

## Step 2 Part 2: Different perspectives of the people involved in migration

### Introduction

During this lesson, students will learn more about migration analysing the actions of some protagonists of the issue, to be aware of the different motives and ideas of the people involved in it.

### Objectives

- Students will analyse different perspectives of the people involved in migration, using the characters of the clip as model, in order to understand that there is no consensus on this issue.
- Students will experience that gathering more facts and analysing them is basic to the development of a well-considered personal view.
- Students will brainstorm on possible answers to the research question.

### Preparation and materials

- Character cards with some protagonists of the video clip. The characters on the card are: governments, captain Pia Klemp, civilians welcoming refugees, captain Schmidt, those who stay at home (Ghana), coast guards, NGO's, Abdul Aziz (migrant), civilians opposing the arrival of refugees, and migrants in camps. The latter don't appear in the video clip literally, but they are addressed when Libya's camps are discussed. All characters have different perspectives on migration and act in different ways. (annex 1)
- There are ten different characters, so divide the class in ten groups and make copies of on character card to each group.
- In order to better understand the different opinions on the topic, students will analyse the character cards to decide what perspective each of them has. Students will realise that motives and ideas of people involved often are based on feelings, hopes, fears and unclear assumptions.

## Planning Grid

- 1) Introducing and analysing different characters in the Migration starter clip
  - a) Give a copy of a single character card to each group. Before they start to analyse it, in the classroom discussion, try to remember who the characters are or watch some parts of the video clip to help point out who they are.
    - i) Migrants
    - ii) Rescuers
    - iii) European governments
    - iv) Coast guard
    - v) European citizens helping migrants
    - vi) European citizens opposing migration
  - b) Tell students to analyse the information that appears in the cards and identify the perspective of those involved in migration, and how their character has dealt with migration (in favour, stopping, etc.)
  - c) After they have pictured the perspective, place students in mixed groups and let them discuss the different perspectives.
  - d) Another option would be to give all the character cards to each group and ask students to rank them from most positive perspective to least positive perspective about migrants. Then, they can try to figure why each character has that perspective, how these characters deal with migration and what their solutions are.
- 2) Reflecting on the research question
 

To finish, ask students to reflect on why people act differently on migration. What happened to make some people think differently from others? Why do they deal with the issue in different ways? What reasons could they have for doing so?
- 3) Homework
 

Ask students to look for a newspaper clip or news item in the media on current migration and bring it to school for the next lesson. This will help them to focus on the topic they will choose for the documentary.

## ANNEX 1: CHARACTER CARDS

### Governments

The Italian government transferred the control of the Mediterranean Sea to the Libyan coast guard in return for money, boats and training to prevent migrants from reaching European waters. Most European countries have political parties that are opposed to allowing migrants into their countries.



### Captain Pia Klemp

Pia Klemp was the captain for Seawatch and the organization *Jugend Rettet*, founded by young people to help refugees on the Mediterranean. Trained to be a biologist, she went back to university with the explicit goal of becoming a captain for NGOs that state the EU is neglecting its humanitarian duty by outsourcing the guarding of Mediterranean waters to Libya. Pia Klemp has been accused of collaboration with human traffickers. She could be sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. Her indictment scares off many NGOs. After 2017, much less ships have been sent to the Mediterranean to rescue people. Pending her process, Klemp is politically active in Germany.



### Civilians welcoming refugees

In 2015, the peak year of refugees coming to Europe, a lot of civilians were welcoming them. Many people volunteered to help newcomers find their way in their new hometowns. Angela Merkel's claim 'Wir schaffen das' ('We can do this') was supported by a lot of people in Germany.



### Those who stay at home (Ghana)

“If there was enough work here, people wouldn’t leave. It is in our DNA to want to go to Europe”. People invest a lot of money to send family members to Europe, in pursuit of the European Dream. The ones who stay behind have high hopes. They expect the successful migrants to support them.

“In our society, it seems as if half of the people has been deported from Europe, and the other half plans to leave”.



### Coast guards

European government officials claim that the Libyan coast guard has been trained to rescue people, yet this is not their first priority. They patrol the sea in order to prevent migrants from reaching European waters. When they find a boat, the people on it are shipped back to Libya. The coast guard obstructs NGO ships that try to rescue migrants. They even board these ships carrying guns. Sometimes people die.



### NGO's

Several NGO's have been rescuing migrants on the Mediterranean Sea. Recently this has become a difficult thing to do, because ships carrying migrants are refused to land in Mediterranean harbours. Originally, an organisation like Sea Watch wasn't primarily founded to rescue people. Their first priority was to be a kind of 'Black Box', to show people in Europe what was going on, because it is difficult for journalists to go there.





## Abdul Aziz

Abdul Aziz fled from Ghana in 2002 because of a dangerous political situation in his home region of Tamale. He went to Libya, where worked and saved up money to pay for a place on a small boat heading for Italy. When the weather



got worse, they were in danger. The *Cap Anamur*, the ship of captain Schmidt, saved them. After years in Europe, having a difficult life doing hard menial jobs, Abdul returned to Ghana. There he saw his peers had gotten ahead of him in society. At the same time, he saw many young people still cherishing the European dream. Now, Aziz runs a counselling office. He tries to explain to young Ghanaians that life in Europe is hard and that it is preferable to look for a better life in Ghana.

## Civilians opposing the arrival of refugees

Protesters in a German town, sporting banners that read: 'Stop asylum cheaters. Go home. No welcome. Deport'.

In Europe, many people are not happy about migrants coming to their country.



These citizens are afraid of losing their jobs to migrants who are willing to work for low wages. Some fear that municipalities will favour migrants in the allocation of homes. And others are afraid that strangers will influence their culture and traditions. Protesters often don't object to the welcoming of refugees who flee from violence and prosecution. They fear that migrants looking for a better life pose as refugees in order to get a residence permit.

## **Migrants in camps, Camp Moria**

Many migrants come to Europe from Turkey and end up in camps in Greece. *Camp Moria* on the island of Lesbos was built to accommodate 3.000 migrants, but currently hosts 11.000. Hundreds of people sleep in open air, often without mattresses or blankets. They have to wash themselves next to the garbage heap. The Greek government tries to send migrants back to Turkey. The migrants travelled through there hoping to get to European countries like Germany or Great Britain, but the Turkish government refuses to take them back. The EU made an agreement with Turkey in which they promised to bring into Europe a number of Syrian refugees who fled to Turkey. But European countries are lagging behind. The refugees are stuck in the Greek camps, desperate and with nowhere to go.

