



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



SUMMER SCHOOL

GENOA 24-28 JULY 2023

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Neither the European Union nor EACEA can be held responsible for them.

Progetto Excellence Jean Monnet
International Summer School
July 27, 2023



Educational strategies to support the inclusion of displaced pupils from Ukraine in Italian schools

Asia Ambrosini, Elisabetta Nicchia, Ilaria Sardi, Chiara Silvaggio

Research

Educational strategies to support the inclusion of displaced pupils from Ukraine in Italian schools

Davide Parmigiani^{*}, Diana Spulber, Asia Ambrosini, Anna Molinari, Elisabetta Nicchia, Myrna Pario, Andrea Pedevilla, Ilaria Sardi, Chiara Silvaggio

Department of Education, University of Genoa, Italy



ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Displaced children
Inclusive strategies
Education in war situations
Intercultural education
Refugee education

The war in Ukraine caused a huge number of displaced people in a very short time. Amongst the refugees were many school-age children who needed to continue studying in the schools of the host countries. Host schools and teachers had to arrange inclusive strategies to integrate the displaced pupils. This study analysed the factors that facilitated the inclusion of displaced pupils from Ukraine in Italian schools during the first months of the war. We involved in the study 208 teachers from all Italian areas working at all school levels who welcomed 461 Ukrainian pupils in their classrooms. The teachers completed an online qualitative instrument in which they had the opportunity to describe their experience from a personal and a professional point of view. The findings revealed five main factors that affected the effectiveness of inclusion. On these bases, some educational guidelines are provided to support teachers and schools in arranging successful contexts and actions to welcome and include displaced children.

A study aimed to investigate the educational strategies carried out by teachers to support the inclusion of displaced pupils from Ukraine in Italian schools.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2666374023000304>



Research questions

General research question:

What were the factors that sustained the effectiveness of displaced pupils' inclusion?

Specific research questions:

- (a) What were the strategies used by teachers throughout the different phases of pupils' inclusion in Italian classes?
- (b) What were the strategies used by teachers to include displaced pupils with specific learning difficulties and difficulties linked to social, cultural or economic disadvantages and disabilities (SEND)?
- (c) What were the most successful educational actions carried out inside and outside the classroom?
- (d) Were the teachers prepared to establish inclusive strategies to face an emergency situation?

Participants

208 teachers

461 Ukrainian pupils

	Participants	%
Gender		
Male	11	5.29
Female	195	93.75
I don't wish to say	2	.96
Age		
...-29	6	2.88
30-39	21	10.11
40-49	61	29.33
50-59	92	44.23
60-...	28	13.45
Teaching experience (years)		
...-9	38	18.36
10-19	49	23.67
20-29	68	32.85
30-39	43	20.77
40-...	10	4.35

Participants

208 teachers

461 Ukrainian pupils

Teacher's role		
Class teacher	184	88.41
Special education teacher	27	11.59
School level		
Kindergarten	12	5.79
Primary (grades 1-5)	71	33.82
Lower secondary (grades 6-8)	76	36.71
Upper secondary (grades 9-13)	49	23.68
Italian area		
Northern area (Emilia-Romagna, Friuli, Liguria, Lombardia, Piemonte, Trentino, Valle d'Aosta, Veneto)	151	72.46
Central area (Lazio, Marche, Toscana, Umbria)	25	12.08
Southern area and islands (Abruzzo, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Molise, Puglia, Sardegna, Sicilia)	32	15.46

Experiences with pupils coming from war areas

Never	159	76.33
Sometimes	41	19.81
Often	3	1.44
Every school year	5	2.42

Participants

208 teachers

461 Ukrainian pupils

Number of Pupils per area

Northern area	286	62.04
Central area	76	16.48
Southern area and islands	99	21.48
total	461	

