

# Global Migration

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# Introduction

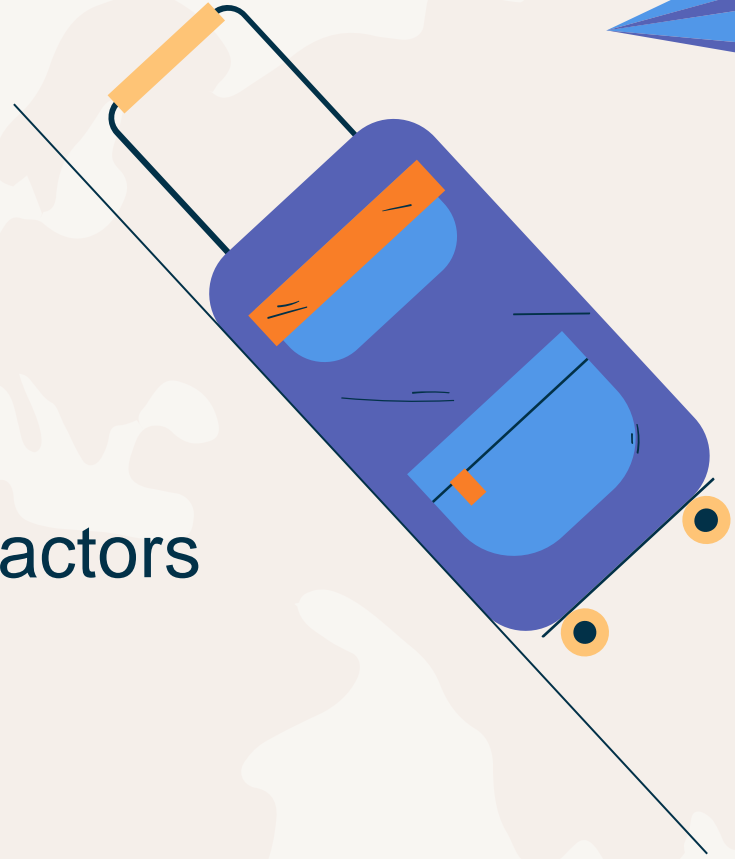
Since the dawn of men, people have migrated. Communities across the world have been formed through this process, even to this day. People migrate now more than ever before. Sometimes people choose to move for anything from employment to better weather. In some cases, however, migration is involuntary. Whatever the reason, migration can bear a big impact on people's lives.



