

FIRST....JUST A BIT OF

HUMAN HISTORY....



Source: <https://genographic.nationalgeographic.com/human-journey/>

poorer

better

BOTTOM LINE IN TODAY'S

WORLD

Migration:

ever before

controversial

all levels of a society

preconditions

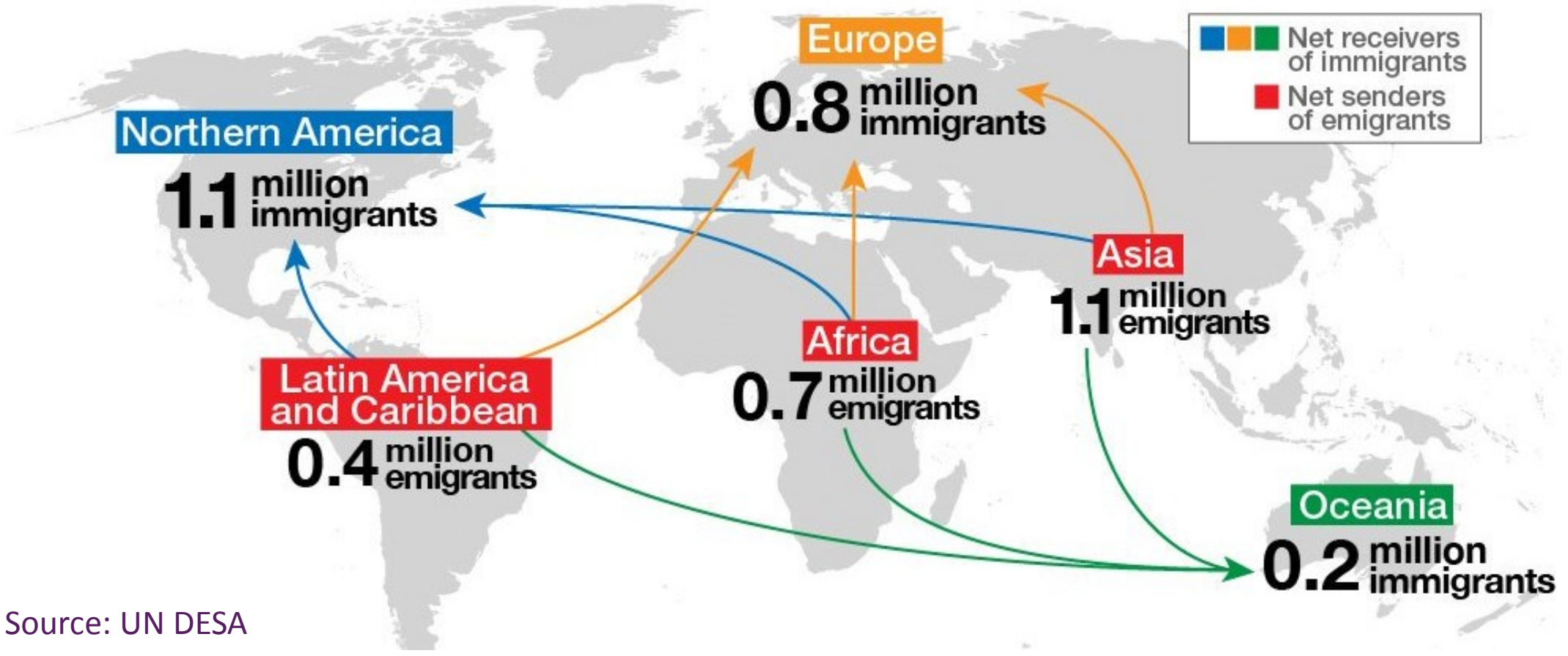
inevitable

curb future

alleviate