Number of Pupils with SEND

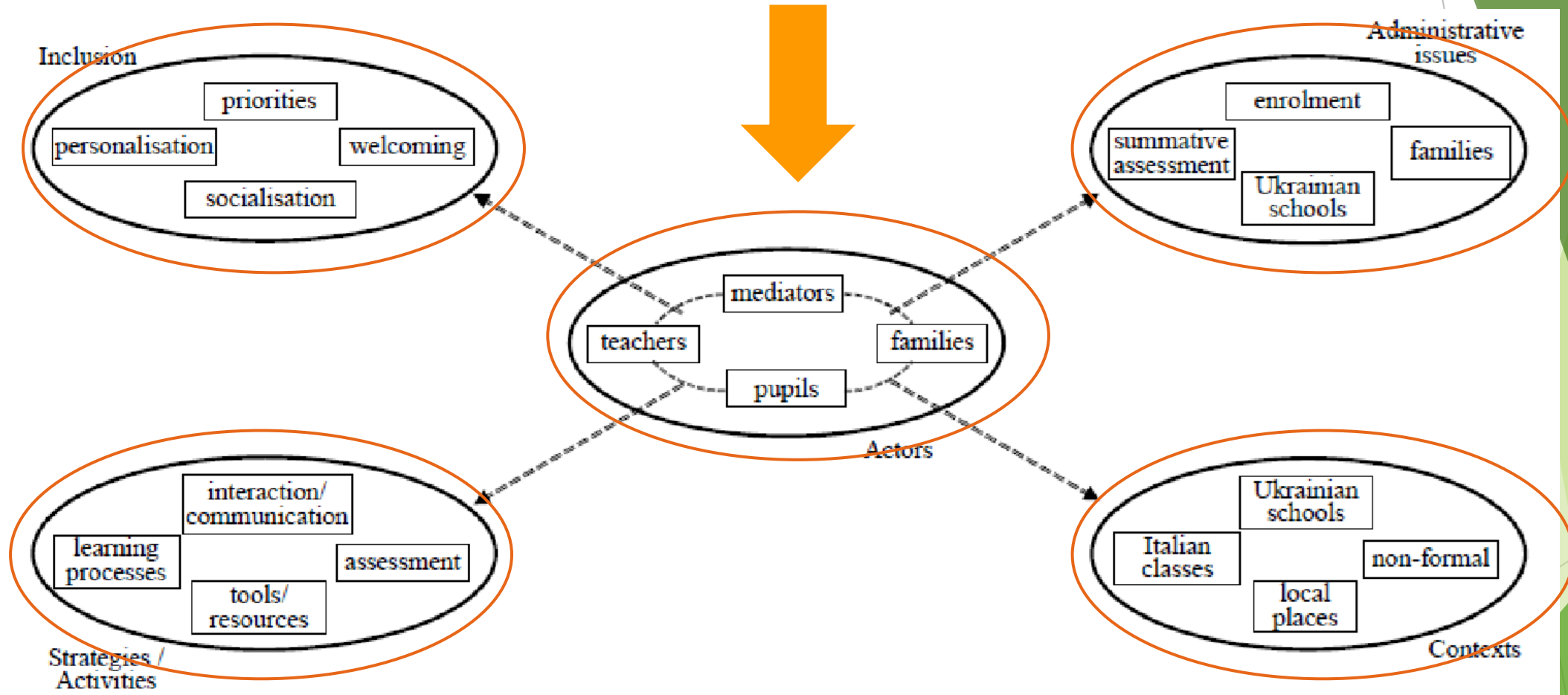
economic, social and linguistic disadvantages	2
SpLD	3
Mild disability	3
Severe disability	3
total	11

