

# Methodology

## The Questionnaire

The questionnaire was divided into six thematic blocks including in total 22 questions on key aspects of migration partnerships as envisaged in the Joint Communication on a renewed partnership with the Southern neighbourhood and the New Pact on Migration and Asylum. The first block included 2 general questions on migration and cooperation priorities. Subsequent questions were divided into 5 blocks, (i) Protection of those in need and support to host countries, (ii) Building economic opportunities and addressing irregular migration, (iii) Strengthening migration governance and management, (iv) Fostering cooperation on returns and reintegration and (v) Developing pathways for legal migration to Europe.

The questionnaire combined open-ended questions and multiple-choice questions with predefined answers offering respondents the possibility to choose and rank among several options or the possibility to grade on a “very low” to “very high” scale. For those questions, an optional type-in space was provided to elaborate on the answer. This open part was considered of great importance for a survey of this kind as it contributes to improving the interpretation of its overall results and provides additional valuable material.

## Survey Sample

To conduct the survey, 2,000 experts, actors and policy-makers from the European Neighbourhood Instrument's South Partner Countries (ENI SPC) (Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria and Tunisia) were identified. All received an invitation to participate. Geographical distribution, institutional affiliation, field of knowledge and expertise and gender balance were factored in the selection of respondents.

Concerning the distribution by geographical origin, participants from Maghreb countries (Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia) accounted for 59% of all answers, participants from Mashrek countries (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Syria) 37% and respondents from Israel 4%.

GRAPH 1

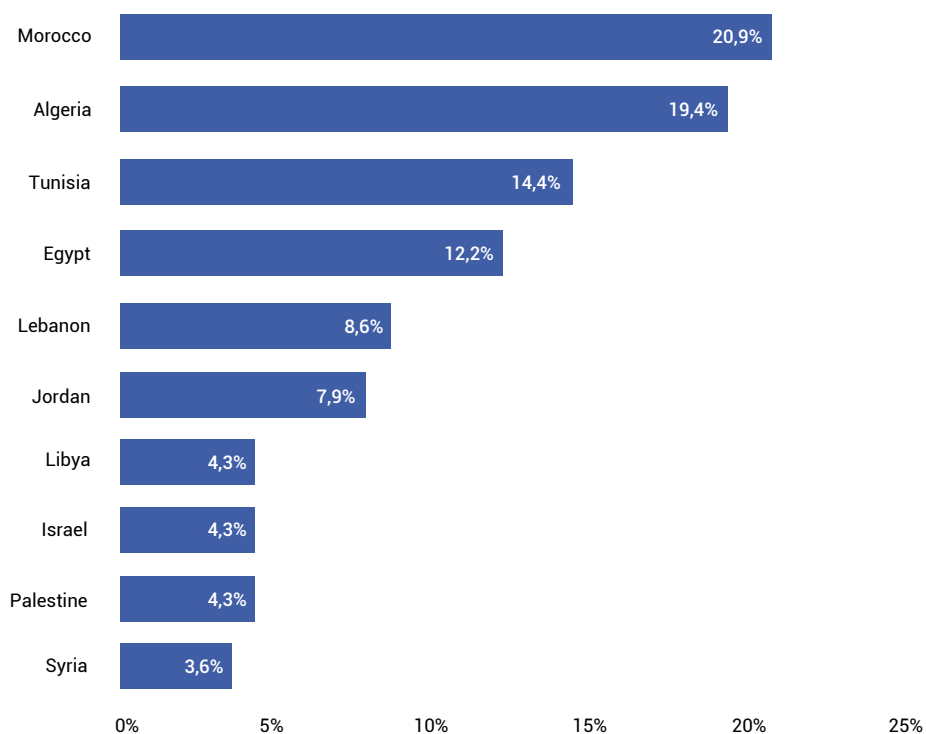
Breakdown of respondents by geographical origin



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

GRAPH 2

## Respondents by country



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

The country breakdown indicates that Morocco and Algeria gather a significant share of total answers received, with around 20% each.

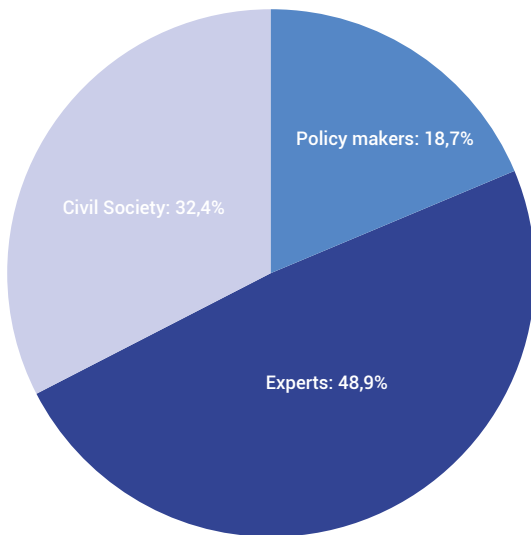
In preliminary questions, in addition to providing their country of origin, respondents were asked to indicate their gender and the type of institution to which they belonged<sup>1</sup>. As shown in graph 3, the majority of respondents are “experts”, an aggregated category that includes respondents from think tanks and academia. Altogether, this group accounts for 49% of the total number of responses. The other categories are “civil society” (encompassing companies and NGOs) which accounts for 32% of responses and “policy-makers” (embracing responses from international institutions and governments) with 19% of the total number of responses.

<sup>1</sup> Governmental, international organisation, think tank, academic, NGO, company (business sector).