migration controls can

TRENDS

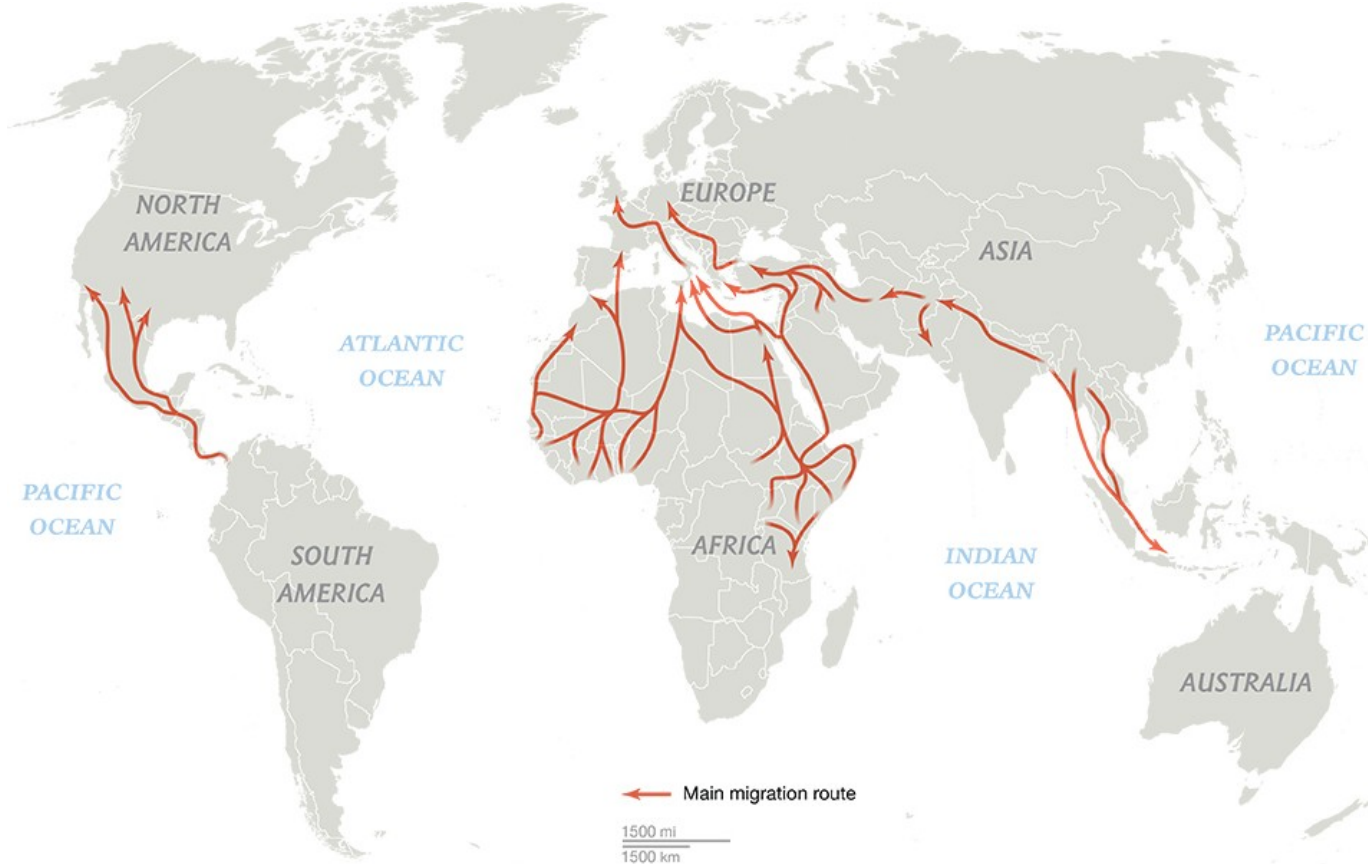


Source: UN DESA

TRENDS

14% increase

Intra-regional/state
cities



Sources: National Geographic, Missing Migrants Project, International Organization for Migration; UNHCR; I-map; Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat

