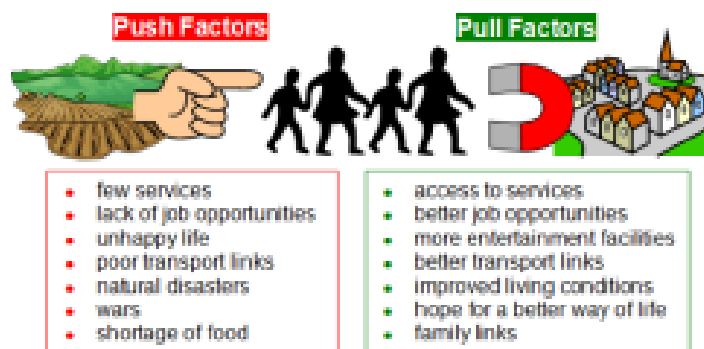


Key Words	
Refugee	A person who has been forced to leave their home due to war, persecution or a natural disaster. In the UK a person is officially a refugee when they have had their asylum accepted by the government.
Asylum seeker	A person who has left their country of origin and formally applied for asylum in another country, but whose application has not yet been granted.
Persecution	When someone is treated negatively due to their race, identity, religion or political beliefs
Host country	The country that a migrant goes to
Donor country (Source country)	The country that a migrant comes from
Conflict	A serious disagreement or argument; can be physical
Piracy	The practice of attacking and robbing ships at sea
Refugee Camp	A temporary settlement built to house refugees

Background	Syria had stable economy up until 2011. Complaints from citizens about lack of political freedom and widespread corruption and repression from their president
The Conflict	Pro democracy demonstrations began in March 2011. Unrest spread and the government responded with force. Violence increased and civil war has raged since.
International involvement	Regional and world powers involvement worsened the situation. Military, financial support and political support has been given for both sides. War in Syria is being used by international forces to fight their own battles
Religion	Government's Shia minority is fighting against the Sunni majority backed by Shia Iran and Sunni Saudi Arabia respectively.

Stages in an investigation	
Aims / hypothesis	This is a question or statement that you will answer or prove / disprove during your fieldwork
Methods	This is what you did in order to get the data you needed to answer the question or prove / disprove the hypothesis
Analysis	Detailed examination of something, usually data
Conclusion	Drawing together results to reach an answer to the enquiry question
Evaluation	Weighing up the positives and negatives of something ie. How reliable and accurate the results are

Push and pull factors



Impacts on the source and host countries		
	Source country	Host country
+	Population density falls Money sent home by migrants – better quality of life Better job prospects for those staying Decreases pressure on jobs and resources Migrants may return with new skills	Reduced unemployment New social interactions More skilled workers Migrants do low paid, low skilled jobs
-	People of working age move out reducing potential workforce Gender imbalances Brain drain Impact on children being in a single parent family	Increasing cost of services such as education and health care Overcrowding Disagreements between different cultures and religions Breakdown of culture and religions Risk of diseases Language barriers

Piracy in Somalia

Location	North Africa in an areas called the Horn of Africa
Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President overthrown 1991 and so there was no government for 20 years • Fighting between war lords and rival criminal gangs have brought death and terror to thousands of people for over two decades. In recent years Somalia has been linked to Islamic terrorism group al-Shabab and Somalia's new government is currently battling al-Shabab for control of the country.
Impacts	<p>Its twenty-year civil war has a massive human cost:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one million Somalis are believed to have died; • 1.5 million are displaced within the country • another 750,000 Somalis are currently seeking refuge in neighbouring countries. • One of poorest countries in the world now so some have turned to piracy
Response to piracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NATO – UK Navy part of the anti piracy patrols along the Somali coastline to protect tankers • UK Government – DFID gives £80 million a year to development projects in Somalia • UN – UK have contributed to the peacekeepers in Somalia