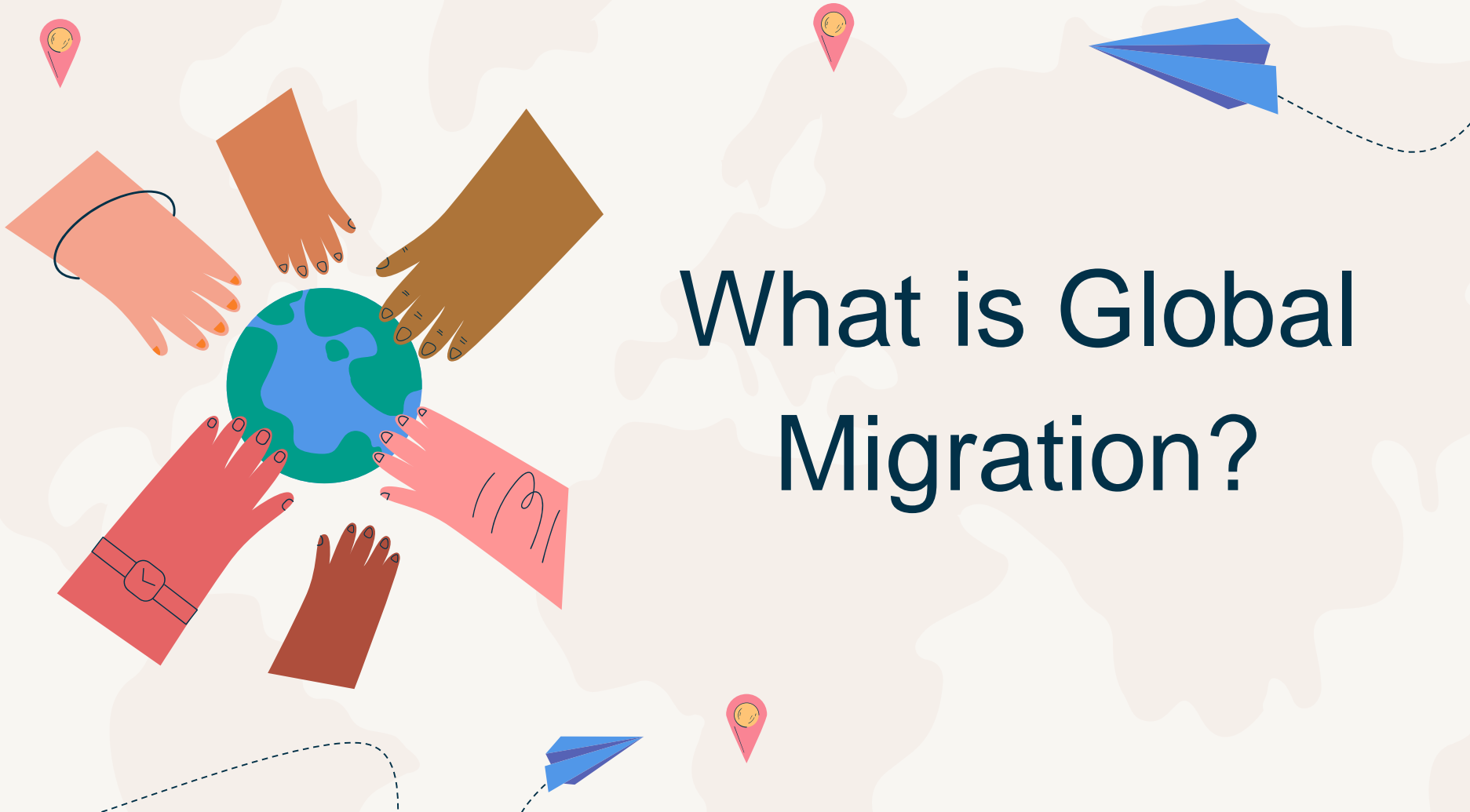


# Objectives

1. Define what is global migration.
2. Identify the different factors of global migration



# What is Global Migration?



# About migration

- Another term for global migration is **international migration**. This type of migration occurs when people cross state boundaries and stay in a host state for a certain amount of time.

# About migration

- People migrate (move) across the globe, either voluntarily or involuntarily (forced). With the latter, the movement is not of the person's own will, where people may be forced to migrate from conflict or natural disaster.
- This freedom of movement is a protected human right

# Definition

The geographical definition of migration is the movement of people across a specified boundary to establish a new permanent or semi-permanent residence.



# Migrants

A migrant is a person who is moving from one place to another. Someone may be considered a migrant regardless of a person's legal status, the cause of migration, or how long they intend to stay.





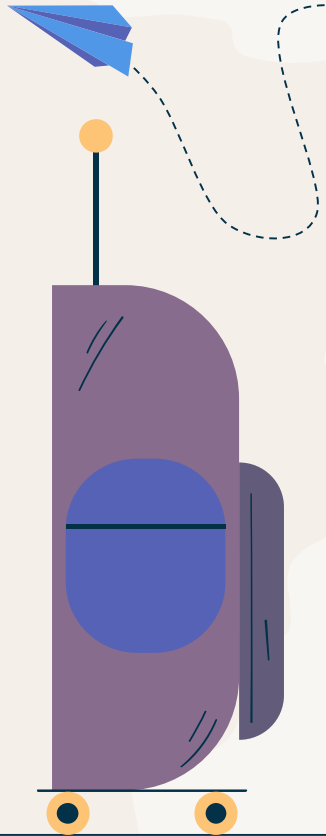


# Different Types of Migrants



## Asylum seeker

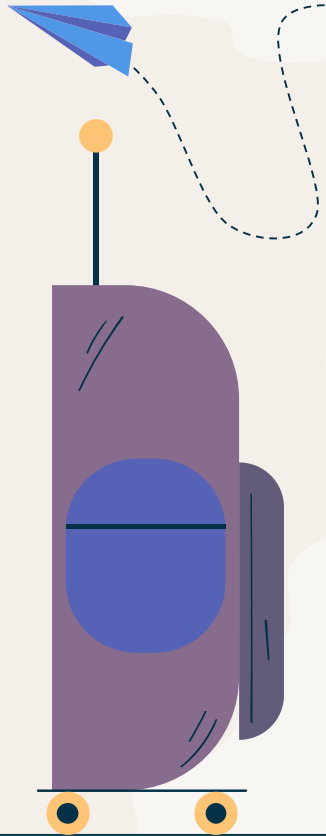
this is a person who is applying for asylum. Usually, asylum seekers have had to flee their home countries and cannot return due to fear of persecution, or even death. An asylum seeker searches for international protection, however, the claim for refugee status has not yet (and may not at all) been granted.





