Module 1 – Solutions
Introductory Workbook for DISPLACED

Background
Many people are displaced for completely different reasons.
People leave their homes when they lose their livelihoods.

Goals
You know how to put into words your first impressions, feelings and open questions on "displacement".
You know how to give examples of reasons for displacement and places people seek refuge in.
You know how to explain essential terms related to displacement.
You know how to objectively judge stereotypical statements about displacement.

Work arrangement
Individual/in pairs

Overview of tasks
Task GE – 1 Film «DISPLACED» by Mano Khalil
Task GE – 2 Statements of displaced people and comparison with statements in the film
Task GE – 3 Statements on displacement
Task GE – 4 Explaining terminology and legal requirements
Task GE – 5 What would you take with you if you were displaced?
Task GE – 6 Activities of international organisations (additional task)

Task GE – 1
Film «DISPLACED» by Mano Khalil
Watch the film by Mano Khalil. What's going through your mind? How does it make you feel? Write your thoughts and feelings in the speech bubble.

All answers are correct. There is no right or wrong. We recommend to conduct an open panel discussion. Experience has shown that dialogues can lead to interesting exchanges.

Thoughts about where and how displaced people sleep and live during displacement

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Thoughts about the individual people

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Feelings

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Questions

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Task GE – 2

Statements of Displaced People and Comparison with Statements in the Film

Read the statements of the displaced in the film. Find out why they had to flee their homes. Note down the places they fled to. Keeping their statements in mind, what do you think home means to these displaced people.

Why did Yousef flee his home?

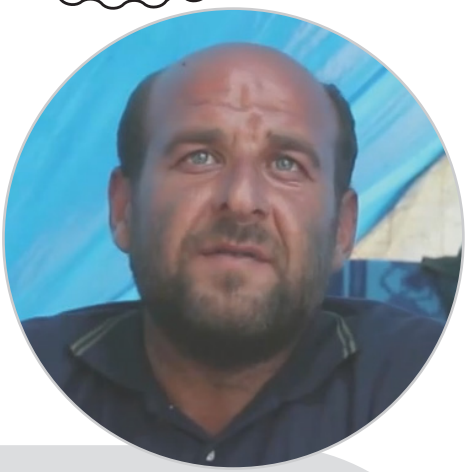
- *Because of violence and war*
- *Because he very rightly feared for his life and limbs*

What does home mean for him?

Yousef does not want to leave his home country; he keeps on being displaced within his country

Where did he flee to?

From Agdah to Aleppo – both places are within Syria's national borders



My name is Yousef Suleiman Silo, and I come from the villageof Agdah. We arrived here one-and-a-half months ago. In the end, we had to flee because of ISIS. We had to go through all this hardship only because we were longing for freedom. This "freedom" has split our people and destroyed us. Death has become easier for us. Even though we are living under olive trees, I feel happy.

Did you stay in your home country?

Of course, I did! I am in my country and I will stay. I will not go anywhere else. If the regime drives me away, I will go there…

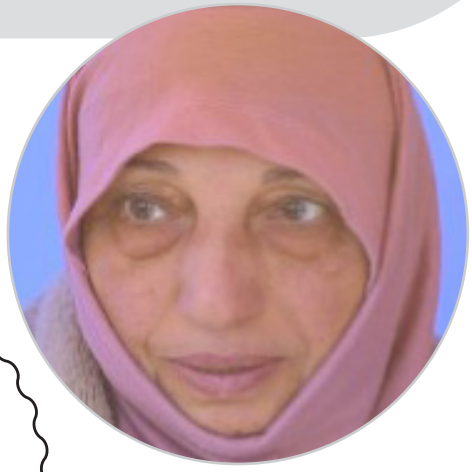
What are you hoping for?

My only hope is to be able to return to my village and then go home to Aleppo. I left Aleppo years ago – because of the bombing… and now I have been here for months… I am happy with God being my only saviour.

God knows that I never wanted to go to Europe as a refugee. I have never ever wanted to leave my house and my home country. Only God knows how much I love my country. We Syrians certainly did not come here for a lack of food. We used to serve as much food in a day as other nations eat in a month. We Syrians have a shy soul. We have never been a burden to anyone.

However, the war destroyed our houses and burnt everything and everyone. It killed our children. They took my son away and put him in prison. Three years ago, he disappeared without a trace. His children and his wife are now homeless in Syria…I don't want anything other than being able to return to my house; the house which took me fifty years to build. I am a tailor and invested all my money in the house to make it nice…And now everything is lost – just like that? Fifty years of hard work were lost in an instance. How can God allow something like this? Why?

Why is all this happening to us?



Why did she flee her home?

- Lack of food
- War (destroyed house and livelihoods)
- Because she very rightly feared for her life and limbs

Where did she flee to?

From Syria to Europe

What does home mean to her?

She loves her country. She used to have a good life and hopes that she can soon return to her village. She never wanted to leave her home but in the end, she had no choice but leave.

