

Strengthening Migration Governance and Management

This block aimed to grasp respondents' perceptions of the cooperation between the EU and their countries in the field of migration governance and management up to this day. As part of this assessment, it notably collected their point of view on the most effective way to fight migrant smuggling as a common challenge for both shores of the Mediterranean and on the added value of cooperating with EU in the future with regards to immigrants' integration.

Main findings:

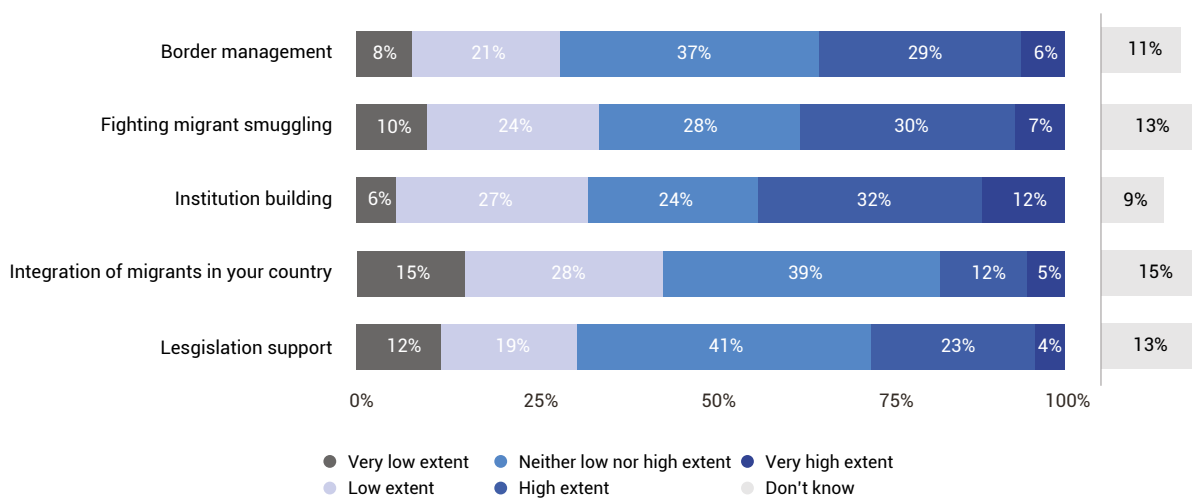
- Respondents showed very favorable opinions of their countries' cooperation with the EU in the field of institution building and fighting migrant smuggling, especially amongst Mashrek respondents.
- Overall, respondents considered that creating economic alternatives and creating legal and safe pathways are the best ways to fight migrants smuggling, although Maghreb countries respondents gave more importance to developing cooperation with non-governmental and community-level stakeholders beyond the law-enforcement realm than Mashrek respondents did.
- On the topic of migrants' integration, most respondents thought that the EU should provide help to their respective countries through targeted investments.

Question 12 invited respondents to give an assessment of the cooperation between their respective countries and the EU in different fields related to migration governance and management. Out of the five policy areas outlined in the question, institution building, fighting migrant smuggling, and border management had more positive assessment than negative.

Integration of migrants in the respondent's country was the area for which the largest share of unfavorable assessments was expressed, with unfavorable and very unfavorable opinions representing altogether 43% of opinions on this particular issue (see Graph 18).

GRAPH 18

Q.12 Based on your country's experience, how do you assess cooperation with the EU concerning

