

# 2021 Report December



Mining delegations in Gafsa:  
economic and social vulnerability  
impede the right to a decent life!

Rihab Mabrouki

The September Issue available in **English** inside

**1119**  
Collective  
protests

**18**  
cases of  
suicide and  
attempted  
suicide

**1541**  
Migrants

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## Report on protest movements for the month of December 2021



Another year passes and Tunisians still have no clear answers to their basic demands made 11 years ago, the most important of which were the fight against poverty, the creation of jobs, the achievement of equitable development, social justice, and the curbing of precarity and corruption.

This year bore all the indicators of a global crisis and opened the door to another year of crisis unless caught up by establishing clear reform programs in various fields, cutting with the ambiguity and mismanagement of the political, economic, and social crisis, and responding to the demands of Tunisians.

1119 protest movements were recorded during the month of December, end of the year 2021, which confirms that this year has been exceptional by the magnitude of the economic, social, and political deterioration.

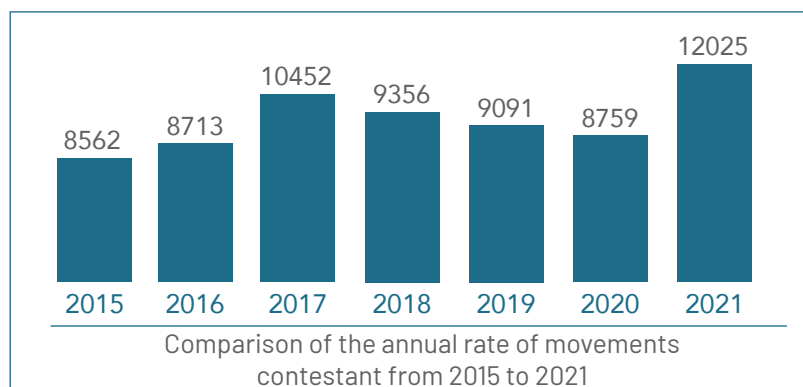
Based on the watch sample of the Tunisian Social Observatory composed of written, audio, visual and electronic media, as well as social network sites, 12025 protest movements were recorded throughout the year 2021. Most of them were of anarchic nature, that is to say tending to violence or disrupting the activities of citizens and administrations.



Protest  
Movements

This harvest exceeded the annual rate of protest movement for the last six years (8562 annual rate of protest movement since 2015. The latter, 2015, was an important year that we adopted as an indicator as the first years following the organization of the first general elections at the end of 2014 and exit from the constitutional phase towards permanent institutions of governance) by 40%.

This increase can be explained in three dimensions: **political**, **economic**, and **social**.



