Towards sustainable and mutually-beneficial migration partnerships in the South Mediterranean

Main challenges and cooperation with the EU

Protecting those in need and supporting host countries

Main challenges (% of high and very high answers)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>Maghreb</th>
<th>Mashrek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addressing the basic needs of migrants in vulnerable situations</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government compliance with legal obligations</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing emergency situations</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative management including refugee registration</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EU’s cooperation assessment (very high + high answers)

- Capacity building programmes: 45%
- Acting on root causes in origin countries: 12%

Building economic opportunities and addressing the root causes of irregular migration

Main drivers of irregular migration (combined Maghreb and Mashrek responses)

- Migrants transiting through the country: 33%
- Citizens from the country: 49%
- Lack of socio-economic perspectives: 67%
- Conflict or instability: 15%
- Joining family/relatives living abroad: 10%
- Impact of climate change: 1%

Cooperation priorities (combined responses)

- Enhance better governance
- International cooperation to development

Fostering cooperation on return and reintegration

Main challenges (combined responses)

- Inexistent policy standards on return and reintegration: 54%
- Lack of cooperation with neighbouring countries: 27%
- Weak infrastructures to deal with returnees: 19%

Cooperation priorities (combined responses)

- Providing post-return reintegration assistance to countries of return
- Involving civil societies in reintegration processes

EU’s cooperation assessment (very high + high answers)

- 14%
- 39%