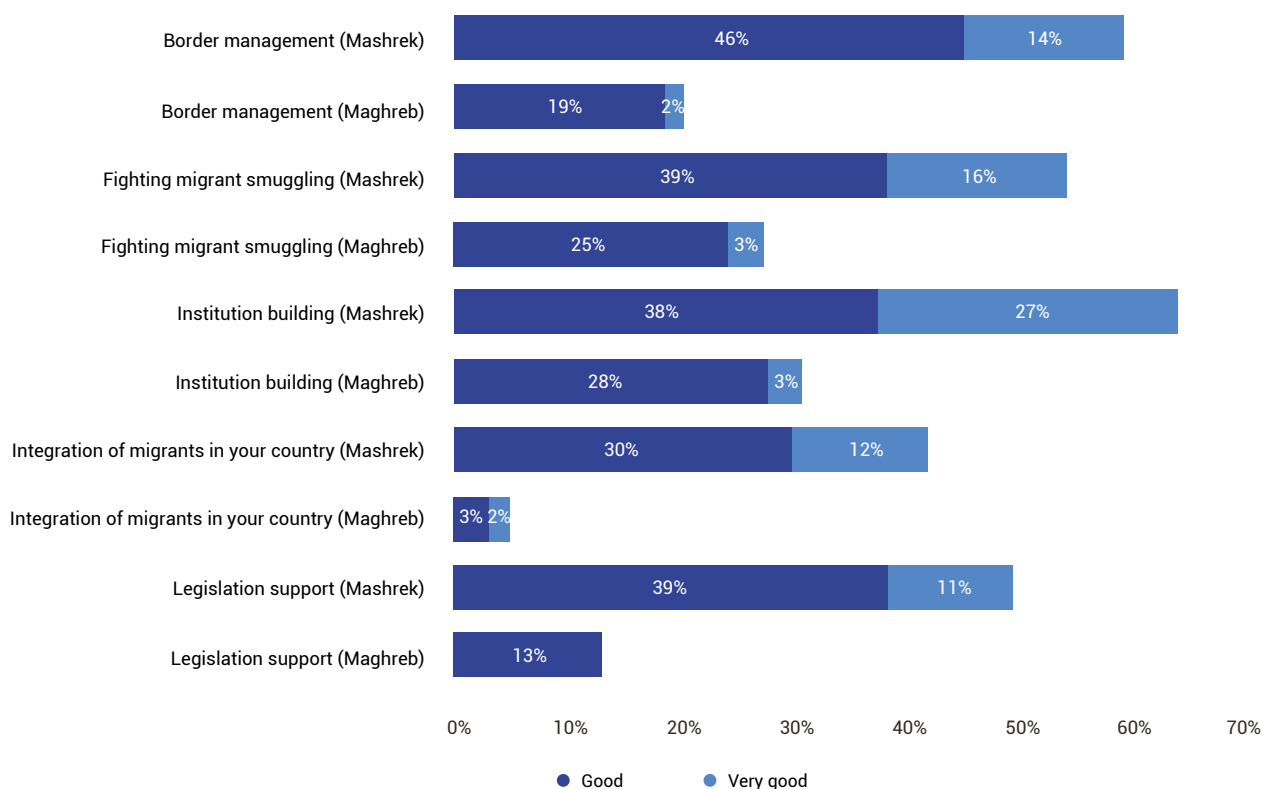


Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the results of the EMM5-EuroMeSCo Euromed Survey

It is worth noting the share of Mashrek respondents who expressed a very favorable opinion concerning cooperation in the field of institution building, which was nine times superior to that of Maghreb respondents. In a similar way, but to a lesser extent, the share of Mashrek respondents who expressed a very favorable opinion about cooperation in fighting migrant smuggling was more than five times superior to that of Maghreb respondents (see Graph 19).

GRAPH 19

Q.12 Based on your country's experience, how do you assess cooperation with the EU concerning:
(% of good and very good answers)



Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the results of the EMM5-EuroMeSCo Euromed Survey

The respondents were also asked to explain in what way they consider cooperation could be improved. In many instances they stressed the need to include civil society stakeholders in the cooperation frameworks:

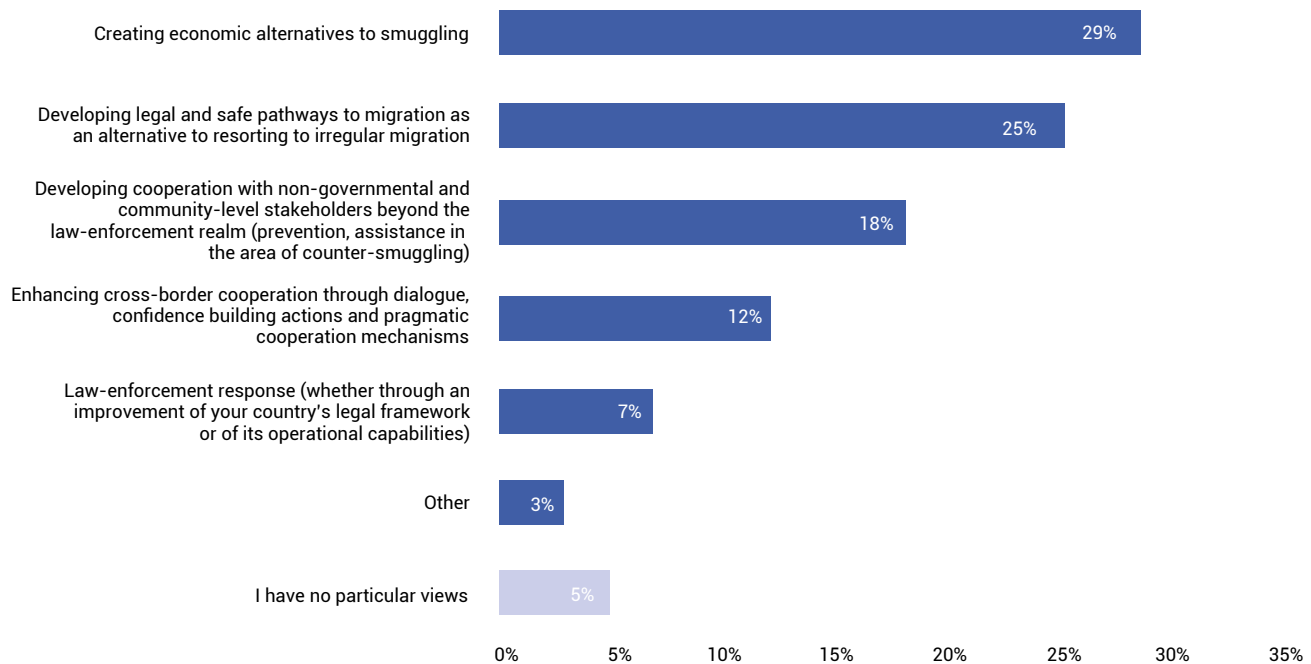
The current disputes between Morocco and Spain and between Morocco and Germany show the extreme fragility of the current cooperation and indicate the need to rebuild on new foundations marked by shared respect and complementarity of interests as well as the inclusion in the elaboration of development or migration management policies of all partners concerned, including civil society (academics/researchers, political parties, civil society and trade unions).