## Economically and socially:

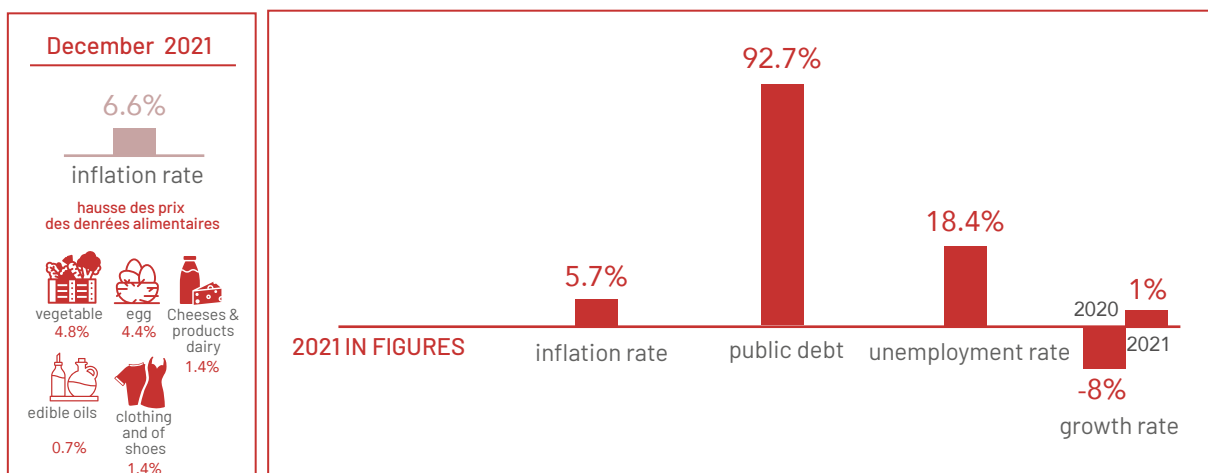


Tunisia - which by nature has been suffering for nine years from an economic crisis during which the balance has deteriorated, the development budget has collapsed, the trade deficit has worsened, the value of the dinar has declined and the volume of debt has increased - has not yet escaped the impact of the Covid pandemic that has affected the global economy since its emergence in late 2019 in China and led the national economy to plunge into a state of unprecedented stagnation, to end the year 2020 with a negative growth rate of 8% .

The situation did not improve during the year 2021 so the growth rate remained below 1%, a percentage that can not create wealth or provide jobs, nor preserve the available employment opportunities, so the unemployment rate increased significantly throughout 2021 to reach 18.4% by the end of the year.

Public debt reached 92.7% of gross domestic product. All these negative economic indicators are due to the lack of a clear vision to manage the crisis, the absence of an economic rescue plan and a recovery plan for small and medium enterprises with the aim of preserving jobs and helping companies to overcome the crisis.

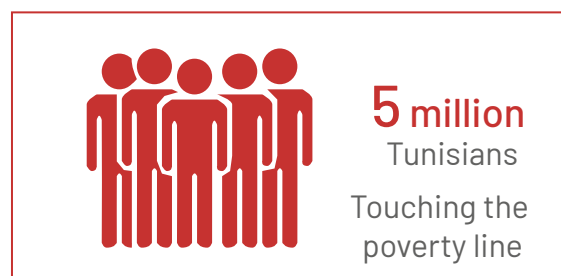
The authorities also failed to curb price inflation until the year 2021 ended with an inflation rate of 5.7% and 6.6% in the month of December alone, knowing that the National Institute of Statistics indicated in its latest reports published in December that inflation has started its way to a continuous increase since October 2021. This is due to the increase in food prices (vegetables 4.8%, eggs 4.4%, cheese and dairy products 1.4% and edible oils 0.7%) and prices of clothing and footwear (1.4%).



SOURCE : NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

This economic situation has had social repercussions since the beginning of the year, with the start of night demonstrations by minors and adolescents in the marginal belts of the capital,

which have led to clashes with the police and the arrest of about two thousand people, according to figures from human rights organizations such as the Tunisian League for the Defense of Human Rights and Human Rights Watch. The circle of these repercussions has widened to poverty which brings the number of Tunisians touching the poverty line to nearly 5 million Tunisians,



according to estimates of economic experts and in view of the new criteria for calculating the poverty rate, knowing that the government of Elyes Fakhfekh had announced in April 2020 that the number of poor people was about 3 million Tunisians, counting the holders of pensions below the minimum wage. With the deterioration of purchasing power and job losses due to the consequences of the Covid pandemic, the cycle of marginalization and precariousness has increased.

The mendicity of different age groups has emerged in the streets of cities, as well as the increase in the number of scavengers among the waste to look for plastic containers to sell to recycling stores for a small sum not exceeding 700 millimes per kg of bottles , 1900 millimes per kg of cans and 500 millimes per glass bottle.



SOURCE : INTERNATIONAL ALERT

These rummagers include entire families, and this scene is evidence of the serious deterioration of living conditions suffered by many Tunisians. From then on, garbage collection has become a family project. The organization International Alert, which supports the association "Berbacha" in Ettadhamen district, estimates the number of garbage pickers, or "Barbacha" as they are called, at 8,000 Tunisians.

Despite this situation, the Ministry of Social Affairs has not updated the indicators and criteria used to calculate the poverty rate.

