



POPULATION OF MEDITERRANEAN BOTH SIDES, HEALTH AND SOCIAL ISSUES

Venue: El Mouradi Club Kantaoui – Sousse - Tunisia January 26-28, 2015

1. Context of the meeting

The relevant meeting issues to be covered are inherent in migration movements in the Mediterranean concerning the policies of states, but also individual and collective (regional family, friends, etc.) and strategies and community action. Flows between home and host countries are determined by constraints in the country of emigration and by the policies of the destination country. In this vein, the Maghreb countries represent a space emigration, transit and immigration. The mobility management in this space poses problems related to the rights of alien, especially when they are refugees.

The flaws in the political monitoring of migration is manifested by a weak legal framework that reflects the ambiguity of migration policy and decision makers, leaving some outstanding issues. While it is easy to see the similarities, the Maghreb countries have also each of own history. Geography, historical heritage and the economic, political and social situation in each country are key parameters of the nature of the flows and their pace.

Migration from the Maghreb to Europe has long been regarded as an economic factor regulating the labor market. This immigration temporarily, at first, has become sustainable and authorities of the host country are then found facing multiple problems relating to managing issue of housing, family reunification, integration, racism, health, social policy etc.... The relationship between institutions encourages individuals to develop a reflection on the consequences of their actions in the short and medium term. A presentation of national experiences on migration governance and observation of the role of civil society are needed. This approach calls for scientific interest, since the migration poses problems that are far from being resolved. On the other hand, we have the ambition to make an assessment on the long-term national experiences of migration governance in countries bordering the western Mediterranean, while placing the issue of human rights, especially of health and social issues at the heart of the debate.

2. Aims and scope

This exercise provides information to clarify the migration policies of the Maghreb countries and their relationships with foreign partners (mainly European). The aim is to give more visibility to existing links being woven within the civil society. This approach is presented as an opening of the local reflection on foreign experiences in order to make comparisons and to provide necessary for optimal governance and respectful of the fundamental rights of persons with both theoretical and practical resources.

The study of migration from the Maghreb spanning the post-colonial period remains poorly covered in academic research. Indeed, surveys are often subject to many restrictions and administrative records relating to the subject are almost inaccessible to researchers in the Maghreb countries. In addition, studies sponsored by organizations, both governmental and intergovernmental, remain too isolated and often dependent on the dominant patterns of interpretation. Our interdisciplinary symposium, open to key players in the field, will provide an opportunity to launch a process to further reflection onto the subject and to strengthen the ties between government, academic structures, and associations.

3. Contents

Presenting an overview of research on migration to the Maghreb and the situation of Maghreb immigrants abroad appears essential in both temporal and spatial dimension. An analysis of surveys conducted by experts is also a main goal of this scientific event. It goes without saying that the identification of archives and Prospects recovery of the memory of migrants are part of the preferred paths. This calls for reflection on both the search and use "materials knowledge" as paradigms.

The analysis of public policies against migrants from the Maghreb resident in the host country for a relatively long period is essential at a time when the Maghreb states identify their own benchmarks, to reorient their policies vis-à-vis their nationals and foreigners resident in their territories. The assessment will focus on the economic, social, health, political and legal aspects of the issue. In recent years, new data provide a direct correlation with the health variables and migration. Some have a greater impact in the South, others mainly in the North and some include two spaces.

We note especially:

- The problems resulting from the emergence of transit migration or migration of labor migrants from sub-Saharan Africa to North Africa.
- The problem that has emerged following the increase in the population of elderly people among migrants. This new situation brings up legitimate questions essentially social, psychological and health in general.

It is also important to devise an inventory of associations operating with migrants to help them take a greater role in the management of individual mobility. It is necessary to draw lessons from the past, take into account the dynamics of civil society in the period following the political changes of 2011 and to project into the future with the aim of promoting human rights and democracy.

Proposals may consider one of the themes outlined above or attempt to answer, in an interdisciplinary approach the overlaps between the movement of people as individual, family policy, public policy and action of civil society. The participants in this interdisciplinary scientific meeting include academics, representatives of civil society, including migrant associations, and sub-Saharan students installed in the Maghreb.

4 . The organizers

The symposium will be organized by the CERP under the EUNAM project, and this in collaboration with the Research Laboratory History Societies and Economies Mediterranean, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of Tunis, the National Institute of Demographic Studies in France and the EUNAM partners.