- Moroccan respondent -

Question 13 asked respondents to choose the most effective way, in their opinion, to fight migrant smuggling. Among the total of views expressed, 29% of respondents chose “creating economic alternatives to smuggling” as their preferred option. [Developing legal and safe pathways to migration as an alternative to resorting to irregular migration] was in second place (representing 25% of overall answers to this question).

GRAPH 20

Q.13 What is the most effective way to fight migrant smuggling?

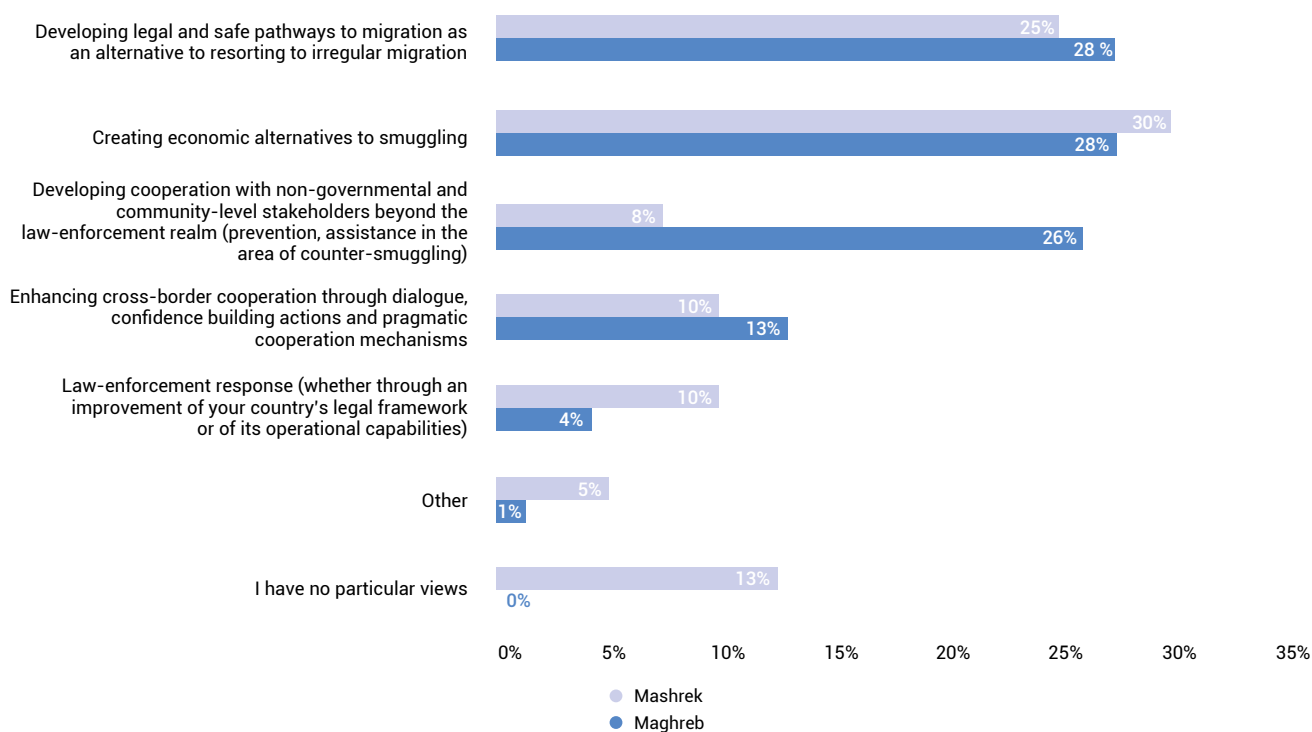


Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the results of the EMM5-EuroMeSCo Euromed Survey