With the increase in the size of the "bottom" community and the widening of the circle of marginalized people to whom it is difficult to access only basic services such as health and



education, which explains the considerable number of victims of the Corona pandemic, which exceeded 25 thousand Tunisians.

The authorities, the government of El-Mechichi and the parties that support it, have demonstrated poor management of the Covid crisis, both in terms of adopting appropriate preventive measures in a timely manner and in terms of providing health care and introducing the vaccine. This mismanagement was reflected in the large number of people infected and the number of deaths caused by this virus, in addition to the economic repercussions of the epidemiological situation.

This deterioration of the economic, social and health situation opened the way for the President to activate Article 80 on July 25, 2021, following a wave of protests rejecting the situation in which the legislative institution was and the state of disarray that the country is experiencing.



The political situation has been exceptional throughout 2021. The parliamentary institution whose sanctioning choices of the voters, produced the archipelago of its blocks, has turned into a dysfunctional and violence-producing institution after material and moral violence appeared under its dome.

Moreover, this institution has not had clear answers to the claims of Tunisians, especially since it has turned into a space in which the perpetrators of violence and harassment, tax evaders, smugglers and those protected by parliamentary immunity take refuge.

On the other hand, the street shook every time in front of the parliament building due to the ongoing social protests led by the economic and social rights claimants, coming from all regions, without any significant interaction.

Throughout 2021, distancing has been the key to the relationship between the Parliament and the street, an institution obsessed with partisan interest before the interest of the citizens. From this came the measures of July 25, 2021, to freeze the activities of Parliament and lift the immunity of MPs, but these measures quickly became nothing more than a new political station that disappointed the hopes and expectations of many who yearned at last for an opportunity for employment and a fair right of access to treatment, food, water, or any of the other urgent basic rights.



Before July 25, Tunisian citizens considered the general situation in the country as not being a true democratic transition as long as it was a hollow political structure with no economic or social shadow.

The citizen felt that he was not the real center of the picture, considering that his concerns and needs were relegated to the background for a long time. This happened for ten years. The result was a punitive vote against the so-called "System" in 2019 and the election of a new "System" betting on "incorruptible independents" led by the election of Kais Said as President.


With the announcement by the President of measures on July 25, the ceiling of hope and expectations is again raised for the Tunisian, but the misdiagnosis of the situation and the mismanagement of the social file are in their turn the lot of President Said and his government.

The vision of solving the economic and social crisis was not clear and the plan (program) to deal with important issues such as the implementation of agreements signed with the historical coordination of social movements, such as the coordination of urban construction workers, were absent.



Instead, Said and his government have resorted to force and a security solution to the right to a healthy environment in the Aguerb region, the crisis at the El Gonna waste disposal site and the right to work for the long-term unemployed.

Thus the same situation that the Tunisian has been living for 11 years, where the misdiagnosis persists and the same failed economic choices that have led to social marginalization and the absence of the citizen as an added value in any new construction process continues. Therefore, the same triggers that previously pushed social protest to escalation and explosion remain.



