

# 04

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## ACTORS

Question 2.1 asked about the involvement of social actors in the EMP. According to the results of the Survey, cultural institutions and foundations and NGOs are the actors most deeply involved in the EMP (45% of respondents consider that they have a high or very high involvement, 7-10 on a 0-10 scale), followed by research centres and think tanks (40%) and State Governments (37%).

In contrast, the social actors with the lowest degree of involvement according to the Survey are by far the trade unions (47% consider that they have a low or very low level of involvement, 0-3 on the scale) followed by media and economic and social committees (31-32%).

### Question 2.1.

How do you assess the level of involvement in the Euro-Med Partnership achieved by the following actors?

	Assessments												Total*	Aver.	Dkn	Total**
	Very low						Very high									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
Business organisations	2	12	19	27	36	49	59	47	20	5	3	<b>279</b>	<b>5.15</b>	52	331	
	1%	4%	7%	10%	13%	18%	21%	17%	7%	2%	1%	<b>100%</b>		16%		
Trade unions	6	35	38	49	49	36	25	21	6	1	2	<b>268</b>	<b>3.76</b>	63	331	
	2%	13%	14%	18%	18%	13%	9%	8%	2%	0%	1%	<b>100%</b>		19%		
Social and economic committees	2	18	26	41	35	50	49	39	16	2	0	<b>278</b>	<b>4.66</b>	51	329	
	1%	6%	9%	15%	13%	18%	18%	14%	6%	1%	0%	<b>100%</b>		16%		
NGOs	0	10	12	21	37	49	49	67	50	20	3	<b>318</b>	<b>5.86</b>	15	333	
	0%	3%	4%	7%	12%	15%	15%	21%	16%	6%	1%	<b>100%</b>		5%		
Cultural institutions and foundations	1	9	11	20	29	56	51	68	47	24	4	<b>320</b>	<b>5.94</b>	16	336	
	0%	3%	3%	6%	9%	18%	16%	21%	15%	8%	1%	<b>100%</b>		5%		
Youth organisations	1	18	25	36	36	47	53	39	30	11	4	<b>300</b>	<b>5.08</b>	35	335	
	0%	6%	8%	12%	12%	16%	18%	13%	10%	4%	1%	<b>100%</b>		10%		
Women's associations	2	14	20	30	48	41	59	48	28	9	3	<b>302</b>	<b>5.19</b>	31	333	
	1%	5%	7%	10%	16%	14%	20%	16%	9%	3%	1%	<b>100%</b>		9%		
Cities and local governments	1	16	19	25	43	60	61	39	23	7	3	<b>297</b>	<b>5.11</b>	35	332	
	0%	5%	6%	8%	14%	20%	21%	13%	8%	2%	1%	<b>100%</b>		11%		
Regional governments	3	16	23	27	38	45	54	39	19	10	3	<b>277</b>	<b>5.01</b>	52	329	
	1%	6%	8%	10%	14%	16%	19%	14%	7%	4%	1%	<b>100%</b>		16%		
Country (or State) governments	2	9	13	29	23	55	60	55	35	16	8	<b>305</b>	<b>5.7</b>	26	331	
	1%	3%	4%	10%	8%	18%	20%	18%	11%	5%	3%	<b>100%</b>		8%		
Universities	2	7	15	26	44	59	53	53	36	15	7	<b>317</b>	<b>5.58</b>	19	336	
	1%	2%	5%	8%	14%	19%	17%	17%	11%	5%	2%	<b>100%</b>		6%		

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Assessments														Total*	Aver.	Dkn	Total**
Very low						Very high											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10						
Media	5	20	35	41	48	51	45	39	18	10	4	<b>316</b>	<b>4.67</b>	17	333		
	2%	6%	11%	13%	15%	16%	14%	12%	6%	3%	1%	<b>100%</b>		5%			
Research centres and think tanks	2	12	15	28	27	44	53	57	43	19	4	<b>304</b>	<b>5.68</b>	26	330		
	15	4%	5%	9%	9%	14%	17%	19%	14%	6%	1%	<b>100%</b>		8%			

(\*) Total number of answers expressing a particular assessment or opinion (i.e., excluding "Don't know" answers)

(\*\*) Total number of respondents including "Don't know" answers

### Reasons for the Lack of Deeper Involvement

When asked about the main reasons preventing a deeper involvement by the actors they belong to, the reasons most often quoted by respondents are the obstacles to the free circulation of persons, the administrative inefficiency and the lack of proper dissemination of information and communication of the cooperation structures. Other reasons:

