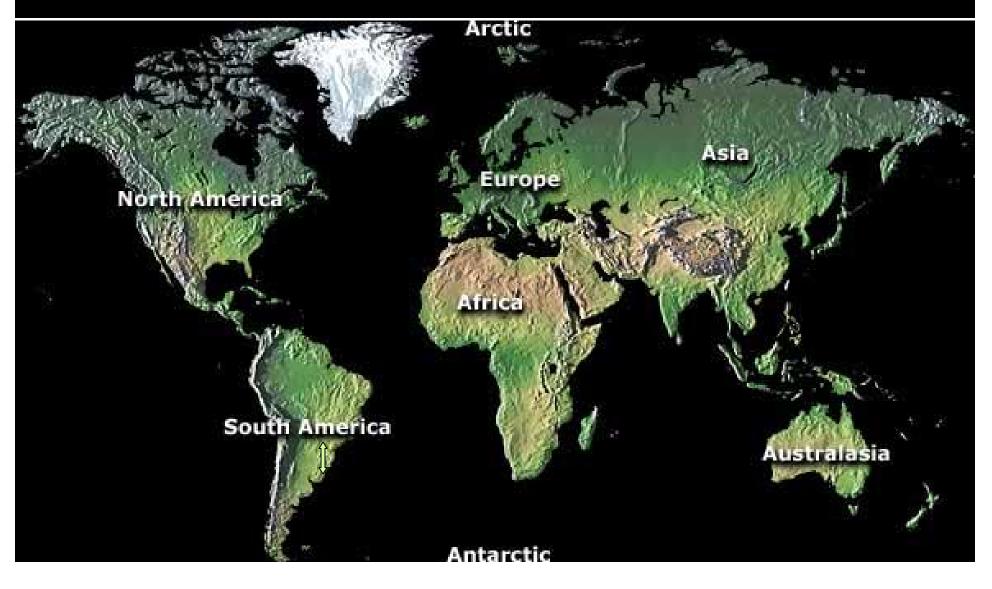
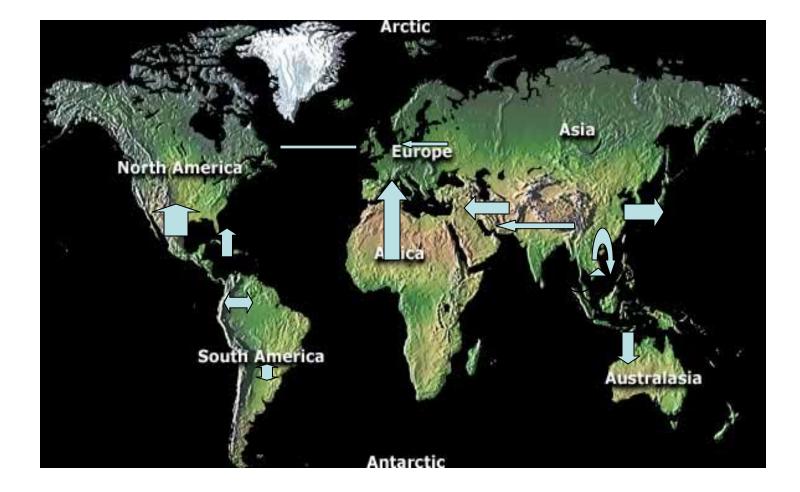
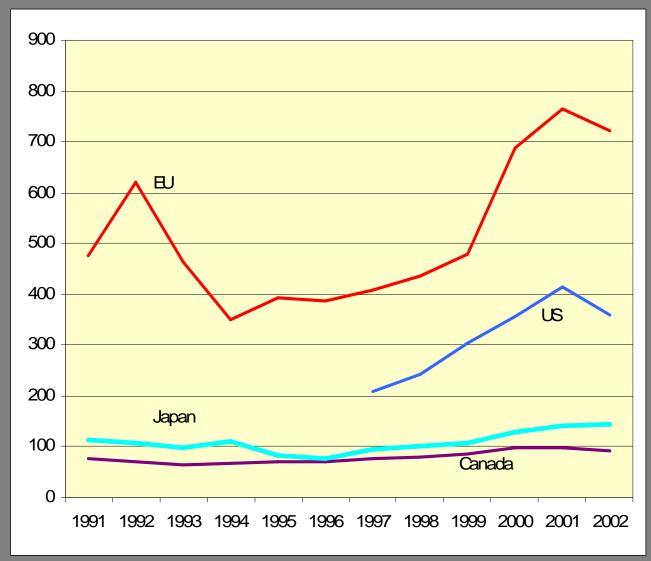
Temporary Worker Migration Survey of policy and practice