15 000

Tunisiens

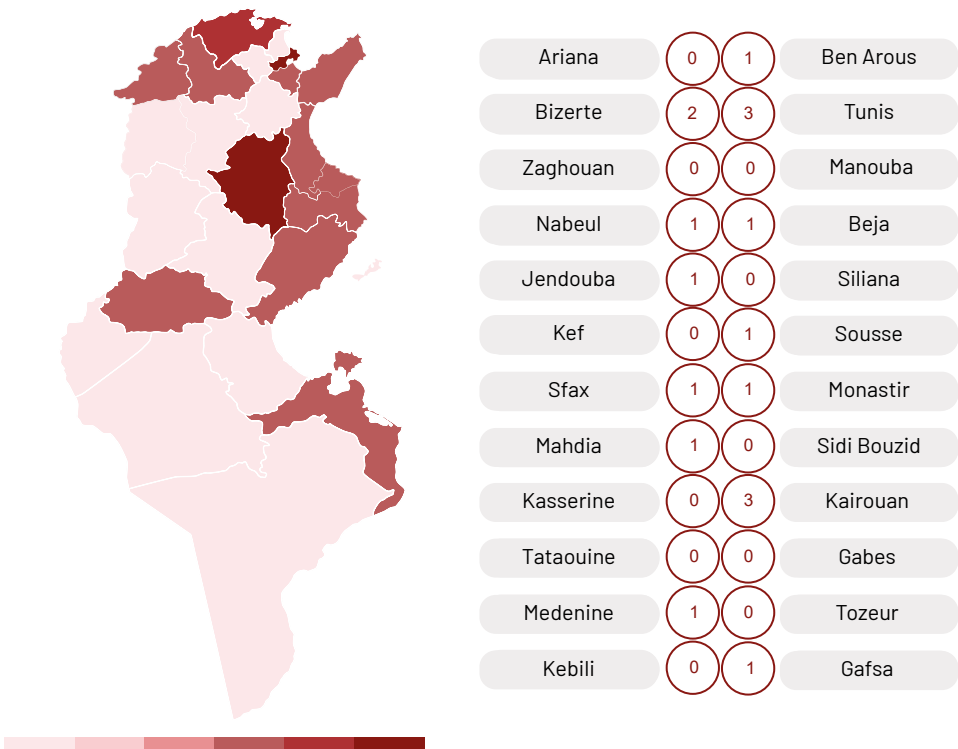
Migration non-reglementaire

Disappointment and frustration necessarily mean moving towards alternative solutions such as protest, suicide and attempted suicide and unregulated migration. The obsession with disappointment has pushed more than 15,000 Tunisians, including about 3,000 women and children, to migrate unregulated and reach

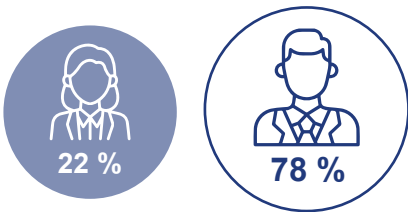
the Italian coast during 2021. About 10,388 of them left after July 25, or about 66 percent.

18 cases of suicide and attempted suicide were recorded throughout the month of December 2021, distributed as follows: 3 acts of suicide and attempted suicide in the governorate of Tunis and Kairouan, two cases of suicide and attempted suicide in Bizerte and a suicide or attempted suicide in Ben Arous, Beja, Sousse, Monastir, Mahdia, Sfax, Gafsa, Nabeul, Jendouba and Medenine. Women accounted for 22% of the total victims.