*"La falta de recursos y una auténtica voluntad política de la Comisión Europea."*  
Spanish respondent

*"Les restrictions en matière de circulation des personnes."*  
Algerian respondent

*"Dans les domaines de la recherche et des médias, il faudrait contourner les structures gouvernementales de tutelle pour mettre en place des partenariats avec les acteurs de terrain (universités, médias...)"*  
Tunisian respondent

*"La complexité du système et la lourdeur administrative."*  
Moroccan respondent

*"Les États du Sud empêchent les acteurs de la société de s'impliquer d'avantage dans le partenariat."*  
Tunisian respondent

*"La nature intergouvernementale de la FAL."*  
Lebanese respondent

*"Difficult to find a common policy approach among the trade unions in the South, misinterpretation of the social dialogue by the political actors, confusion about what is civil society, separating the economic and the social actor."*  
German respondent

*"Financial: becoming involved requires a budget for that. All EU-related calls for funding are extremely frustrating and complicated and given that the competition is high, it is very likely for an NGO to win."*  
Finish respondent

*"High centralized government does not help direct and concrete cooperation between cities."*  
Belgian respondent

*“I belong to media. The main problem is fragmentation of interest groups across the region, lack of resources to be involved and probably an ignorance of what is being done. Although there is a lot of activity it is not promoted particularly effectively.”*

UK respondent

*“I work at the University of Warsaw. There is no information about possible involvement. No actions either.”*

Polish respondent

*“Lack of sufficient funds.”*

Turkish respondent

## 4.1. Institutional Actors

Regarding the level of activity of the different institutional actors (second part of Question 2.1), the most outstanding results are the high or very high level of activity attributed to the Anna Lindh Foundation by 42% of respondents (against 20% who consider that its activity is low or very low), FEMISE (36% against 17%), the EuroMed Non-Governmental Platform (34% against 18%) and EuroMeSCO (31% against 18%). In contrast, respondents tend to attribute a low or very low level of activity to the Euro-Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly (29% against 21%) and to Economic and Social Councils (25% to 19%).

### 4.1.1. Anna Lindh Foundation

As for the assessment of the work of the different Euro-Mediterranean institutions, the Anna Lindh Foundation receives a relatively positive assessment of its work (39% consider it positive or very positive, 7-10 on the scale, against only 18% disappointing or very disappointing, 0-3 on the scale).

*On the Anna Lindh Foundation: “After initial disaster, last year it began a new life under a new direction which is fighting hard for cultural understanding despite political difficulties.”*

Italian respondent

*On the Anna Lindh Foundation: “It is necessary to strengthen national networks, which suffer from lack of support on the part of national governments and their partial financing has not been solved.”*

Czech respondent

*“Positivo pero lejos de las expectativas creadas en su momento.”*

Spanish respondent

*A propos de la Fondation Anna Lindh: “Des actions qui peuvent manquer de pertinence. Un travail en réseau pousse mais qui prend trop de leur charge de travail au détriment des actions de terrain et des projets. Une logique par projet à repenser pour plus de développement et de cohérence.”*

French respondent

*A propos de la fondation Anna Lindh: “Depuis sa création la fondation n’a pas cessé de fournir le plus grand effort possible pour développer le dialogue entre les cultures du bassin et à la constitution d’un pont culturel entre les pays de la région.”*

Tunisian respondent

**Question 2.3.**

What is your assessment of the work achieved by the Anna Lindh Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures in 2005-2009?

	Assessments												Total*	Aver.	Dkn	Total**
	Very negative						Very positive									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
Anna Lindh Foundation for the Dialogue between	4	12	14	23	25	37	60	54	31	21	7	<b>288</b>	<b>5.691</b>	51	339	
	1%	4%	5%	8%	9%	13%	21%	19%	11%	7%	2%	<b>100%</b>		15%		

(\*) Total number of answers expressing a particular assessment or opinion (i.e., excluding "Don't know" answers)

(\*\*) Total number of respondents including "Don't know" answers

**4.1.2. EMUNI**

In the case of the Euro-Mediterranean University, since its work cannot yet be reasonably assessed (it began operations only one year ago), we asked respondents about what their priorities should be. Interestingly, the three most often mentioned priorities ("to support cooperation among Euro-Mediterranean universities and stimulate mobility of students and professors", "to promote research on the Mediterranean societies and issues" and "to support universities from MPCs to improve the quality of their programmes") do not correspond to the activities it has undertaken in its first stage, mainly focused on organizing seminars and conferences and hosting courses and activities organized by affiliated Euro-Mediterranean universities.<sup>14</sup>