HOST COUNTRIES

PROS AND CONS FOR

Positives

Negatives

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

PROS AND CONS FOR

Positive

Negative



US HISTORICAL

tired *poor*
masses

free

wretched refuse

teeming

shore

homeless

to me

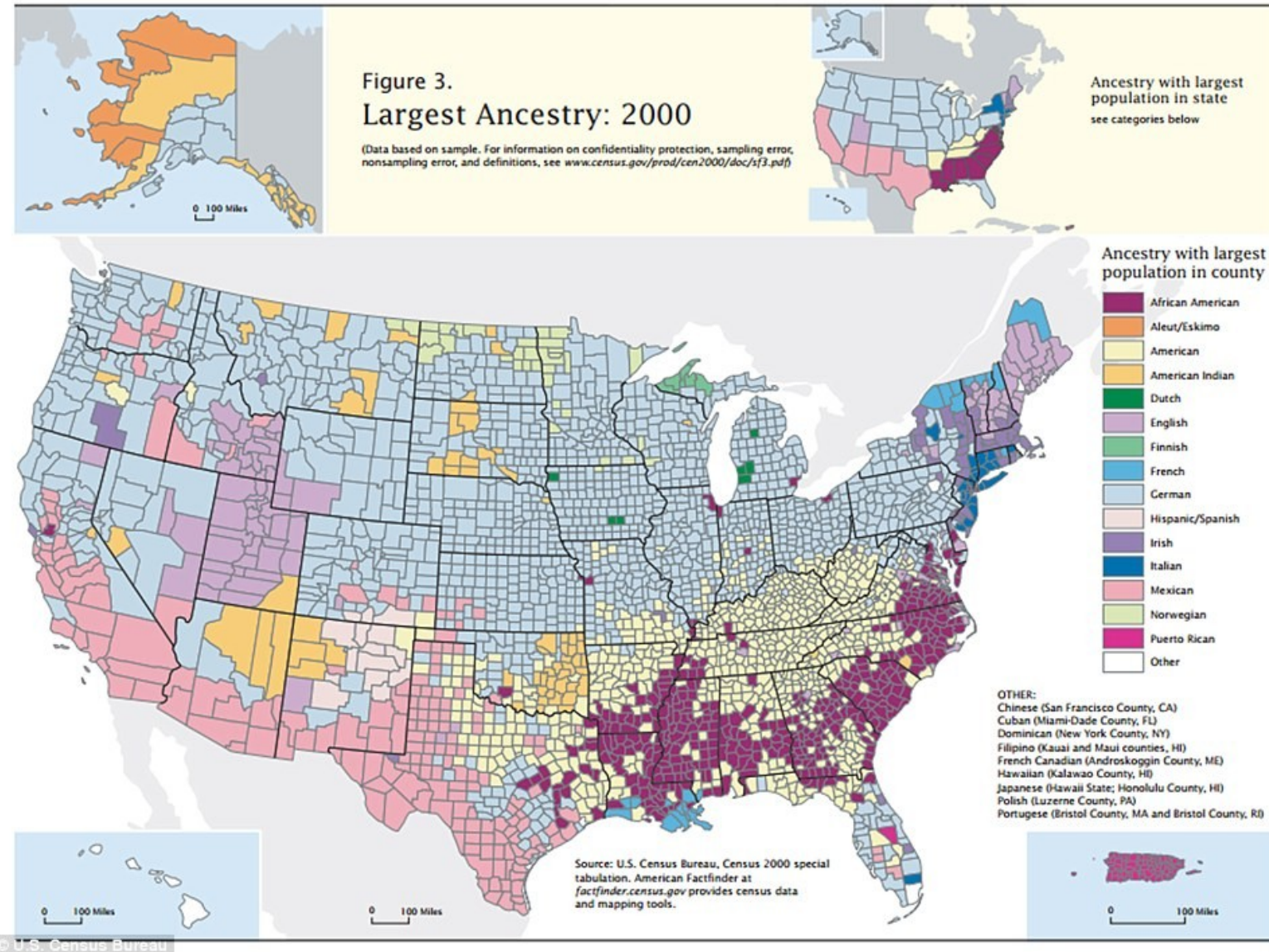
lift my lamp



Since and because of America's foundation,

“the melting pot”