### 18 cases of suicide and attempted suicide December

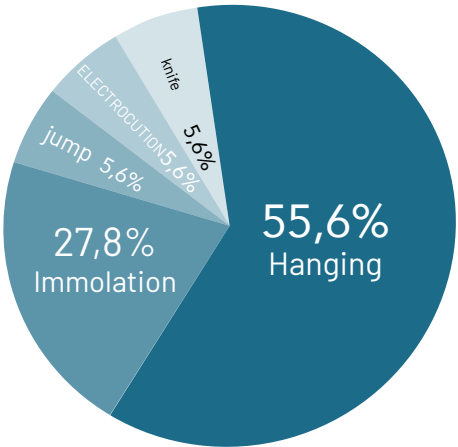
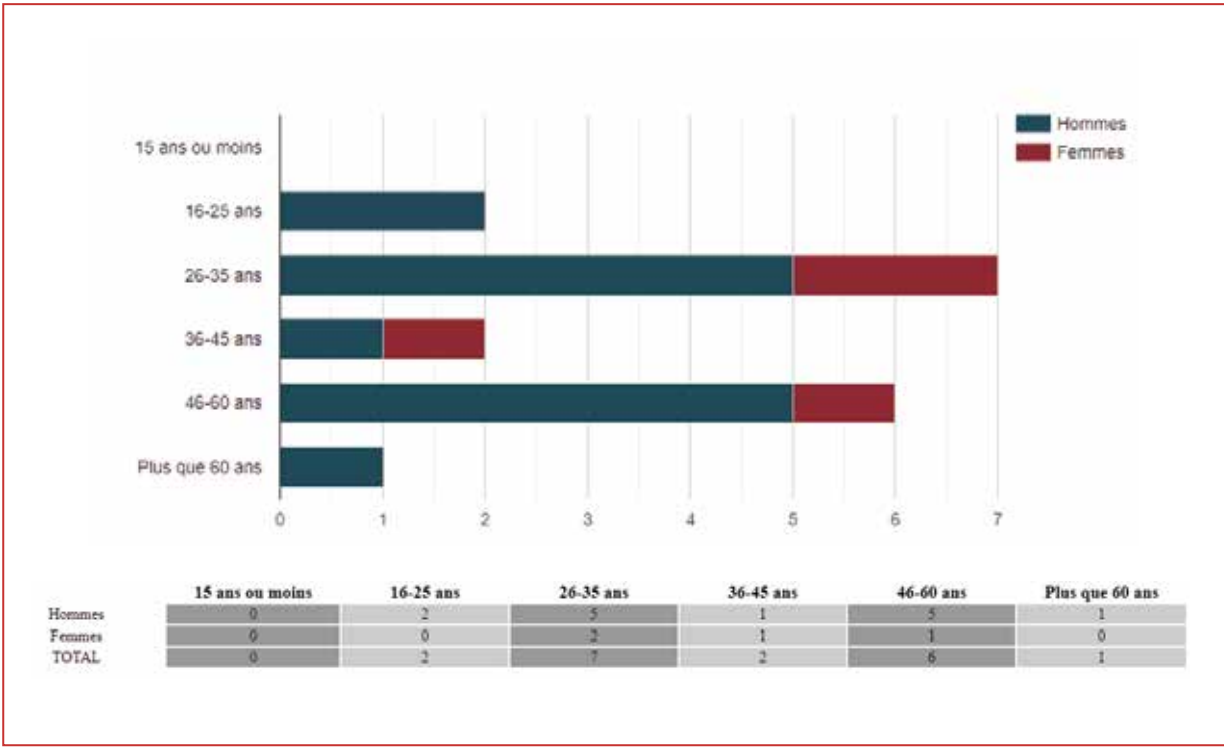


While the age group of 26-35 years has represented about 38.8% of victims of the cases observed (7 victims). Suicide by hanging was the most observed form of suicide, with a rate of 55.6%, followed by suicide by immolation with a rate of 27.8%, jumping or precipitation to the tune of 5.6%, followed by electrocution with a rate of 5.6%, the use of knife to the tune of 5.6%. Each of these forms remains violence against oneself and a step in self-harm and suicide.



Victims of suicide and attempts to suicide by gender. December.

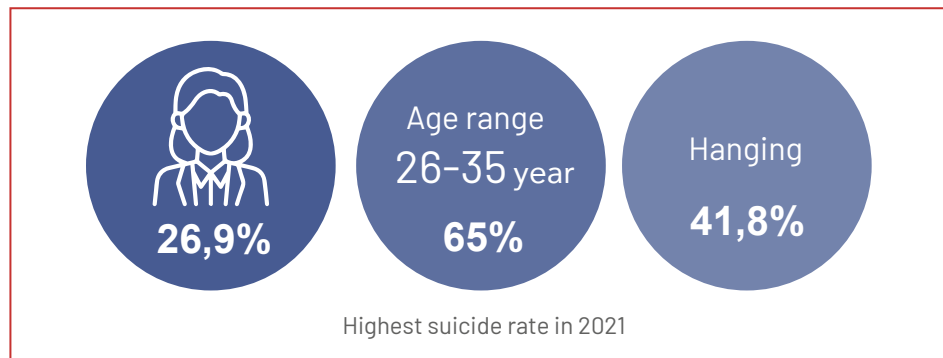
.Note that 182 cases and suicide attempts were recorded, unevenly distributed among the regions, exceeding the twenty cases in the governorate of Tunis and Kairouan, exceeding the ten cases in each of the governorates of Sidi Bouzid, Monastir, Sousse and Nabeul and were less than 10 variably in the rest of the regions.