It is worth noting that Mashrek respondents display a clear order of preference, with 30% of them designating creating economic alternative to smuggling as their preferred option and 25% opting for developing legal and safe pathways to migration. In contrast, Maghreb respondents opted for both options to the same extent (with a share of 28% for each). With regards to developing cooperation with non-governmental and community-level stakeholders beyond the law-enforcement realm, although it is ranked as the third priority overall, respondents from Maghreb countries chose it by a significantly larger share (26%) than Mashrek respondents (8%).

GRAPH 21

Q.13 What is the most effective way to fight migrant smuggling?



Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the results of the EMM5-EuroMeSCo Euromed Survey

In their comments, respondents explained why such options could prove effective in tackling migrant smuggling. In many instances, they stressed the community dimension of migrant smuggling and highlighted the essential need to provide pathways at community level, through dialogue and participation:

Smuggling is a community issue that rises in certain conditions of precarity. Accordingly, a community-based solution with civil society collaboration will create longer lasting results than authority-based measures.

-Tunisian respondent -

This would prevent migrants from turning to the services of traffickers, through the establishment of a legal and regulated procedure to rely on.

- Algerian respondent -

A number of respondents also highlighted the multidimensional nature of the issue and stressed the complementarity of the proposed solutions:

The problem is very complex, multidimensional and multifactorial. It requires several solutions at both national and international levels.

- Algerian respondent -

In my opinion, all the options you mentioned above are complementary to each other and are all needed.

- Jordanian respondent -

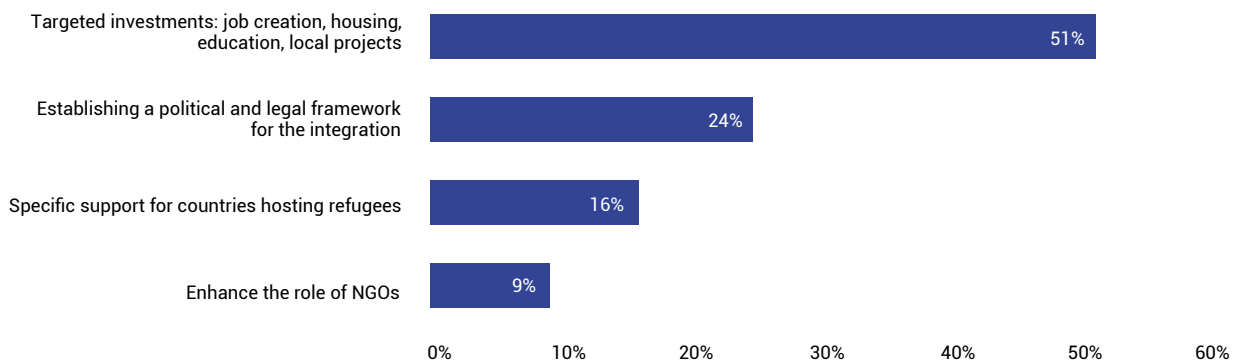
Creating economic alternatives to trafficking is certainly the best solution. But the demand is enormous and, in the end, all means, except coercion, are to be advocated.

- Tunisian respondent -

Finally, **Question 14** concluded the block by inviting respondents to share their thoughts on the ways the EU could help their respective countries with regards to the integration of (third country) immigrants. Over a half of their answers (51%) suggested that the EU should make use of targeted investments (such as job creation, housing, education and local projects) while 24% of answers hinted at the EU establishing a political and legal framework for the specific issue of integration in these countries.

GRAPH 22

Q.14 How could cooperation with the EU provide help on the integration of immigrants in your country? (categories developed from the open-ended answers)



Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the results of the EMM5-EuroMeSCo Euromed Survey

Through their written answers, respondents provided explanations as to how targeted investments could be effectively put in practice:

Through participative programmes, putting migrants at the heart of their design. It has to be multi-sectorial and should not be conceived in a unilateral and predominantly Eurocentric way.

- Tunisian respondent -

Support for institutions, support for the entrenchment of democracy, support for advanced regionalisation, support for training and vocational training, support for civil society, rethinking the approach, establishing an efficient and effective monitoring system, cooperation with small and medium-sized enterprises and small and medium-sized industries, establishing a more open and win-win cooperation with African countries.

- Moroccan respondent -