Growing temporary migration flows



Foreign worker inflows to major destinations

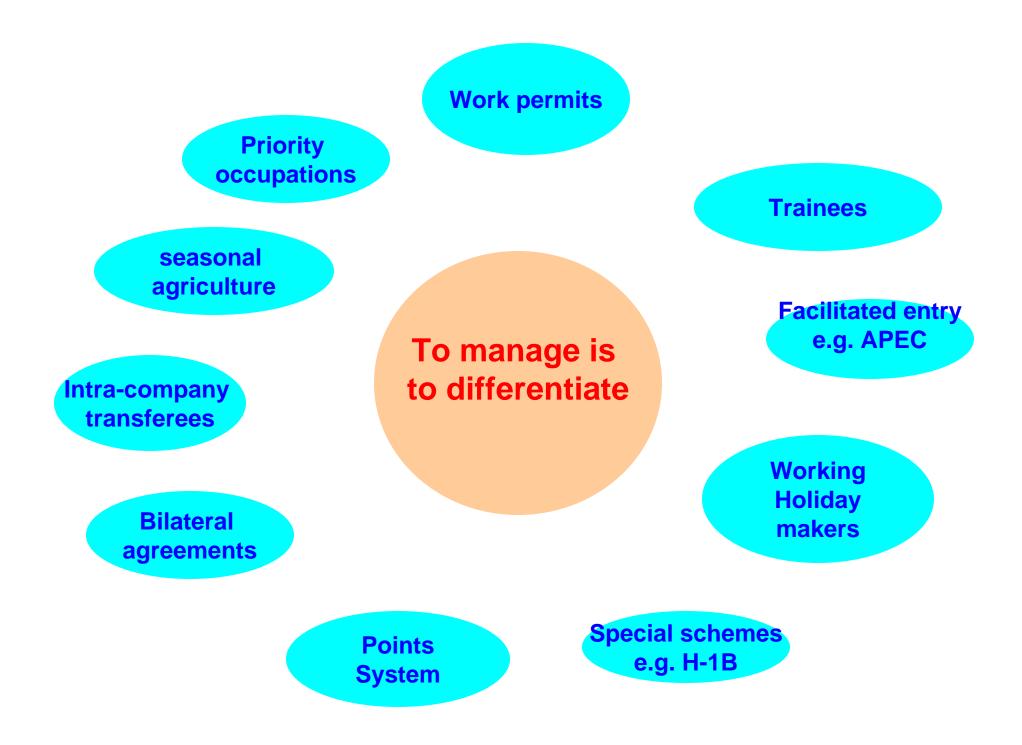


Temporary worker policies have multiple aims

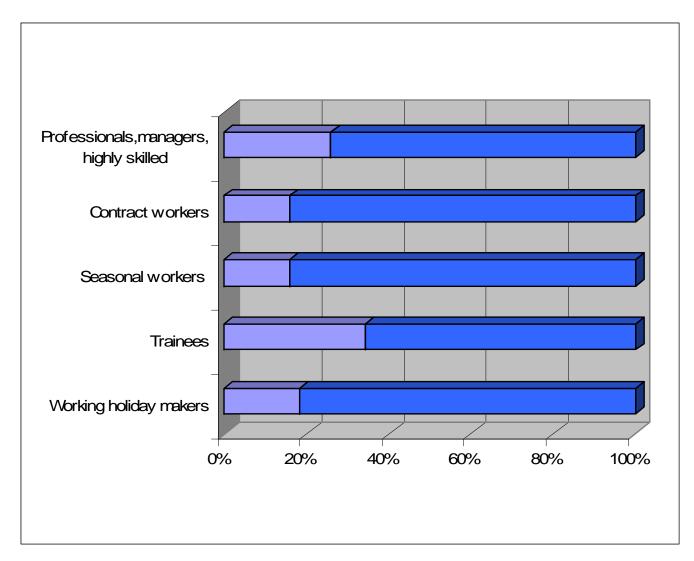
- Meet the need for workers
- Facilitate trade and investments
- Ease structural adjustments
- Minimize displacement of native workers
- Screen for potential "best" settlers
- Help less developed countries