Suicide rate in December

Females accounted for 26.9% of total victims throughout 2021, the 26-35 age group accounted for about 65% of total victims. Suicide by hanging was the most common form that victims resorted to with a percentage of 41.8% in 2021 in a clear insistence on death, followed by suicide by immolation with a rate of 29.7%.

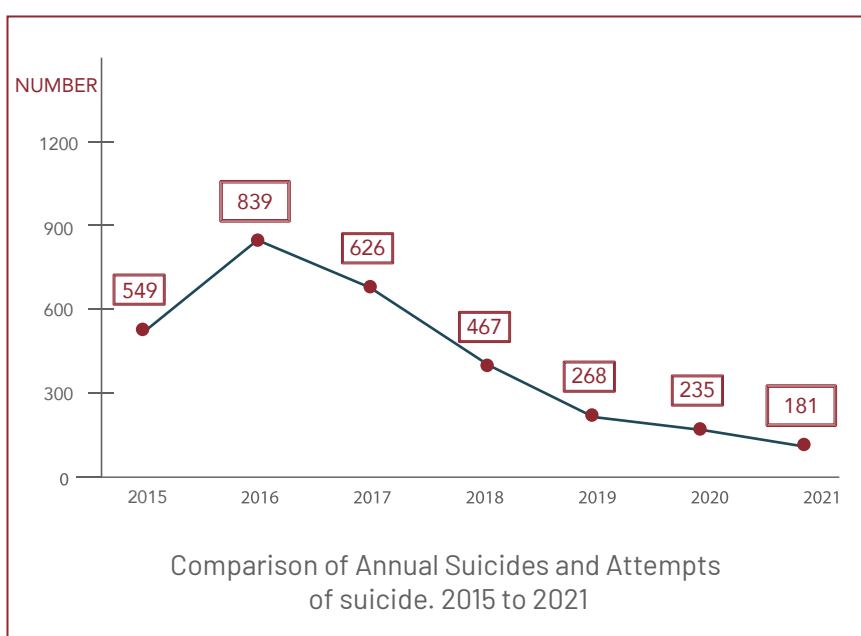
Thus, the year 2021 was another year of misery and social oppression, which turned into violent reactions in the behavior of individuals and groups and the language of communication between the youth of the neighborhoods. The cases of violence have multiplied and varied, going as far as the use of a knife inside the school, the aggression of a teacher and leading to the rupture of social relations within the educational system.



The new year opens to scenarios similar to previous years in terms of the continuity of social tensions, the return of social movements in the streets and sit-ins to activate the agreements previously signed. President Said has shown a virtual disaggregation of previously signed agreements, previous laws and previous commitments of the state under the pretext that "others have implemented them" in a clear personalization of the state and in an attack on its continuity.

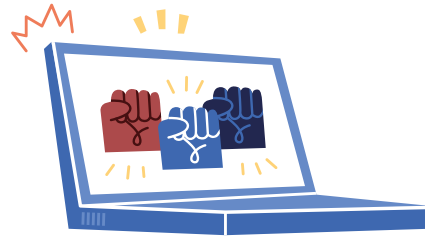
Continued inflation in food and clothing prices exposes a wide range of Tunisians to deprivation of basic rights, including hunger and malnutrition.

The instability of the government has further exacerbated the situation. Since 2020, the Kasba has seen three governments that had in common the absence of a plan, program, clear vision, strategy, and diagnosis needed to address the situation.