HAS



Border Security and Immigration Enforcement Improvements

Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States

The Muslim Ban

Protecting the Nation from Foreign Terrorist Entry into the United States

Amendment of Executive Order 13597

Revised eligibility system for family-based green cards

H-1B (Highly Skilled Workers) Visas heavily scrutinized

Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) suspended

Diversity Visa Lottery

Temporary Protected Status (TPS) suspensions

FUTURE

affect immigrant numbers

leader in migration

liberal

populist

leading acceptor

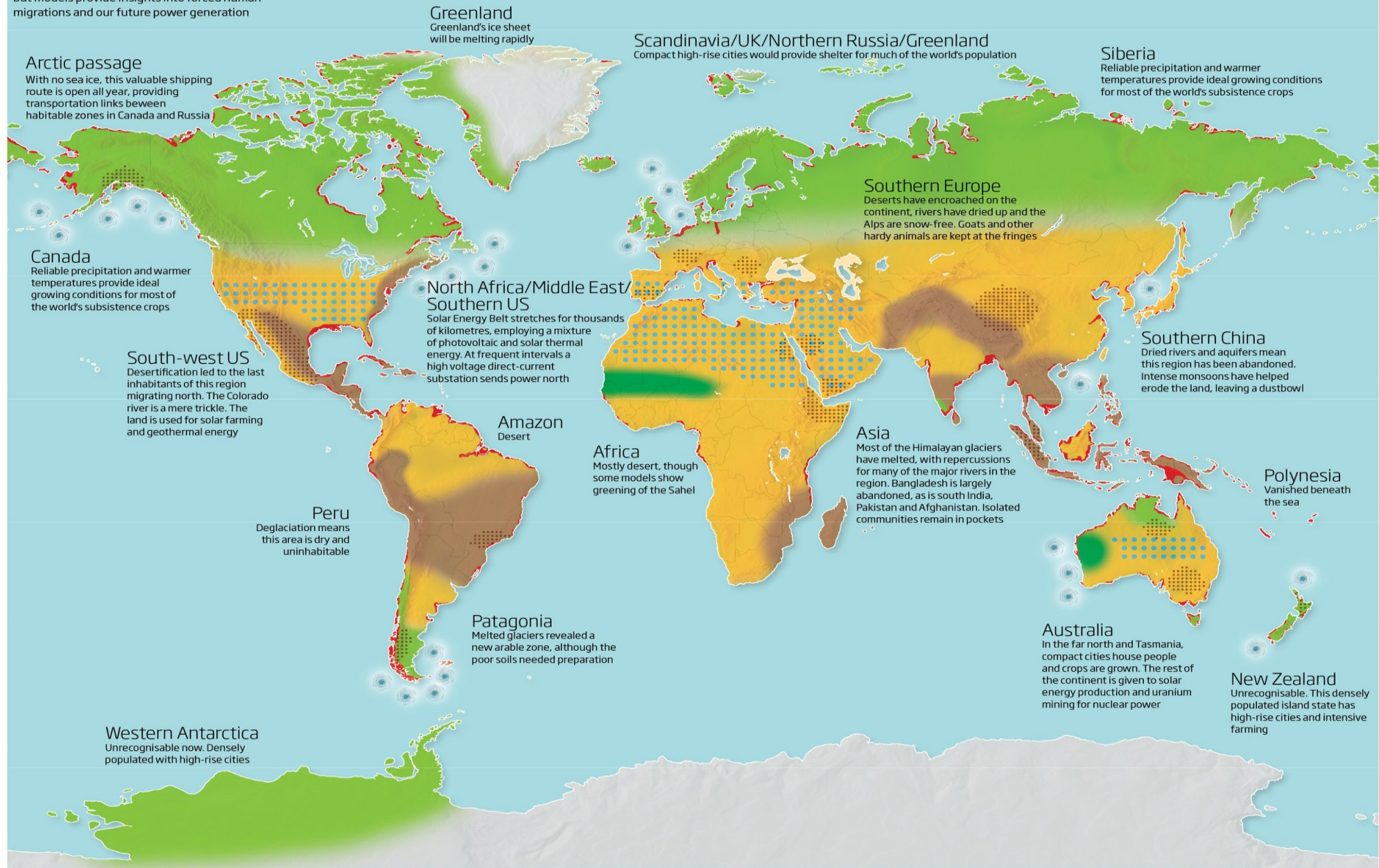


migration

crises

The world: 4°C warmer

No one knows exactly what this world will look like, but models provide insights into forced human migrations and our future power generation



Greenland
Greenland's ice sheet will be melting rapidly

Scandinavia/UK/Northern Russia/Greenland
Compact high-rise cities would provide shelter for much of the world's population

Siberia
Reliable precipitation and warmer temperatures provide ideal growing conditions for most of the world's subsistence crops

Arctic passage
With no sea ice, this valuable shipping route is open all year, providing transportation links between habitable zones in Canada and Russia

Southern Europe
Deserts have encroached on the continent, rivers have dried up and the Alps are snow-free. Goats and other hardy animals are kept at the fringes

Canada
Reliable precipitation and warmer temperatures provide ideal growing conditions for most of the world's subsistence crops

North Africa/Middle East/Southern US
Solar Energy Belt stretches for thousands of kilometres, employing a mixture of photovoltaic and solar thermal energy. At frequent intervals a high voltage direct-current substation sends power north

Southern China
Dried rivers and aquifers mean this region has been abandoned. Intense monsoons have helped erode the land, leaving a dustbowl

South-west US
Desertification led to the last inhabitants of this region migrating north. The Colorado river is a mere trickle. The land is used for solar farming and geothermal energy

Amazon Desert

Africa
Mostly desert, though some models show greening of the Sahel

Asia
Most of the Himalayan glaciers have melted, with repercussions for many of the major rivers in the region. Bangladesh is largely abandoned, as is south India, Pakistan and Afghanistan. Isolated communities remain in pockets

Polynesia
Vanished beneath the sea

Peru
Deglaciation means this area is dry and uninhabitable

Patagonia
Melted glaciers revealed a new arable zone, although the poor soils needed preparation

Australia
In the far north and Tasmania, compact cities house people and crops are grown. The rest of the continent is given to solar energy production and uranium mining for nuclear power

New Zealand
Unrecognisable. This densely populated island state has high-rise cities and intensive farming

Western Antarctica
Unrecognisable now. Densely populated with high-rise cities



SHOULD

balanced migration policy

example

benefit economies and society

Bad situations

crises

effects of migration

averting any crisis

human; migration

human phenomenon

QUESTIONS? COMMENTS?