Policy issues

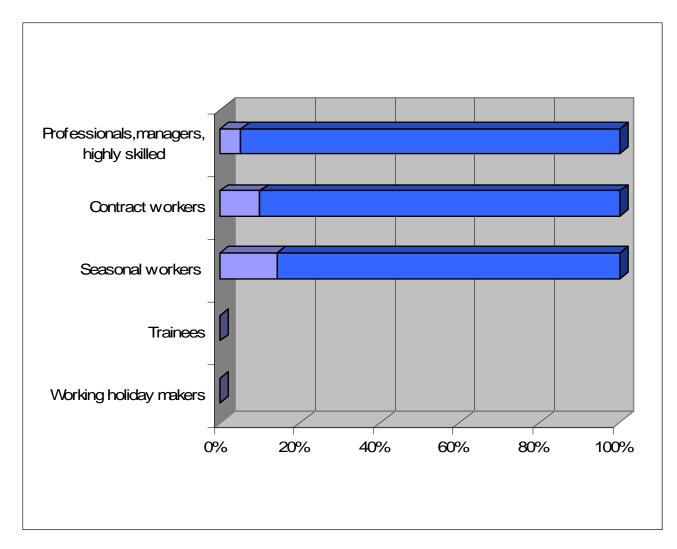
- How to manage the demand for labour?
- Who and how many to admit?
- What to do about the undocumented?
- How motivate return or avoid settlement?
- How to attract the skilled?



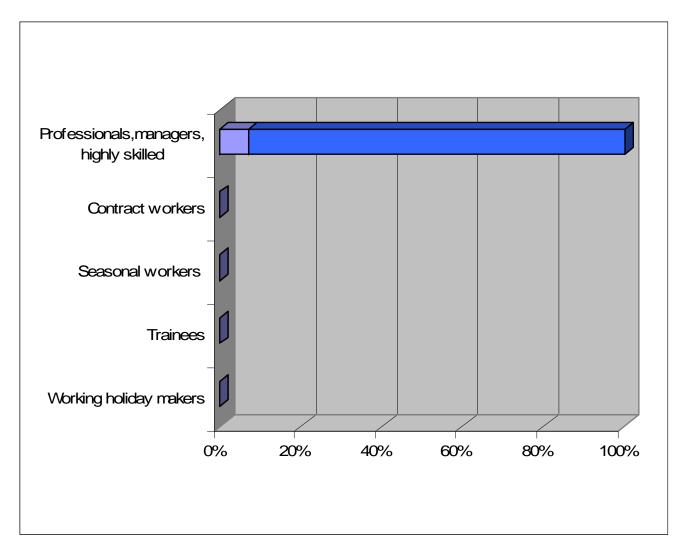
Temporary schemes in 31 high income countries



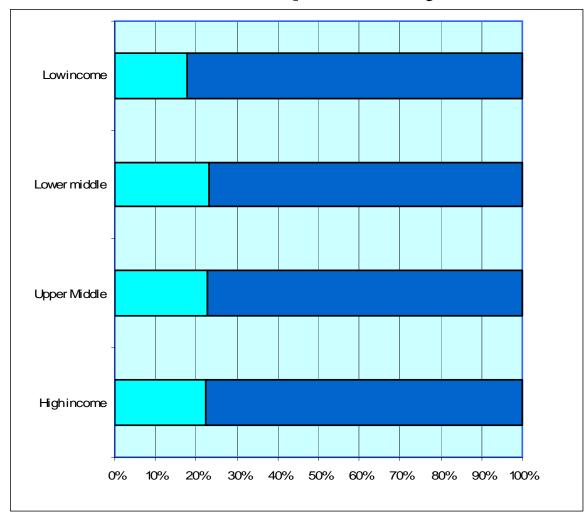
Few temporary schemes in 18 upper middle income countries



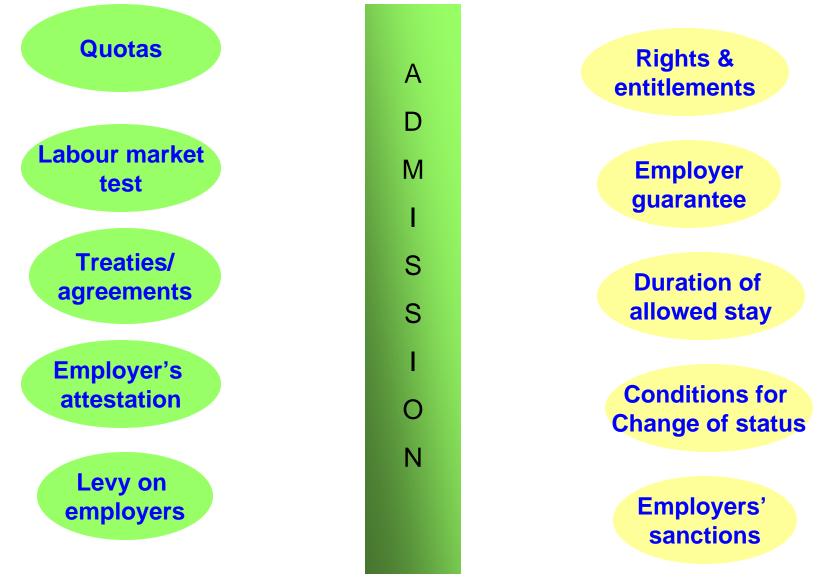
Scheme only for highly skilled in 26 lower middle income countries