Instrument

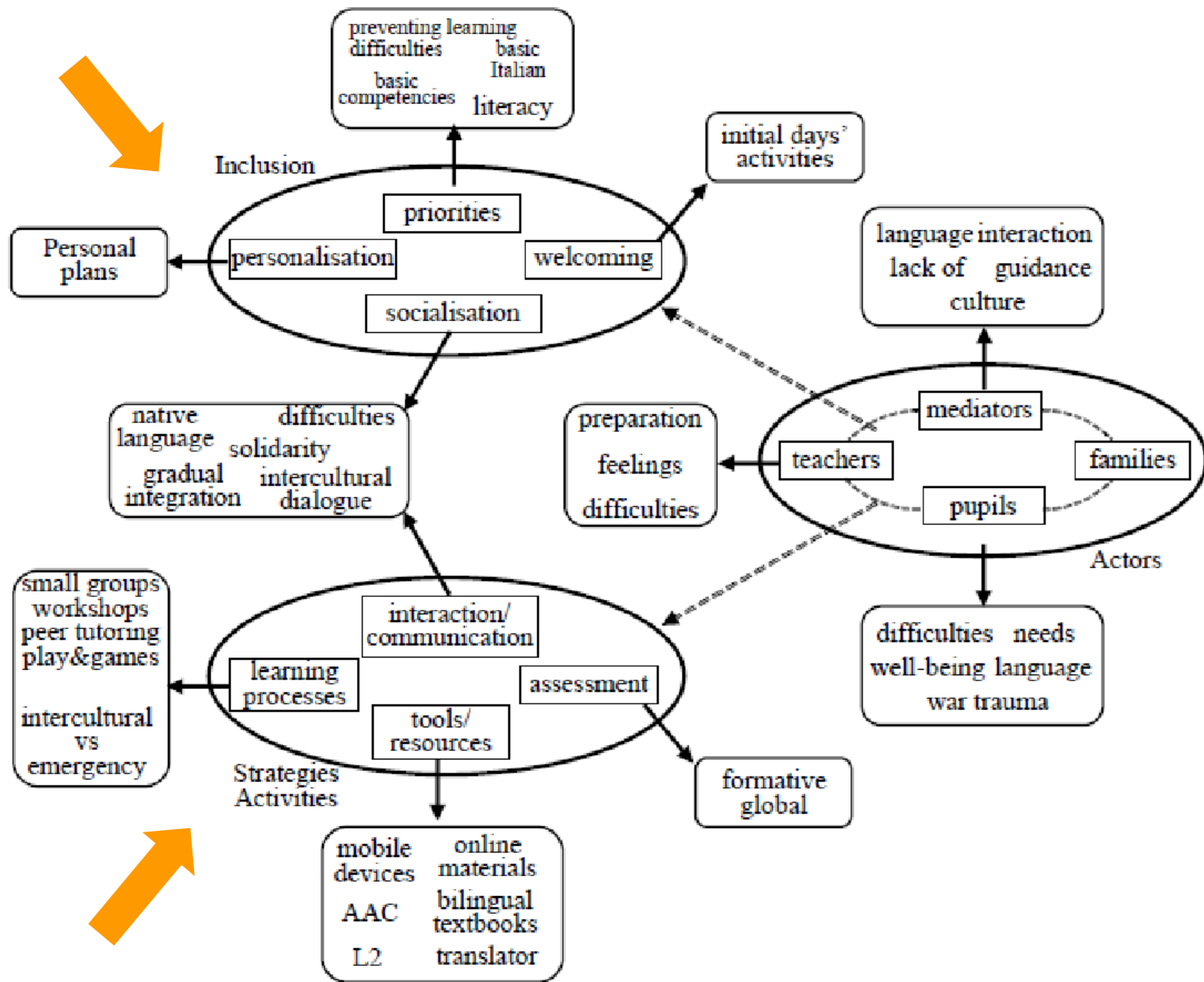
The procedure was based on a questionnaire composed of seven open-ended questions.

1. Could you tell us about your **personal experience** with Ukrainian students?
2. Can you tell us how you managed the **initial welcoming phase** of the pupil?
3. After the initial welcoming phase of the pupil, can you tell us how you **favoured/facilitated/supported the pupil's integration** in the classroom?
4. What **measures** (at an educational and didactic level) have been designed to develop the learning of Ukrainian pupils?
5. Have you had the opportunity to carry out activities with Ukrainian students with **SpLD** and/or **DISABILITIES**?
6. Has your school initiated/promoted **extra-curricular activities** (after-school activities, summer camps, sports/leisure activities) in collaboration with local entities in which Ukrainian students participated?
7. Was your **teaching experience/training sufficient** to deal with an emergency situation such as welcoming Ukrainian pupils?