In the Mashrek, policymakers represented one third of submitted answers against 11% in the Maghreb. Civil society representatives amounted to 40% of Maghreb respondents, against almost 25% in the Mashrek. The expert category represented a similar proportion of respondents in the two sub-regions (43% versus 48%). Graphs 3, 4 and 5 provide indications on participants by target group.

GRAPH 3

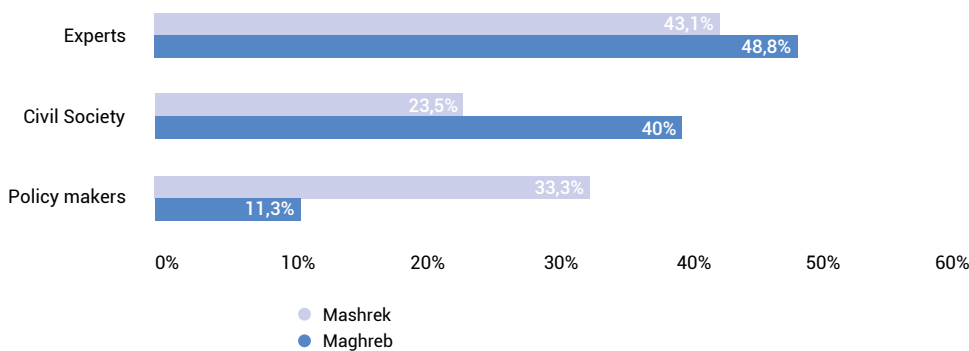
Breakdown of respondents by type of institution



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

GRAPH 4

Breakdown by kind of institution (Maghreb-Mashrek respondents)

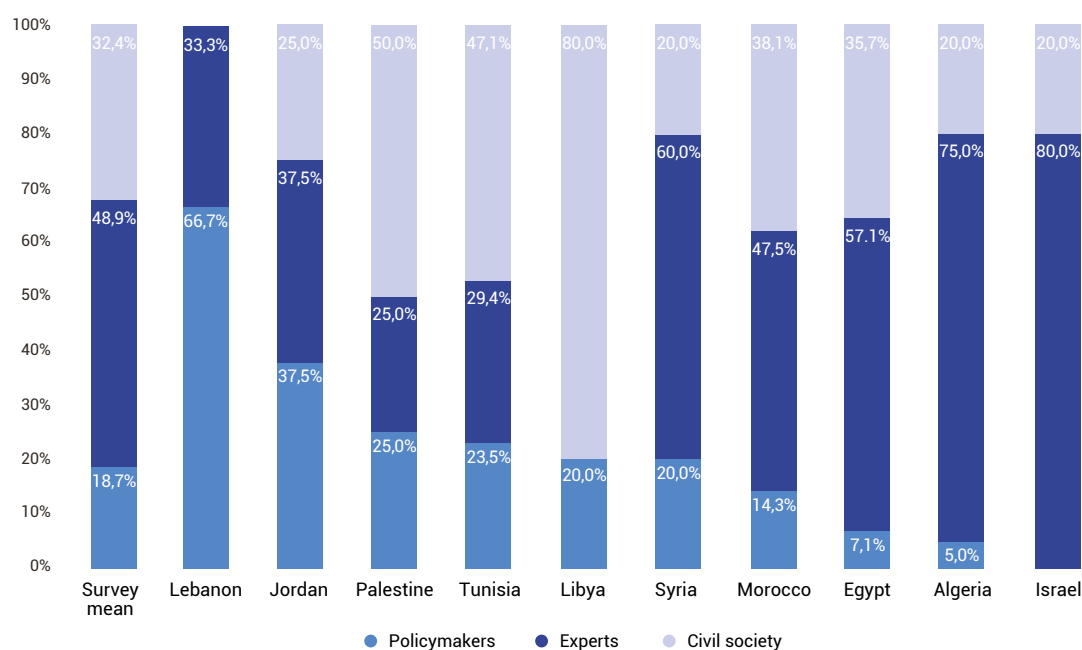


Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the results of the EMM5-EuroMeSCo Survey

The country-level analysis reveals similar divergences in the profiles of participants. Lebanon displays the highest percentage of respondents from the policy-making group, followed by Jordan. Israel and Algeria display the highest proportion of experts while Libya, Palestine and Tunisia have the highest percentages of civil society representatives. Graph 5 provides the target group breakdown for each country.

GRAPH 5

## Profile of respondents by country

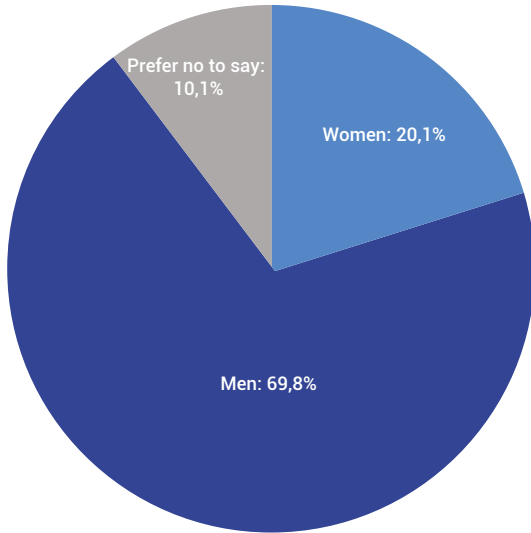


Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the results of the EMM5-EuroMeSCo Survey

Finally, to complete the description of the sample on which the survey is based, it is important to note that 20% of respondents were women. When analysing by countries, Libyan, Syrian and Jordanian women participants are clearly above the overall gender ratio.

GRAPH 6

Breakdown of respondents by gender



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

GRAPH 7

Profile of respondents by country

