

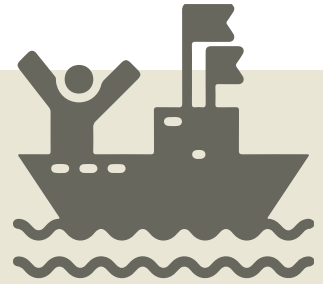
CHANGING PLACES: Forced to leave



Student Workbook

Over 68 million people are currently fleeing conflict or persecution worldwide.¹
Due to factors such as their race, religion or nationality, these people's communities are not safe places to live and their governments do not protect them.





 ¹UNHCR: Global Trends 2017



STARTER ACTIVITY

➤ **Imagine you were forced to leave your home due to an emergency and you wouldn't know if or when you could return. You need to be able to carry all your belongings and make a quick decision to go to a new country.**

You have 5 minutes to make decisions on the following:

<p>What items would you grab?</p> 	<p>Who would you take with you? (And who would you leave behind?)</p> 
<p>Which country would you go to? Why?</p> 	<p>What future plans are you leaving behind? (eg. finishing school, uni, job, social connections?)</p> 

ACTIVITY 1: LOOK AND FEEL

➤ Look at the below image and fill in the boxes.
Afterwards, see page XXX for description.



Leer, South Sudan © Dominic Nahr / MAPS

What can you see?



What do you think is happening? Why?



How does it make you feel?



ACTIVITY 2: KEY TERMS

DID YOU KNOW?
20 PEOPLE
ARE DISPLACED
FROM THEIR HOME
EVERY MINUTE
OF THE DAY?²



MIGRANT

A person who voluntarily moves from one place to another in order to find work or better living conditions.

ASYLUM SEEKER

Someone who is seeking protection as a refugee in another country but that country has not yet granted them asylum.*

REFUGEE

A person who is forced to leave their country because of war, natural disasters or due to persecution for reasons such as race or religion.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON (IDP)

A person who has been forced to flee their home for the same reason as a refugee but remains in their own country and has not crossed an international border.

Source: The UN Refugee Agency³

*Asylum: The protection granted by a nation to someone who has left their native country as a political refugee. (Oxford English Dictionary)

READ THE KEY TERMS AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

➤ What is the key difference between a migrant and a refugee?

➤ What is the difference between a refugee and an IDP?

➤ What does it mean to be persecuted for reasons such as race or religion? Can you think of an example?

VIDEO CASE STUDY

▶ [2017 Rohingya Crisis](#)

📄 ²[UNHCR: Global Trends 2016](#) ³ [UNHCR: What is a Refugee?](#)

ACTIVITY 3: MOVEMENT OF REFUGEES



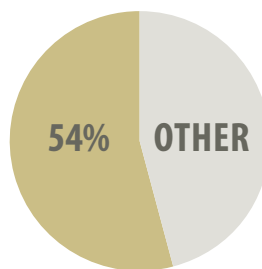
➤ Working in pairs, guess the answer to these questions and then use the map to indicate your awareness of the international movement of refugees⁴.

a) Countries that have the most people leave as refugees:

1	2	3
4	5	6

DID YOU KNOW?

MORE THAN HALF OF REFUGEES (54%) COME FROM JUST 3 COUNTRIES.



Which countries?

1
2
3

b) Countries that receive the most refugees:

1	2	3
4	5	6

c) Do developing or developed nations host the most refugees? Why?

- Developing
- Developed

Reasons:

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d) Which age group make up the highest proportion of refugees?

- 0-18 years
- 18-30 years
- 30-60 years
- 60+ years

e) Of the 3.5 million refugees who were successfully resettled in 2017, roughly how many were resettled in Australia⁵?

- 5,700
- 57,000
- 570,000
- 5 million

⁴ UNHCR: Global Trends 2017 ⁵ Refugee Council of Australia: How generous is Australia's Refugee Program compared to other countries?

