</p>
3	<p><b>Your experience (2) – what do you think of when you hear the word ‘refugee’?</b></p> <p>Use the interactive text box to record answers OR if you have flipchart paper/whiteboard space available, ask students to write answers there. Keep this sheet of paper to refer back to at the end of the class/module.</p>
4	<p><b>Your experience (3) – what questions do you have about refugees?</b></p> <p>Use the interactive text box to record answers. OR if you have flipchart paper/whiteboard space available, ask students to write answers there. Keep this sheet of paper to refer back to at the end of the class/module.</p>
5	<p><b>Who is a refugee?</b></p> <p>In the next section we will consider technical definitions for refugees and asylum seekers.</p>
6	<p><b>UN definition – refugee</b></p> <p>The UN definition of a refugee is displayed on the slide.</p> <p>Teachers should draw out the text highlighted in deep blue, highlighting that refugees are persons outside of their country of origin due to persecution and unable to return due to persecution and fear for their life.</p> <p>If you wish, you may wish to encourage students to think about the text highlighted in light blue – refugees are people who have fled persecution and are <i>outside of their country of origin</i>.</p>

7	<p><b>UN definition – asylum seeker</b></p> <p>The UN definition of an asylum seeker is displayed on the slide.</p> <p>Teachers should draw out the text highlighted in deep blue, highlighting that asylum seekers have fled their own country and have applied to be recognized by their new host country as a refugee. This will involve demonstrating they are persecuted in their home country.</p>
8	<p><b>UN definition – migrant</b></p> <p>The UN definition of a migrant is displayed on the slide.</p> <p>Teachers should draw out the text highlighted in deep blue – namely, that under the UN definition a person is only a migrant when they have been abroad for over 12 months.</p> <p>If you wish, you may choose to consider cases where people less for move than 12 months at a time – seasonal workers, or international students, for example. Are they migrants?</p>
9	<p><b>Just a few other quick definitions</b></p> <p>Teachers may wish to introduce these definitions:</p> <p><u>Internally displaced person</u> – people who have may have fled persecution/escaped natural distaster etc – but are still <i>within their country of origin</i>. The majority of displaced people worldwide are within their country of origin.</p> <p><u>Forced migration</u> – people who are forced to move. The choice to migrate or to stay is not always free. Teachers may wish to introduce a reflection on Pope Francis’ message for World Day of Migrants and Refugees 2023. There are <a href="#">other schools resources</a> and <a href="#">parish resources</a> (which can be adapted for use) available.</p> <p>This is an optional slide and can be included/excluded dependant on time and ability of the class.</p>
10	<p><b>DISCUSS: Looking at your definition of refugees from earlier, is there anything you would change?</b></p> <p>Students should split up into pairs or small groups to discuss what they have heard, and whether the technical UN definitions has changed their previous definitions of refugees.</p> <p>You could bring up again slides (2) and (3) for students to review – their answers will have been recorded in the interactive text box.</p>
11	<p><b>Research/Homework Activity</b></p>

	Depending on time, you may choose to do this as an in-class activity or homework.
12	<p><b>Some numbers – a quiz</b></p> <p><i>The next few slides have a small quiz. You may choose to do this as a recap activity once students have done the research activity, or you can skip the research activity and introduce the numbers here instead.</i></p> <p><i>This slide is animated – a circle indicating the correct answer will appear when you click.</i></p> <p><b>How many refugees were there at the end of 2022?</b></p> <p>There were 108.4 million people forcibly displaced worldwide at the end of 2022, due to persecution, conflict, violence, human rights violations and other events. This means that more than 1 in 74 people worldwide are forcibly displaced.</p> <p>This is a 21% increase from the previous year. In part, this is due to the invasion of Ukraine, which has caused the fastest displacement crisis since WW2.</p> <p>Of these, 35.3 million are refugees.</p> <p>You may choose to mention that 62.5 million people worldwide are internally displaced – they have been forced from their homes but have not crossed an international border. In 2022, the number of people who were internally displaced rose rapidly: war in Ukraine, conflicts in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia and Myanmar led to 1 million people displaced within their own country.</p>
13	<p><b>Some numbers – a quiz</b></p> <p><i>This slide is animated – a circle indicating the correct answer will appear when you click.</i></p> <p><b>Which country hosts the most refugees?</b></p> <p>Students may be surprised by which countries host the most refugees, especially because of how refugees are talked about in the media.</p> <p>Top 5 countries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Turkey – 3.6 million</li> <li>2. Islamic Republic of Iran – 3.4 million</li> <li>3. Colombia – 2.5 million</li> <li>4. Germany – 2.1 million</li> <li>5. Pakistan – 1.7 million</li> </ol> <p>UK – 231,597 refugees. Reminder that refugees are people with recognised refugee status, not including people who have applied to be recognised as a refugee (asylum seekers).</p>

	<p>Are students surprised by this? Why? You could discuss what students might have thought based on discourse in the UK.</p>
14	<p><b>Some numbers – a quiz</b></p> <p><i>This slide is animated – a circle indicating the correct answer will appear when you click.</i></p> <p><b>What percentage of refugees live in neighbouring countries? i.e. countries near to their country of origin</b></p> <p>70%.</p> <p>Why do refugees stay close to their country of origin?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many refugees want to be able to return home when it is safe to do so;</li> <li>• Many do not have the means to travel any further;</li> <li>• Neighbouring countries may have more familiar cultures and languages, allowing refugees to integrate and establish a new life more easily</li> </ul> <p>Refugees might not always remain in neighbouring countries for positive reasons. These places can also be places of hostility/friction between “natives” and refugee groups. Difficulty getting to countries where refugees may integrate better and establish a new life might stop refugees from moving on.</p> <p>Are students surprised by this? Why? You could discuss what students might have thought based on discourse in the UK.</p>
15	<p><b>Some numbers – a quiz</b></p> <p>This slide is optional. You may choose to use this to encourage more discussion from students following on from the previous slide.</p> <p>What do students think of the distribution of refugee hosting worldwide? You could discuss this from a Christian perspective.</p>
16	<p><b>Some numbers – a quiz</b></p> <p><i>This slide is animated – a circle indicating the correct answer will appear when you click.</i></p> <p><b>How many asylum seekers came to the UK in the year ending 2023?</b></p> <p>A reminder that asylum seekers are <u>legally</u> different to refugees, and have different rights and status in law in host countries throughout the world.</p> <p>78,768 asylum seekers came to the UK in the year ending June 2023.</p>

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**Discuss: Do any of these numbers surprise you?**

This is a time to wrap-up with any concluding thoughts from the class. You may choose to look again at students' answers to slides 2 and 3. Have their thoughts changed?