

NAME:

Video Worksheet

Please watch the video titled Asylum Seekers and Refugees. What is the key difference between a refugee and an asylum seeker?

What does it mean to be 'internally displaced'?

What does it mean to be 'stateless'?

Do some research and find a group of people in the world who are currently stateless. Who is this group and why are they currently stateless?

People who are 'stateless' are unable to access many basic services. What are some of these services?

What is stated in Article 33 of the Refugee Convention?

In 2015, 24 people were forced to flee every minute. Work out how many people were forced to flee every hour. Then work out how many people were forced to flee each day.

WORLD WAR II

List the reasons why there were so many European refugees in the aftermath of World War II.

Where did these refugees go?

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In the video, it was mentioned that asylum seekers come to Australia from many different countries. Choose 2 of these countries, do some research, and explain why refugees are coming to Australia from these countries and how many are coming.

COUNTRY	REASONS FOR FLEEING HOME COUNTRY	NUMBER COMING TO AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA'S TREATMENT OF REFUGEES

What is the Refugee Resettlement Program in Australia?

What is the Special Humanitarian Program?

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What is stated in Article 31 of the Refugee Convention? Does any aspect of Australia's treatment of refugees violate this article?

Why do you think countries like Turkey, Pakistan, Iran and Ethiopia host such a large number of refugees?

Go to the following website:

https://www.vinnies.org.au/page/Our_Impact/Asylum_Seekers_Migrants_Refugees/

List five ways that the St Vincent de Paul Society is assisting refugees

How do you think you could support refugees in your community?



Teacher Guide – Video Worksheet

Please watch the video titled Asylum Seekers and Refugees. What is the key difference between a refugee and an asylum seeker?

The key difference between an asylum seeker and a refugee is that a refugee has had their application for asylum approved. Asylum seekers are still awaiting approval and may be denied entry.

What does it mean to be ‘internally displaced’?

Internal displacement refers to the forced movement of people within the country they live in. Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.

What does it mean to be ‘stateless’?

The 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons establishes the legal definition for stateless persons as individuals who are not considered citizens or nationals under the operation of the laws of any country.

Do some research and find a group of people in the world who are currently stateless. Who is this group and why are they currently stateless?

Some answers may include:

The Rohingya people of Myanmar

The Karana people of Madagascar

The Bedoon in Kuwait

Kurdish people in Syria

Reasons for statelessness will differ depending on which group is chosen. An overview of some of the different reasons is available at <http://www.unhcr.org/en-au/stateless-people.html>

People who are ‘stateless’ are unable to access many basic services.

What are some of these services?

Stateless people are often unable to access basic services such as education, healthcare, employment, freedom of movement etc.

What is stated in Article 33 of the Refugee Convention?

Under article 33 of the Refugee Convention, refugees cannot be sent to a place where they may be persecuted or suffer cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment. This fundamental principle is known as non-refoulement. The principle is now considered to apply even to countries which have not signed the Refugee Convention.

Countries who have signed the Refugee Convention also cannot send a refugee overseas (or ‘expel’ them) except if they pose a risk to national security or public order.

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In 2015, 24 people were forced to flee every minute. How many people were forced to flee every hour? Every day?

1440 people fled every hour

34560 people fled every day

List the reasons why there were so many European refugees in the aftermath of World War II.

Millions of Polish people were expelled from their country by the German Nazi regime.

More than 340,000 Jews emigrated from Germany and Austria.

The Soviet Union deported people of many different nationalities.

Many homes were destroyed during the war.

Where did these refugees go?

The MERRA (Middle East Relief and Refugee Administration) operated camps in Syria, Egypt and Palestine where tens of thousands of people from across Europe sought refuge.

About 85,000 Jewish refugees reached the United States between March 1938 and September 1939.

Many Jewish people also went to South American countries such as Chile, Bolivia, Brazil and Argentina.

Many of the Allied countries also accepted significant numbers of refugees (Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Belgium etc.)

https://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/media_nm.php?ModuleId=10005139&MediaId=361 – This map shows some of the countries that people escaped to during the war.

In the video, it was mentioned that asylum seekers come to Australia from many different countries. Choose 2 of these countries, do some research, and explain why refugees are coming to Australia from these countries and how many.

Answers will vary depending on which country is chosen.

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AUSTRALIA'S TREATMENT OF REFUGEES

What is the Refugee Resettlement Program in Australia?

Refugee Program visas are for people who are subject to persecution in their home country and who are in need of resettlement. The majority of applicants who are considered under this category are identified by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and referred to the Australian Government by the UNHCR.

The current size of the Refugee Program in Australia is 6,000 places, at least 12 per cent of which are dedicated to the Woman at Risk program.

What is the Special Humanitarian Program?

The Special Humanitarian Program is for people who, while not being refugees according to the definition in the 1951 Refugee Convention, are subject to substantial discrimination amounting to a gross violation of their human rights in their country of origin. They must be living outside their home country and have “compelling reasons” to resettle in Australia.

What is stated in Article 31 of the Refugee Convention? Does any aspect of Australia's treatment of refugees violate this article?

Article 31 of the 1951 Convention exempts refugees coming directly from a country of persecution from being punished on account of their illegal entry or presence, provided they present themselves without delay to the authorities and show good cause for their illegal entry or presence

The Department of Immigration says three groups of people are detained in Australia:

- all unauthorised arrivals, for management of health, identity and security risks to the community.
- unlawful non-citizens who present unacceptable risks to the community and
- unlawful non-citizens who have repeatedly refused to comply with their visa conditions.

The Department of Immigration says “detention in immigration centres is only used as a last resort and for the shortest practicable time”.

Why do you think countries like Turkey, Pakistan, Iran and Ethiopia host such a large number of refugees?

The main reason that these countries host such large numbers of refugees is because of their proximity to conflicts.

Turkey's refugee population is mostly made up of people fleeing the Syrian Civil War.

Pakistan's refugee population is largely made up of people from Afghanistan.

Ethiopia's refugee population is made up of people from South Sudan, Somalia and Eritrea – all of these countries are experiencing conflict.

Iran's refugee population is made up of people from Afghanistan and Iraq.

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List five ways that the St Vincent de Paul Society is assisting refugees

Our services include providing financial and information support to migrants and refugees, for example through home visitation, food and financial help, visits to detention centres, and homework centres. There are also dedicated Vinnies migrant and refugee centres and committees in some states, which coordinate these activities and also offer information services.

Our advocacy is led by the National Office, and the Vincentian Refugee Network. Advocacy includes spreading the true stories of migrants and refugees, writing submissions to various bodies, media work, and some events. Our main areas of concern are the negative outcomes of detention centres, which we absolutely oppose, and inadequate financial support for refugees and asylum seekers living in the community.

How do you think you could support refugees in your community?

Answers will vary.