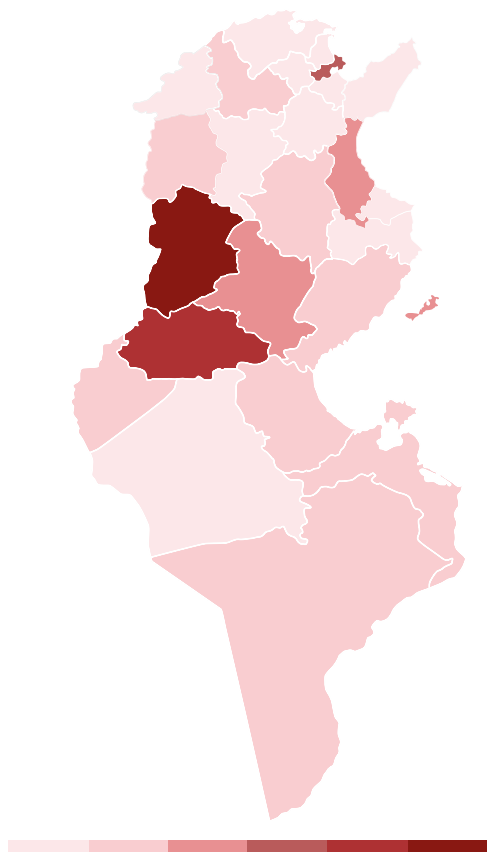




## December 2021 review



At the end of the year (the last few months) the map of protest movements has not changed, the Center-West (the governorates of Kasserine, Sidi Bouzid and Kairouan) have always been at the forefront of the regions most affected by protests with 393 movements out of a total of 1,119 protest movements recorded throughout the month of December 2021. Followed by the South-West region (the governorates of Gafsa and Tozeur) with 242 protest movements, then the North-East region (the governorates of Greater Tunis, Zaghouan, Nabeul and Bizerte) with 176 protest movements, then the South-East region (the governorates of Tataouine, Gabes and Medenine) with 117 protest movements, followed by the North-West region (the governorates of Jendouba, El Kef, Siliana and Beja)



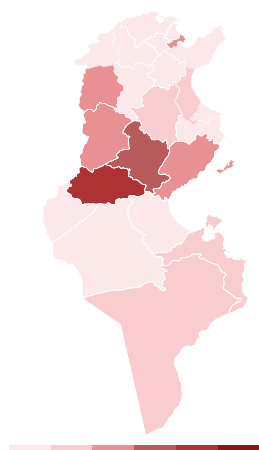
### 1119 Movements

North-East	66	176	North-West
Center-East	393	125	Center-West
South-East	242	117	South-West

Ariana	1	2	Ben Arous
Bizerte	2	154	Tunis
Zaghouan	2	3	Manouba
Nabeul	12	15	Beja
Jendouba	13	5	Siliana
Kef	33	81	Sousse
Sfax	40	4	Monastir
Mahdia	0	102	Sidi Bouzid
Kasserine	241	50	Kairouan
Tataouine	41	40	Gabes
Medenine	36	34	Tozeur
Kebili	0	208	Gafsa

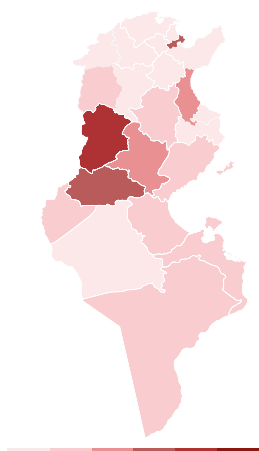
The number of anarchic demonstrations reached 955 protest movements, or about 80% of the total demonstrations noted. The trend towards anarchic demonstrations throughout the year 2021 can be explained by the way the authority interacts with the demonstrations, as the central and regional authorities neglect and exhaust the social movement by its indifference and therefore the protester has evolved its protest strategy by adopting mechanisms with which the authority interacts, such as blocking the road and closing the institutions.