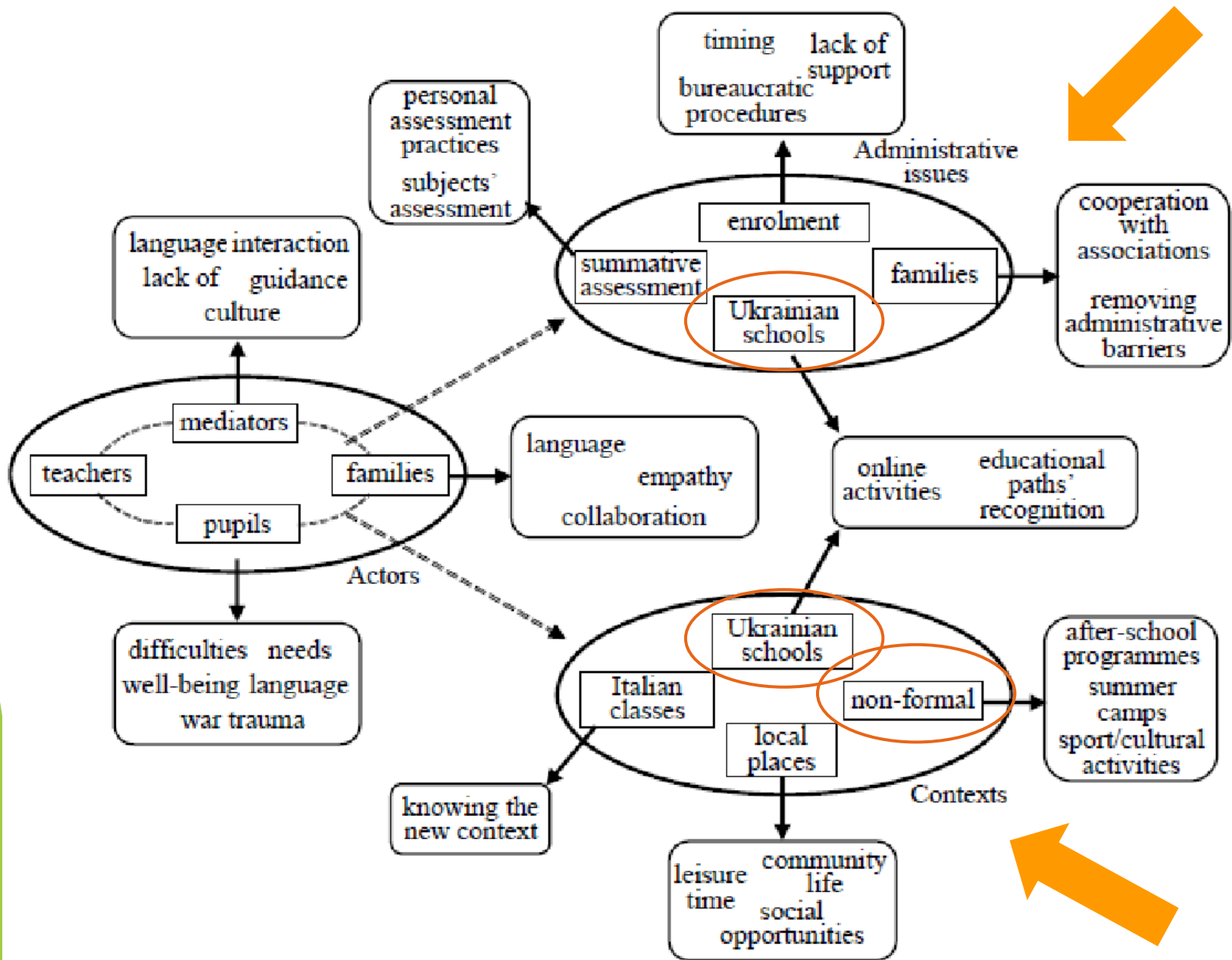
Map of categories and sub-categories



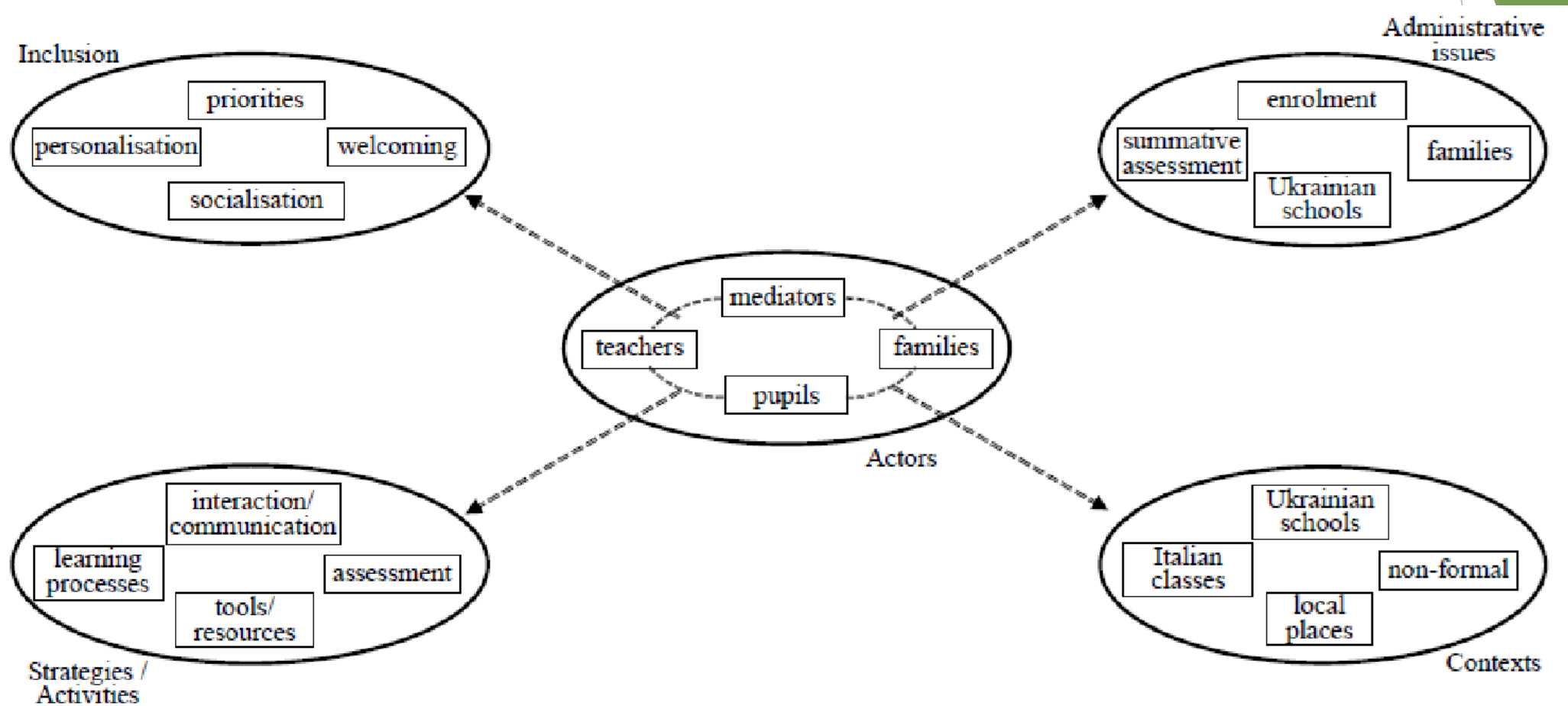
Map of categories: actors, inclusion and strategies



Map of categories: actors, administrative issues, contexts



Map of categories and sub-categories



ACTORS: PUPILS

Cattura rettangolare

needs
war trauma
difficulties
well-being

- ❖ Personal time and activities
- ❖ See parent when they felt unsafe
- ❖ Specific care and supplemental attention
- ❖ Need to express

“The pupil refused to do anything and didn’t want any help”

ACTORS: TEACHERS

● Cattura rettangolare

negative feelings

difficulties

ongoing preparation

positive feelings

lack of preparation

linguistic barriers

“I attended courses to obtain materials to be used in the initial phase of welcoming pupils into the classroom.”

“We were not ready to face this situation at all.”

POSITIVE FEELINGS

willingness emotional care
collaboration creativity solidarity adaptability diversity
attention
touching challenging educational appropriateness
deep constructive engaging comparison
empathy enriching/rewarding growth
good collaboration inclusive formative interesting
trust motivation responsibility sharing multiculture
respect sensitivity warm welcoming