# Refugee

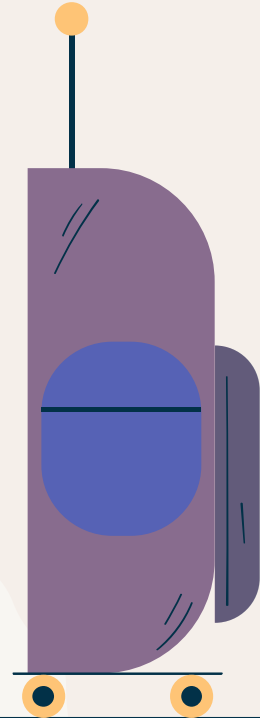
A refugee describes someone who is leaving a country (or fleeing), due to things like conflict or natural disaster, or other forms of persecution. Legally speaking, a refugee is an asylum seeker whose claim for asylum has been successful, meaning they are granted refugee status in a new country to live there permanently.

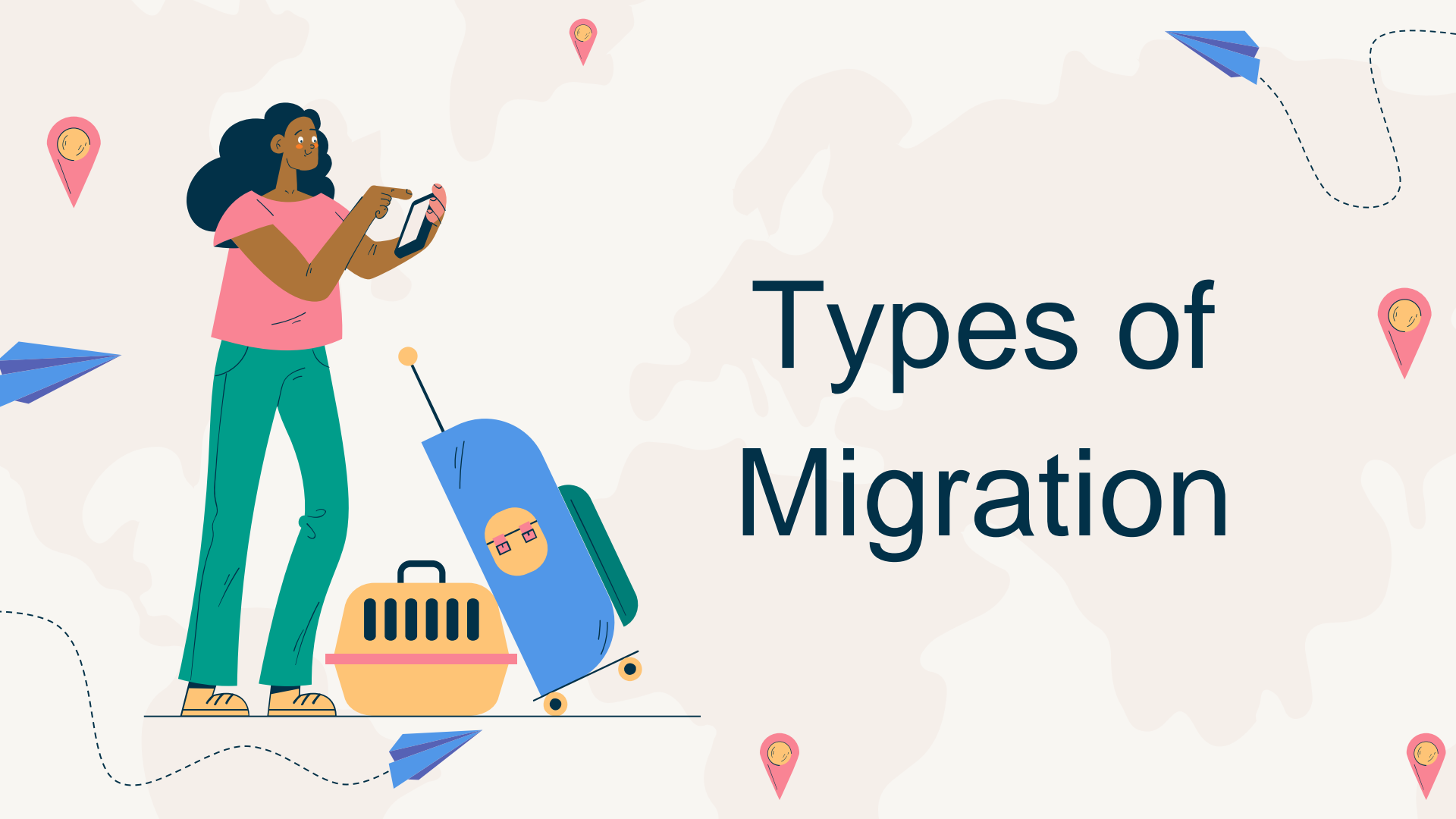




# Economic migrant

a person who has voluntarily left their country of origin to seek, by legal or illegal means, employment in another country.