Compare the statements of the displaced in the film with statements from other displaced people. Do they say the same thing? How do you understand these statements? How do you feel when you hear such statements?

Several answers are possible. It is recommended to conduct an open panel discussion. Experience has shown that dialogues can lead to interesting exchanges.

“We had to be absolutely quiet on the move in order not to be discovered. I was scared, but could not show it.”

Girl from Syria, 14 years old

“We spent many days in the Sahara. I was forced to drink my own urine to stay hydrated.”

Unaccompanied minor refugee from Somalia, 17 years old

“I am yearning for bread, and I’d love to go back to school.”

Nyaruot, girl from South Sudan, 13 years old

“Everything burnt down. There is nothing left for us to go back to.”

Sarratou from Nigeria, 33 years old

“The only thing I was allowed to keep is my name. They took everything else away from me.”

Sadiya from Nigeria

“When we were unable to pay the traffickers enough money, many of us were raped.”

Meron from Eritrea, 32 years old

“We were only fed three times per week. Those who could not handle the weapon properly, were beaten up.”

David from South Sudan

“The bombs, the torn bodies, the violence, and the complete hopelessness. You would do anything to get away.”

Women from Syria

“I am a survivor. My child is the only reason for me to stay alive.”

Young woman and mother of a child from a rapist, 19 years old

“The boat was on fire. We jumped into the sea. I spent ages on the shore looking for familiar faces, but in vain. The sea had kept them.”

Unaccompanied minor refugee from Afghanistan, 17 years old

Task GE – 3
Statements on "Displacement"
Evaluate the following statements, and explain your answers.

Statement	Fact
Everyone ends up in Europe.	More than half of the displaced population stay in their home country. Only few refugees end up in Europe.
It is mainly young men who are displaced.	Around 39% of all displaced people are children and youth under the age of 18.
Displacement is tough, but short-lived.	The average length of time displaced people live in an uncertain situation is 17 years.
A particular large number of refugees want to come to Switzerland.	More than 117.8 million people are displaced worldwide • 68.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) • 28.5 million refugees who crossed their national border • 6 million Palestinian refugees • 7.2 million people are in need of international protection • 9 million asylum-seekers worldwide • Last year, 208,000 refugees lived in Switzerland Source: UNHCR 2025

Task GE – 4
Explaining Terminology and Legal Requirements
You have just heard the voices of some refugees in Mano Khalil's film. What are they actually trying to say? Please respond to the following questions by using the terms stated in the digital story-telling.

What is the difference between migrants, internally displaced persons and refugees?

Refugees are forced to leave their home countries in fear of persecution and violence. Sometimes reasons such as religion, nationality, ethnic origin, political views or affiliation to a specific social group can be reasons for displacement.
Migrants leave their home country in search for a better life, to find work or for personal or economic reasons. They are able to return to their home countries, however, often there are no perspectives for them without support.

Are all refugees allowed to stay, no matter what the reason?

No, refugees have to face a personal threat and have to persecuted in their home countries because of their religion, nationality, ethnic origin, political views or affiliation to a specific social group.
People who are not persecuted, but would face serious threats such as armed conflict, riots, environmental and natural disasters upon their return are also described as persons in need of international protection. Unlike people who emigrate for purely economic reasons, they - just like refugees - cannot claim protection in their home country.

Are there any legal requirements for countries accepting refugees?

Most countries have signed the Geneva Convention, which means they accept the protection of refugees. Under the "Non-Refoulement Principle", refugees are guaranteed international protection. International law forbids a country receiving refugees as well as migrants from returning them to a country in which they would be in likely danger of violence and persecution.

Task GE – 5

What would you take with you if you were displaced?

If you could take four items, which of these nine items would you take?
Why would you take exactly these four items?

All answers are correct. There is no right or wrong. We recommend to conduct an open panel discussion. Experience has shown that dialogues can lead to interesting exchanges.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

Why: _____

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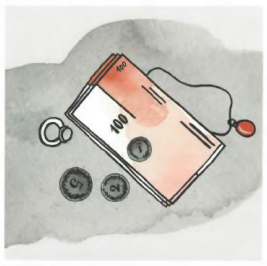

Didactic Conclusion and Panel Discussion on the Different Displacement Stories

- What have you learnt that surprised you?
- How do you feel about the things you have learnt?
- What questions do you have?

Several answers are possible. We recommend to conduct an open panel discussion. Experience has shown that dialogues can lead to interesting exchanges.

Task GE – 6
Additional Task – Activities of International Organisations
Despite international organisations' efforts to give people perspectives in their home countries, millions are leaving their homes. Their plight is greater than their hopes for a future in their own countries.
What do you think would have made them stay?
The six slideshows will give you more information on these efforts. Come up with solutions and write them down.

Several answers are possible. We recommend to conduct an open panel discussion. Experience has shown that dialogues can lead to interesting exchanges.