NEGATIVE FEELINGS

lack of collaboration

anxiety

puzzlement

Cattura scherm

complex

difficult

tiring

sudden

useless

fragility

frustrating

emergency

painful

lack of effectiveness

impotence

unprepared

inappropriateness

useless

sad

war

stressful

lack of communication

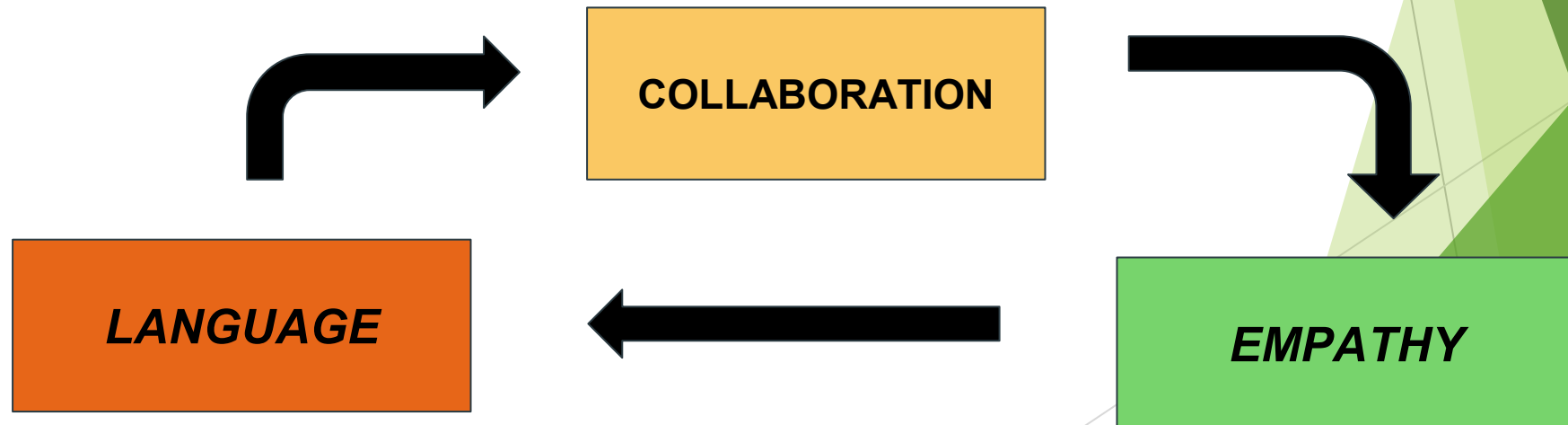


Need for more support and resources

ACTORS: FAMILIES

Capture rectangles

collaboration
language
empathy



ACTORS: MEDIATORS

- Cattura rettangolare

interaction
language
guidance
lack of mediators
culture

“The mediator created a kind of bridge”