# Types of Migration

# Labour migration

Labour migration is the movement of individuals from one country to another for work, or in response to recruitment drives. **High-skilled labour migration** is a type of migration most demanded by host countries looking to attract highly skilled workers.



# Forced migration

Forced migration may occur when people are forced to flee their home country due to conflict or political repression. Forced migration can also happen due to natural disasters, limited food production and water insecurity.





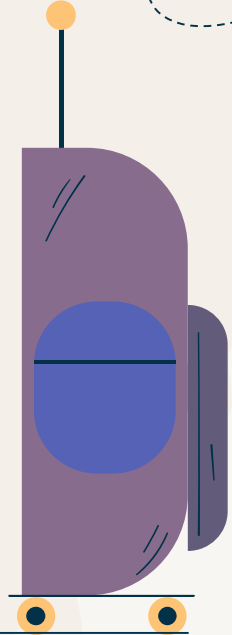
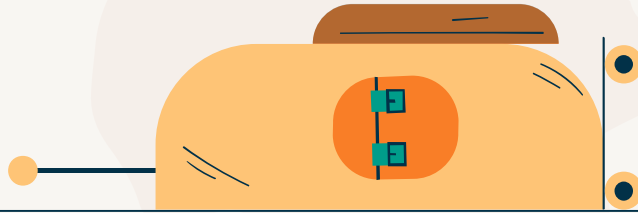
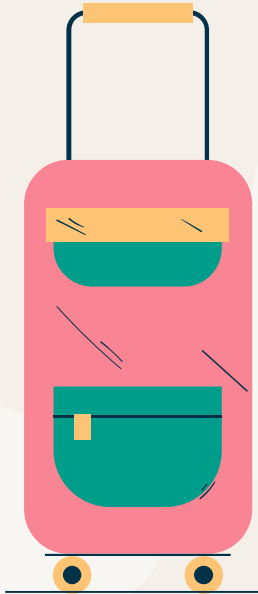
# Internal migration

Involves a person moving from one area to another within the same country. No international borders are crossed. This type of migration crosses over with 'Rural-Urban' migration, or 'Counter-Urbanization'.





# Why do people migrate?





International migration can have so-called 'push' and 'pull' factors:

**Push factors** are based upon the country of origin. These are factors which may cause the migrants to have the desire to move.

**Pull factors** are based upon the intended destination of the migrant (the host country). These are factors that attract people to a new place.

The background features a light beige world map. Several blue paper airplanes are shown in flight, with dashed lines indicating their paths. Pink location pins with yellow smiley faces are placed at various points on the map, including North America, Europe, and Asia.

## Push factors

- Wars, conflict, political instability, and economic crisis
- Ethnic and religious persecution
- Natural and man-made disasters.
- Poverty
- Unemployment, low wages and poor working conditions
- Shortages of food, water, or healthcare
- Limited opportunities

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## Pull factors

- Better quality of life and standard of living.
- Varied employment opportunities, higher wages
- Better healthcare and access to education services
- Political stability, more freedom
- Better life prospects
- For retirees; a range of services to cater to their needs, or environmental characteristics, such as the coast.



# Social effects of migration

## Culture and diversity

Migration can increase the cultural diversity of a host country, as an introduction of a new culture can bring a whole new market of products and services that were not available in the host country prior to the arrival of migrants.

## Assimilation

**Assimilation** is the integration of migrants into their host country. This occurs naturally, at different rates, and over a long period of time.

The background features a light beige world map. Scattered across the map are several pink location pins, each containing a yellow smiley face. Dashed black lines represent migration paths, with blue paper airplane icons at their ends. A large teal rectangle is centered on the map, containing the title text.

# Implications of global migration



When we consider the implications of global migration, we divide them into demographic, health and social, economic, political and environmental implications:

- **Demographic implications**
  - **Health and social implications**
  - **Economic implications**
  - **Political implications**
  - **Environmental implications**
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# What is the GCM?

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- The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration (GCM) is a governmental agreement prepared under the United Nations' sponsorship.
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## Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM)



Since the **Treaty of Amsterdam**, the EU has developed several instruments outlining cooperation with third countries in managing migration, borders, and asylum. This is known as the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM). This overarching framework of the European Union's external migration policy is based on partnerships with non-EU countries.



# **GAMM follows 4 priorities:**

1. Managing, organizing and assisting in the movement of legal migrants.
2. Prevent dangerous migration
3. Maximizing the development impact of migration and mobility
4. Promoting international protection and enhancing the external dimensions of asylum policies

# Thanks!

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