AFTER YOU DISCUSS YOUR ANSWERS AS A CLASS, USE AN ATLAS AND PLOT THE CORRECT ANSWERS IN THE MAP BELOW

- Put an 'X' in the top 6 countries that have refugees fleeing
- Put a 'Circle' in the top 6 countries that are receiving the refugees
- Draw arrows between the symbols indicating the movement of refugees



ACTIVITY 4: DAILY LIFE IN A REFUGEE CAMP



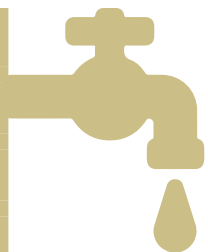
While most refugees seek asylum in a safe country, millions spend an indefinite amount of time in refugee camps unable to return home, stranded in a camp and unable to plan for their future. Life in a camp can be tough; with limited space and access to the basic necessities of life.

Water is an essential commodity in any setting. In a refugee camp, the importance of water takes on a whole new significance. Compare your water use to that of someone living in a refugee camp.

- **Complete the 'My Daily Water Use' table and estimate your water use for the various activities you do.** Below is a guide to the average person's use of water in Australia.

MY DAILY WATER USE						
Activity	Source	Use (litres)	Manually pump?	Have to carry?	Reliable?	Safe to drink?
Brushing teeth	Bathroom tap	7.5L	No	No	Yes	Yes

AVERAGE DAILY WATER USE PER PERSON (LITRES) - AUSTRALIA			
5 Minute Shower	50	Laundry	110
Brushing Teeth (2 Min)	8	Flushing the Toilet	27
Washing Hands and Face (4 Min)	16	Drinking	2
Dishwashing Machine	12	Car washing with hose	180
Hand Washing Dishes	15	Approximate Total (Litres):	420



6 Sydney Water: Water use & conservation

➤ Observe the images and then read the following facts about what your daily water use may be like as a refugee.



© Jacob Kuehn / MSF



© Narciso Contreras / MSF

A refugee living in a camp meeting minimum emergency standards gets an average of approximately 15 litres of water a day (sometimes much less)⁷

You will have to share one water tap between 250 other refugees



The water source in your refugee camp could be up to 500 metres away. You may have to manually pump to collect your water and then carry it back on foot (how many litres can you carry?)

Water access might only be available during daylight hours due to safety reasons, the pump often breaks down and your water source may be at risk of being contaminated by water-borne diseases (eg. due to poor sanitation), such as cholera.

➤ Write a paragraph describing how your daily water use would change if you were living in a refugee camp.

Describe what challenges you would face and how you would reduce your current water consumption if your water supply was drastically reduced to fit in with a 15-litre per day ration.

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 ⁷ **Medecins Sans Frontieres** Forced From Home Educational Booklet

ACTIVITY 5: RESPONDING TO MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF), meaning Doctors Without Borders, works around the world with refugees, migrants and internally displaced people to alleviate suffering, from psychological care to lifesaving nutrition and responding to disease outbreaks. MSF sets up hospitals in refugee camps, help women give birth safely, vaccinate children to prevent the spread of disease and provide access to safe drinking water depending on the needs.



➤ **Take on the role of a humanitarian medical aid worker and help plan a mass vaccination campaign.**
You have 3 tasks to complete.

THE PROBLEM:

While performing a daily health screening at the Yida refugee camp in South Sudan, you encounter a person who displays symptoms of measles.

Measles is a highly contagious disease caused by a virus and normally spread through the air by respiratory droplets. When outbreaks of measles occur in refugee camp settings they can spread quickly, due to overcrowding.

Fortunately, there is a highly effective measles vaccine that can significantly prevent the spread of the disease.

THE POPULATION AT RISK:

70,000 people living in Yida refugee camp in South Sudan, of which 15,000 are between the ages of 6 months and 15 years old, comprise the population at risk. Measles is more likely among poorly nourished young children.

THE VACCINE:

The measles vaccine is a single-dose vaccine that must be kept between 2°C- 8°C at all times to be effective. To maintain this critical temperature range from the manufacturing site to delivery to patients, a cold chain of a variety of storage containers must be used. Maintaining a continuous cold chain in resource-limited settings, like refugee or IDP camps, where power supply is non-existent or unreliable and weather conditions are often extreme, is a complex and costly task.

Transporting and keeping vaccines in a constant cold chain requires using insulated containers filled with frozen icepacks. These ice packs take 24 hours to freeze. Once frozen, they need to be "conditioned" (i.e. reach an appropriate temperature just above 0°C/32°F) in order to prevent accidental freezing of vaccines in the container. In the case of vaccination campaigns, where thousands of people in remote areas need to be vaccinated over a short period of time, transporting vaccines creates an immense logistical challenge, and can sometimes present an insurmountable obstacle.