- LITERACY
- BASIC ITALIAN
- BASIC COMPETENCIES
- PREVENTING LEARNING DIFFICULTIES

- NATIVE LANGUAGE
- INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE
- GRADUAL INTEGRATION
- SOLIDARITY

Priorities

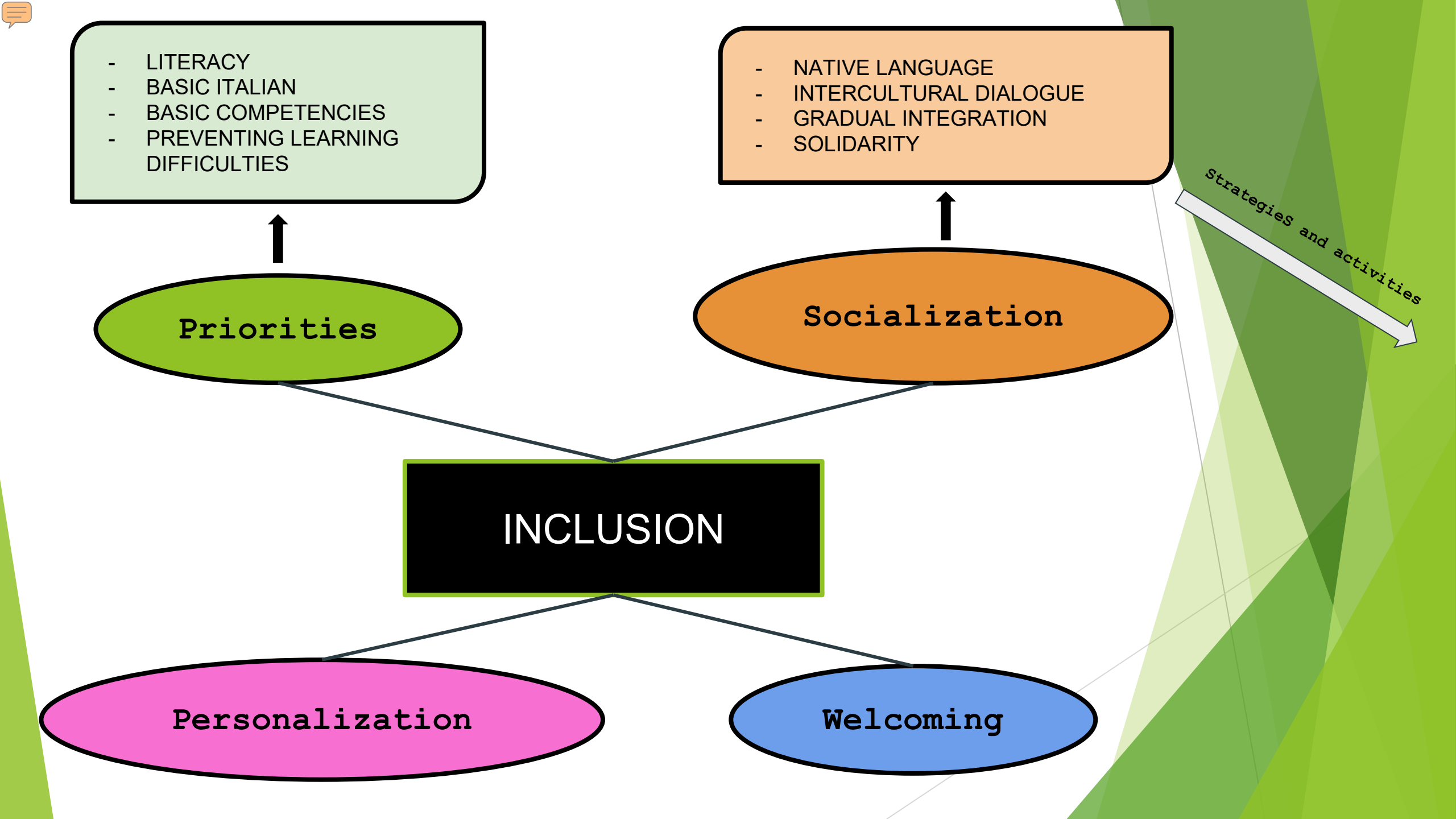
Socialization

INCLUSION

Personalization

Welcoming

Strategies and activities







Italian classes

Ukrainian schools

CONTEXT

Local places

