

| (1) Keywords | (2) Where is the Middle East? | (3) Trends of Migration in the Middle East? |
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| Middle East | A region within Asia that has unique human and physical features. |
| Migration | The movement on a person or people from where they live to a different place. |
| Asylum seeker | Someone who is awaiting a decision by a government to accept them into a country as a refugee. |
| Migrant | Someone who has moved to a new country but is not in danger in their own country. |
| Refugee | Someone who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution or natural disaster. |
| Conflict | A fight over something. In the Middle East, it is predicted that conflicts will be over water in the |
| Modern Slavery | When an individual is used by others for personal or commercial (business) gain. |



Migration can be permanent, temporary, voluntary or forced. It can be international or internal.

- International is when a person moves from one country to another.
- Internal is when a person migrates within the country.

Some people are moving away from the Middle East due to war and conflict (**push factors**).

- For example, people are moving away from Syria as there is currently major conflict in the country.

Some people are moving towards the Middle East due to economic, social and environmental benefits (**pull factors**).

- For example, people are moving towards Dubai city in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) for better paying job opportunities .

| (4) Why is Dubai's population growing? | (5) How has migration created inequality? | (6) Is modern slavery a consequence of migration? |
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Dubai is a city located in the UAE. Since 2021, the population has increased by 300,000.

People are migrating for various reasons, such as year round sunshine, temperatures rarely drop below 20 Degrees Celsius. There is very low crime rates and it is a tax-free society.

- Many people are migrating due to social, economic and environmental reasons.

Dubai's population growth is causing challenges with pressure on services such as schools, transport and housing demand.

- Dubai's 2040 Urban Plan aims to keep the city sustainable whilst the population grows.

- Income (wealth) inequality in the Middle East is among the highest in the world.
- The top 1% earns twice as much as the share of the bottom 50% of people.
- Uneven distribution (share) of oil and the resulting migration has created this problem.
- Gulf State countries such as Kuwait and Oman have the most oil, but the smallest populations.
- Conflict in Yemen caused the country to lose 52% of it's GDP between 2015 and 2022.
- Since the start of the conflict there has been a huge rise in the price of essential goods.
- Since 2015 migration from Yemen to other parts of the Middle East and Europe has increased year on year.

- Employment sponsorships for migrants (Kafala) have given private citizens and companies in Jordan and Lebanon almost total control over migrant workers' employment.
- When Qatar won the bid to host the 2022 world cup, it did not have the infrastructure (transport and buildings) needed to host such a huge international event.
- This led to a huge focus on recruiting migrants into the construction industry.
- Over a 10 year period in Qatar, over 6,500 migrant workers died whilst constructing the World Cup facilities.
- Migrant workers make up approximately 90% of Qatar's workforce.
- Working conditions are poor, long hours and little pay. There is no monitoring of this by the government.