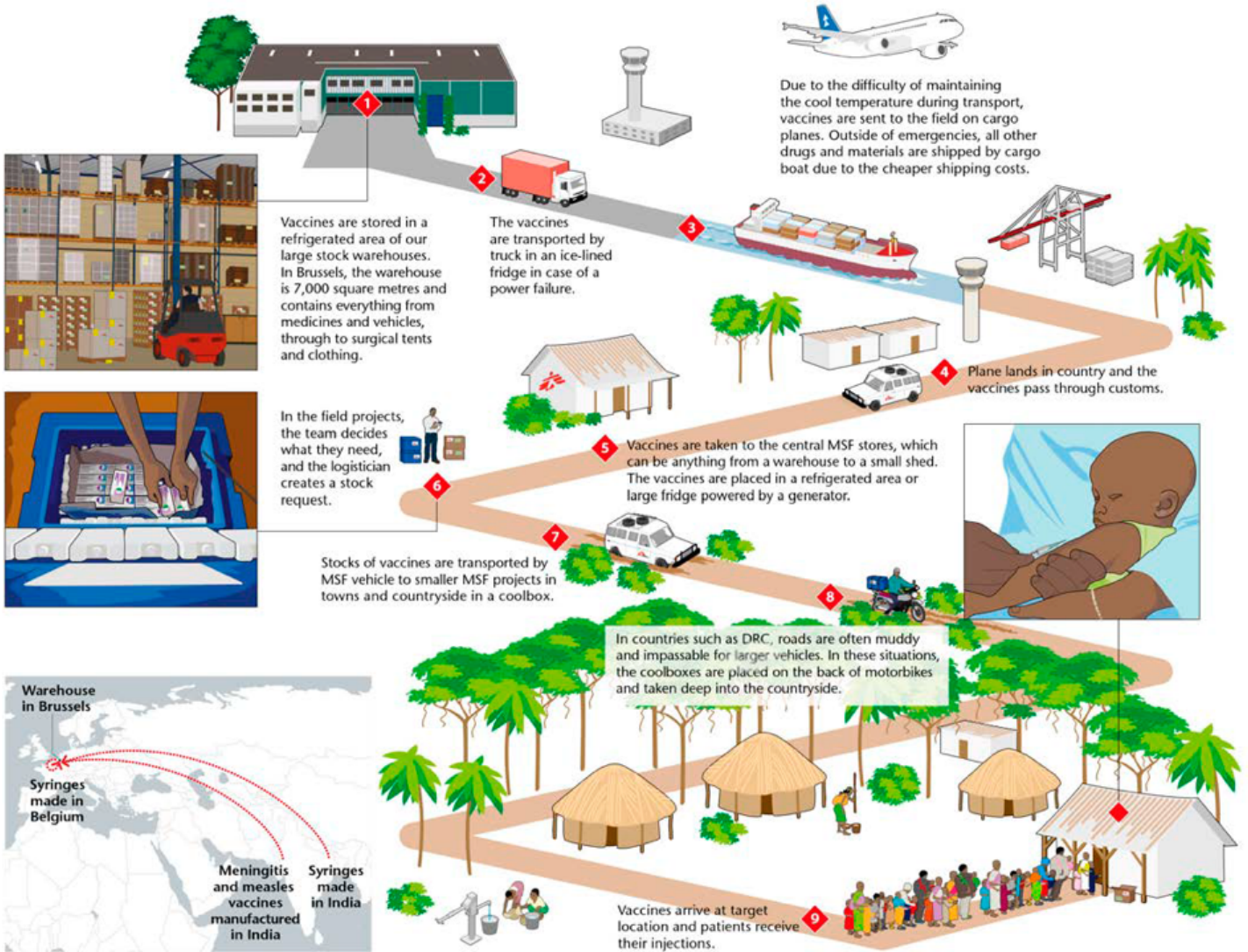


MEASLES FACTS

- In 2017 110,000 measles deaths globally, mostly in children under 5
- Measles vaccination resulted in an 80% drop in measles deaths between 2000-2017
- During 2000-2017 measles vaccinations prevented an estimated 21.1 million deaths (WHC – May 2019)

TRANSPORTING TEMPERATURE SENSITIVE MEDICINES

The graphic illustrates the journey of temperature sensitive vaccines from reliable warehouse storage facilities to increasingly challenging resource-limited environments.