**Other proposals regarding the Euro-Mediterranean University**

*Améliorer le programme d'enseignement qui permettrait une diffusion plus efficace de la connaissance l'AUTRE et de dissiper les stéréotypes;*

*Favoriser des liens directs, visibles et durables avec les universités du sud;*

*Constituer une base de données sur les universités euro-méditerranéennes, avec une évaluation qualitative si possible;*

*Créer un réseau d'experts indépendants pour participer aux études et recherches concernant les domaines concernant l'espace euro-méditerranéen;*

*Faciliter la mobilité des étudiants de la région en leur aidant, après avoir été retenus pour des masters, à l'obtention des visas qui reste le plus grand handicap et soucis des jeunes étudiants de la région;*

*Il conviendrait d'abord d'assurer à cette université les moyens et l'autonomie nécessaires à une intervention efficace et utile;*

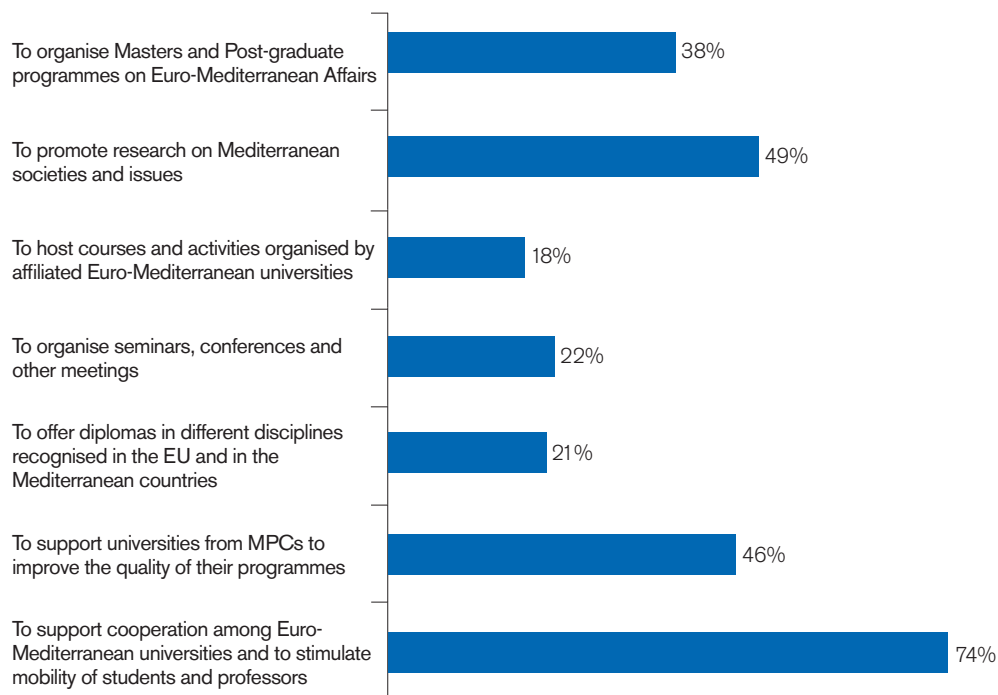
*The first priority of the EMUNI should be to help create a Euro-Mediterranean higher education and research community in different disciplines. This should help in bringing out the common Mediterranean heritage and in drawing cultures on both sides of the Mediterranean closer together;*

*Undertake joint research on relevant matters.*

14. See Report on the Status and Progress of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, p. 11.

**Question 2.4.**

In your opinion, what should be the priorities of the EMUNI (Euro-Mediterranean University)? please choose two of them:

**Q.2.4: Priorities of EMUNI****4.2. Women as Actors and Beneficiaries of the EMP**

According to the respondents, the actions undertaken by the EMP and the ENP to promote the participation of women in economic, social and political life are not satisfactory: 27% consider it disappointing or very disappointing (0-3) against only 19% positive or very positive (7-10). Interestingly, the view of female respondents is marginally more positive (23% disappointing against 21% positive). In Algeria this view is clearly more negative than the average and in Turkey it is clearly more positive (27% see it as positive against only 9% as disappointing).