Temporary schemes for export industries/other priority sectors



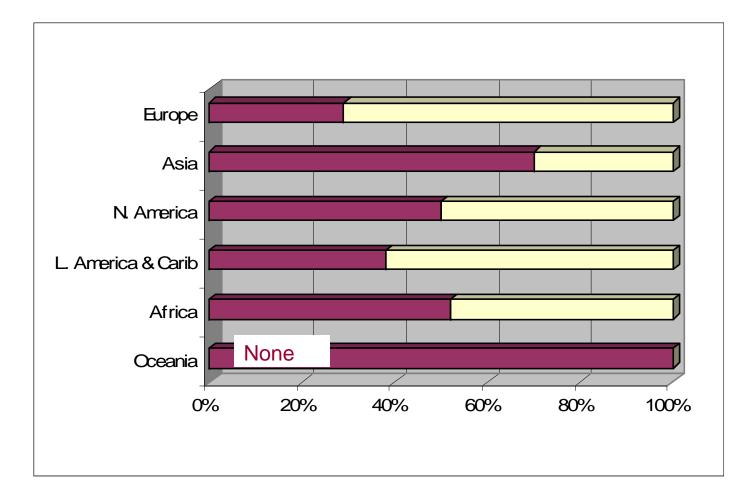
Employ many measures



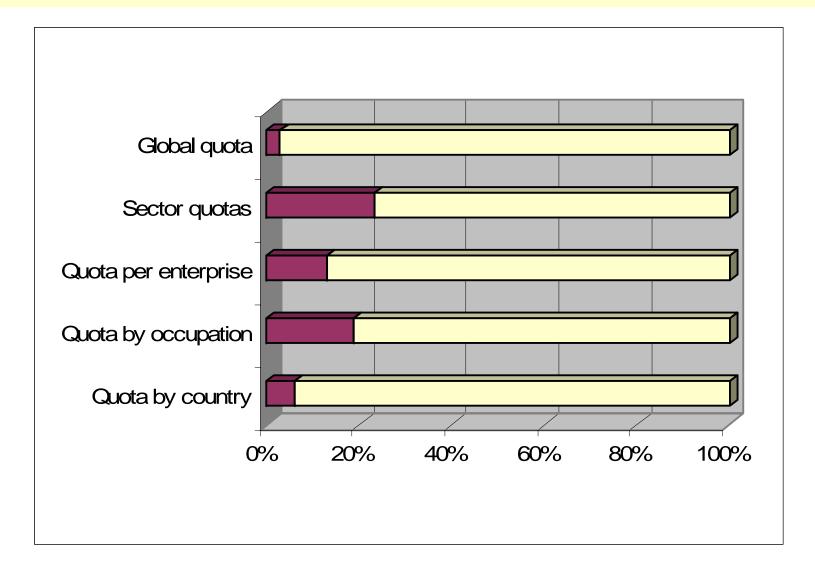
Bilateral agreements on labour migration

- 57 of 92 of all responding countries
- Africa : 9 of 19
- Asia : 10 of 24
- Europe : all
- L. America & Caribbean:11 of 13
- N. America : all

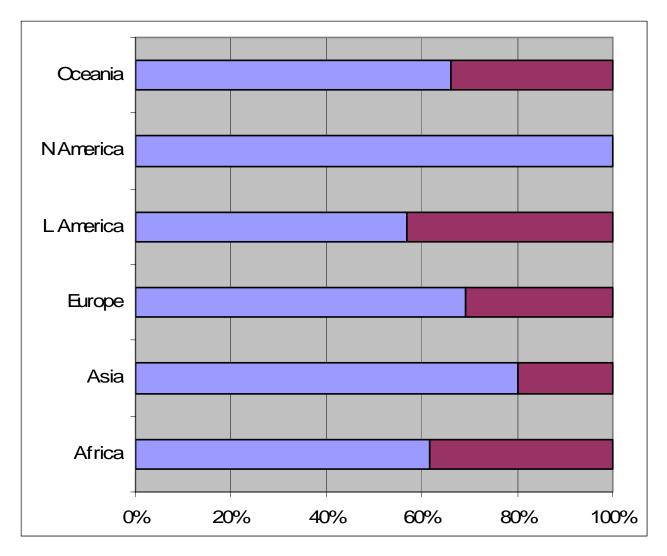
Different use of "quotas" by regions



Use of different quotas, all regions



Most countries restrict occupational mobility of temporary migrants



Elements of successful programmes

- Consult, consult, consult
- Be clear on who can get admitted
- Have some flexibility
- Supervise recruitment
- Protect fundamental rights
- Employ people optimally