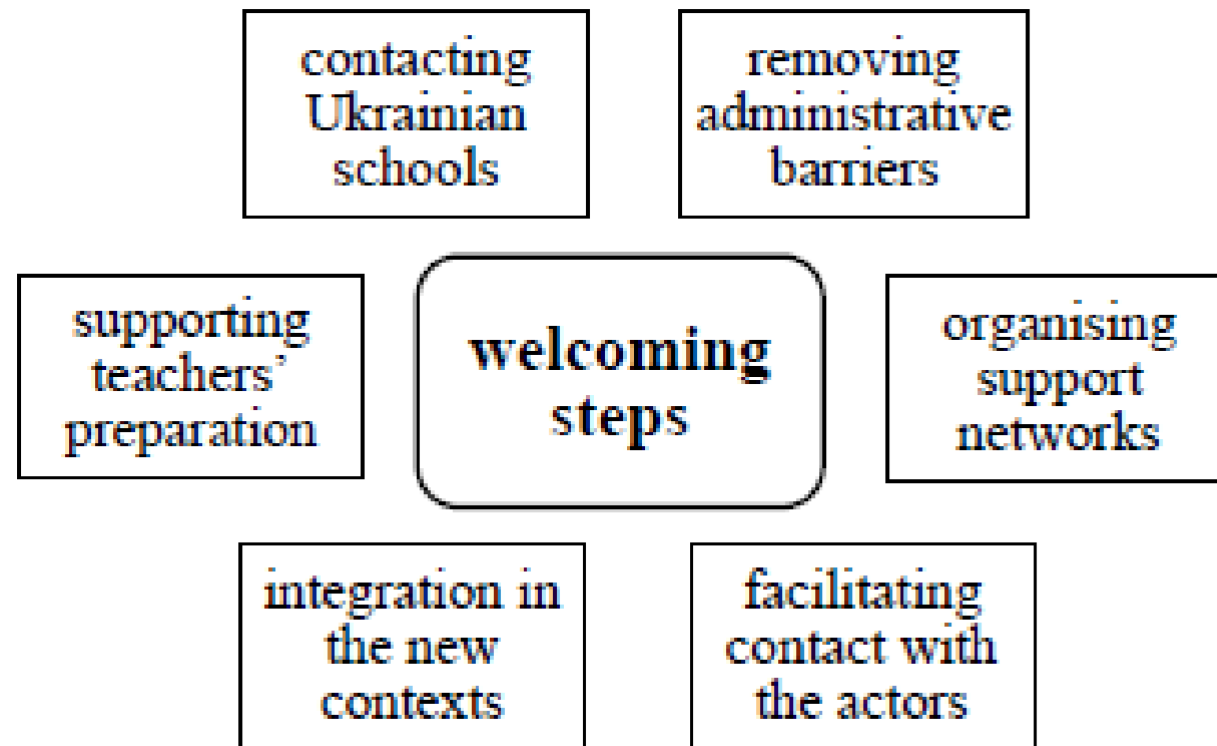
Non-formal

- LEISURE TIME
- COMMUNITY LIFE
- SOCIAL OPPORTUNITIES

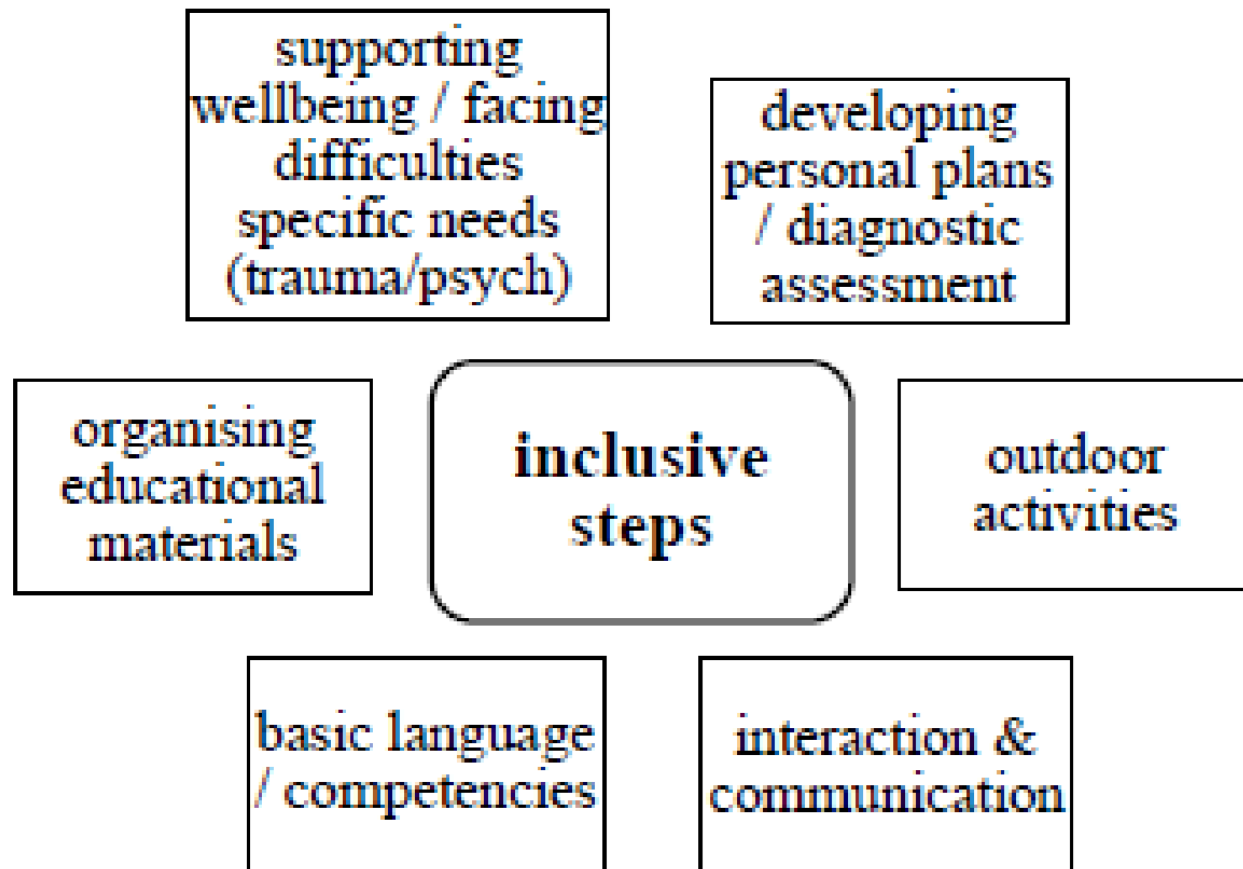
- AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAMMES
- SUMMER CAMPS
- SPORT/CULTURAL ACTIVITIES



Guidelines for welcoming displaced pupils: first steps



Guidelines for welcoming displaced pupils: inclusion





Guidelines for welcoming displaced pupils: development