**Question 2.5.**

How do you assess the actions undertaken by the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and the European Neighbourhood Policy to promote the participation of women in social, economic and political life?

	Very disappointing											Total	Aver.	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Total answers														
Promotion of women's involvement	6	12	26	43	43	65	70	42	14	8	1	330	4.84	
	2%	4%	8%	13%	13%	20%	21%	13%	4%	2%	0%	100%		

	Very disappointing										Very positive	Total	Aver.	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Female respondents														
Promotion of women's involvement	1	2	6	11	11	19	19	11	4	3	0	87	5.01	
	1%	2%	7%	13%	13%	22%	22%	13%	5%	3%	0%	100%		

The level of women's involvement in the EMP is assessed even less positively. 32% assess it as low or very low and only 18% as high or very high. Again, women assess their own involvement slightly more positively, Algerian (and this time also Mashreq) respondents more negatively and Turkish respondents most positively (27%-27%).

### Question 2.5.

How do you assess the level of involvement of women in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership?

	Very low										Very high	Total	Aver.
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Women's involvement in EMP	3	16	32	54	55	53	56	38	17	6	1	331	4.62
	1%	5%	10%	16%	17%	16%	17%	11%	5%	2%	0%	100%	

In Question 2.1, in contrast, the involvement of women's associations is considered high or very high (7-10) by 29% of respondents, and even 36% of female respondents, against 23% low or very low (0-3).

And in Question 1.4, 55% of respondents consider that there has been progress in the participation of women in decision-making (against 46% who see no progress or even regression), and 45% think the same for the labour participation of women in partner countries (against 55% who see no progress or even regression); in both cases the differences are too low to be significant, and the category of think tank, university and media experts make a clearly more negative assessment of progress (42% and 31% respectively). Maghreb respondents assess this progress in this respect even more positively (61% against 39%), in contrast to Mashreq respondents (50%-50%).

The negative perception of respondents about the actions of the EMP in promoting women's participation in economic, social and political life and their involvement in the EMP may explain why the only multilateral programme specifically addressed to cope with gender issues (Role of Women in Economic Life, 2006-2008, € million) is assessed in a very positive way, with a 59% of respondents stating that there has been progress in this regard (Question 1.5).

As for the assessment of progress achieved in this field by different MPCs, Question 1.7 shows that Morocco, Tunisia and Israel are the MPCs where actors and experts see most progress concerning the participation of women in decision-making.

### A Selection of Proposals to Improve Women's Participation in the EMP

*“L'UE doit choisir ses partenaires pour les programmes ou du moins l'imposer dans les conventions passées avec les Etats. Lancer une étude sérieuse sur les compétences Gender dans les pays membres, à établir par des Expertes du Sud et non comme il est accoutumé, les faire établir par des expertes du Nord qui se perdent dans les dédales des black out.”*

Portuguese respondent

*“Renforcer et encourager la participation des femmes aux centres de décisions dans le Sud de la méditerranée»; «Encourager et faciliter l'accès des femmes chercheuses et des femmes qui ont un niveau d'enseignement supérieur à l'emploi.”*

Moroccan respondent

*“Design more projects that enhance the role of women in political, economic, and cultural life. Increase the participation of women in all programmes and proposals through making this participation an obligatory one. Lead Applicants proposing for any call should have at least one partner woman within their consortium, or partners should include women within their teams.”*

Syrian respondent

*“The level of women's participation reflects the structure of society. In my opinion, they take part in many projects and they are involved in organizing meetings, implementing international networks, giving information on EU opportunities of cooperation and co-financing. At the same time there is not enough visibility of their work because they often refer to a “boss”, who is a man. My proposal is to ask that a certain percentage of people involved in projects are women and give more emphasis to those activities where their level of participation is high.”*

Italian respondent

*“Ces programmes n'ont pas pris en considération les spécificités culturelles des sociétés de la rive sud. Ce qui a provoqué la méfiance des gouvernements de ces pays.”*

Algerian respondent

*“De momento convendría conseguir que asistieran muchas más mujeres del sur (y no siempre las mismas) a los seminarios, encuentros, debates, etc. que organiza el IEMed y otras instancias. Será muy útil contar con la participación de mujeres procedentes de la emigración.”*

Spanish respondent

*“There is a slight improvement made on the ground. But I have to admit there is a still a long way to go concerning real women's involvement, especially in the South.”*

Egyptian respondent