VACCINATION TASK 1: PLANNING THE LOGISTICS

The graphic illustrates the journey of temperature sensitive vaccines from reliable warehouse storage facilities to increasingly challenging resource-limited environments.

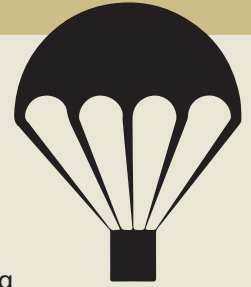
STORY FROM THE FIELD:

“At the base, where we hold our stock, we have 17 fridges full of vaccines. We also have 17 freezers to make and store the 5,000 ice packs we need. The ice packs go into a big cold box which is taken out to the vaccination sites. But even there, we then have to transfer the vaccines from the big cold box into smaller cold boxes, because at each stage we have to protect the vaccines so that they remain effective.”

Sophie Dunkley, Epidemiologist,
MSF Measles Vaccination Campaign, Guinea

LEARN ABOUT THE COLD CHAIN FOR VACCINES

Reflecting on the Story from the field, consider some of the logistical challenges that might need to be addressed when getting the vaccine from the cold-storage warehouse in Europe to the camp in Yida, South Sudan. Write your planning thoughts below (and on additional sheets as needed).



➤ To get you started:

How will you transport the vaccine to the camp? Is there access to reliable electric (or other energy source, eg. gas or kerosene) refrigeration in the camp? How will you keep the vaccine within the critical temperature range during the various stages of transport from the airport to the camp? What contingency measures can you put in place to ensure the cold chain is not broken (i.e. power interruptions, transportation delays, etc.) How many staff will be needed to accomplish the transport?

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VACCINATION TASK 2: CREATING PUBLIC AWARENESS

The graphic illustrates the journey of temperature sensitive vaccines from reliable warehouse storage facilities to increasingly challenging resource-limited environments.



CREATING PUBLIC AWARENESS

Public messaging is critical to the success of any mass vaccination campaign. You and your team need to inform the camp population about the possible measles risk and the upcoming vaccination campaign.

Note that not all of the population will have access to the internet or reliable cell service, so communication through more traditional channels, such as word of mouth will likely be most effective.

Additionally, there may be cultural, religious, and/or logistical challenges you need to address as you and your colleagues formulate a plan to maximise population participation in the campaign.

a) List some creative ways to spread word about the risks associated with measles and the importance of the upcoming vaccination campaign.

b) Brainstorm possible cultural, religious, and logistical challenges that might influence how humanitarian aid workers communicate with the camp population to most effectively implement the vaccination process.

VACCINATION TASK 3: ESTABLISHING AND STAFFING VACCINATION SITES

You and your team will need to determine how to maximise people's access to vaccination. Typically, medical humanitarian aid agencies will set up numerous vaccination sites throughout the camp. Decentralising access to vaccination in this way helps to reduce travel time, reduce travel costs, and wait times at the site.



a) **Your team has been instructed that there will be four vaccination sites in the camp.** Determine what factors should be considered in locating and setting up these vaccination sites to maximise participation.

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b) **Using the staffing guidelines in the following table, your team needs to determine the number of days it will take to complete the vaccination campaign.**

You have been notified that staff will vaccinate from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. daily and that there will be one vaccination team per site.

One immunisation team = 20 people (in a refugee camp context)

1 supervisor	2 staff to administer the vaccine
1 logistics officer	6 staff to register and tally
4 staff to prepare the vaccine	6 staff to manage crowd/line

QUESTION:

How many days will it take to vaccinate 15,000 people, given:

- 4 vaccination sites
- vaccinations will occur from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
- one team can vaccinate 600 people per hour

ONE TEAM
CAN VACCINATE AN AVERAGE OF
600 PEOPLE PER HOUR

➤ **STEP 1**
Determine the number of people to be vaccinated at each site?

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➤ **STEP 2**
Determine the total number of hours needed at each site?

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➤ **STEP 3**
Determine the number of days to complete the vaccination campaign?

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CONGRATULATIONS! You have helped immunise thousands of people at risk of the deadly measles virus.

🔗 **FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT: [MSF.ORG.AU](https://www.msf.org.au)**