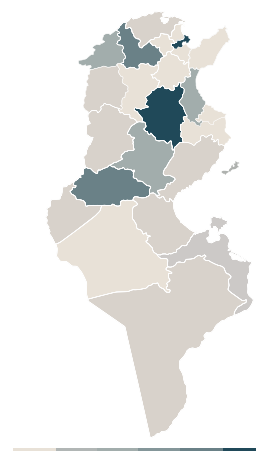
Ariana	1	2	Ben Arous	Ariana	0	0	Ben Arous
Bizerte	0	58	Tunis	Bizerte	2	96	Tunis
Zaghuan	0	3	Manouba	Zaghuan	2	0	Manouba
Nabeul	2	10	Beja	Nabeul	10	5	Beja
Jendouba	9	2	Siliana	Jendouba	4	3	Siliana
Kef	33	15	Sousse	Kef	0	66	Sousse
Sfax	39	0	Monastir	Sfax	1	4	Monastir
Mahdia	0	63	Sidi Bouzid	Mahdia	0	39	Sidi Bouzid
Kasserine	38	20	Kairouan	Kasserine	203	30	Kairouan
Tataouine	9	1	Gabes	Tataouine	32	39	Gabes
Medenine	4	2	Tozeur	Medenine	32	32	Tozeur
Kebili	0	104	Gafsa	Kebili	0	104	Gafsa



At the regional level, the anarchic demonstrations in the governorate of Kasserine throughout the month of December 2021 amounted to 98%, which means that most of the demonstrations tended towards the anarchic. The percentage of anarchic demonstrations in Gafsa reached 92%, and the percentage was above 82% in the governorates of Tunis, Sidi Bouzid, Gabes, Sfax and Tataouine.



Ariana	0	0	Ben Arous	Ariana	1	2	Ben Arous
Bizerte	1	128	Tunis	Bizerte	1	26	Tunis
Zaghuan	0	1	Manouba	Zaghuan	2	2	Manouba
Nabeul	10	1	Beja	Nabeul	2	14	Beja
Jendouba	3	1	Siliana	Jendouba	10	4	Siliana
Kef	31	64	Sousse	Kef	2	17	Sousse
Sfax	33	0	Monastir	Sfax	7	4	Monastir
Mahdia	0	89	Sidi Bouzid	Mahdia	0	13	Sidi Bouzid
Kasserine	237	30	Kairouan	Kasserine	4	20	Kairouan
Tataouine	36	35	Gabes	Tataouine	5	5	Gabes
Medenine	31	31	Tozeur	Medenine	5	3	Tozeur
Kebili	0	193	Gafsa	Kebili	0	15	Gafsa



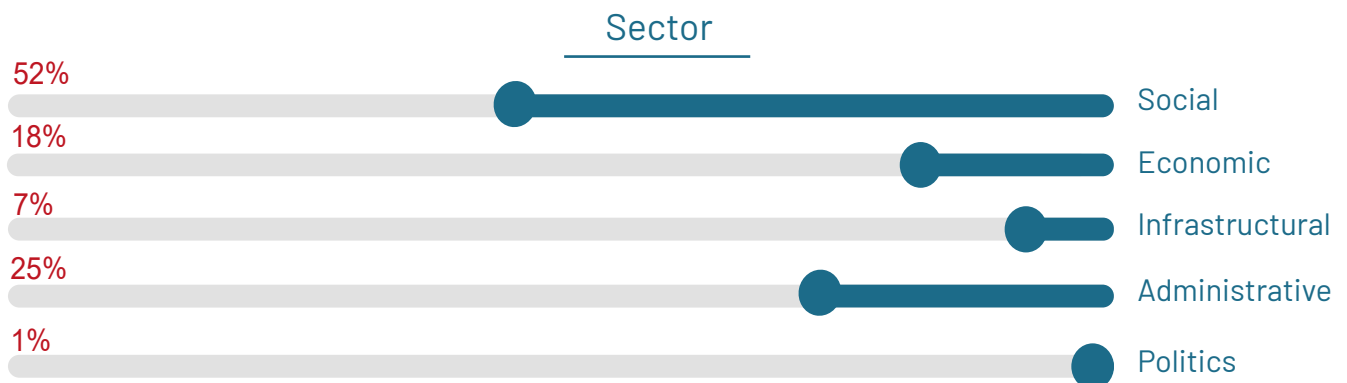
These protest regions are located at the bottom of the national ranking in terms of the development index with a rate of no more than 0.44. The development index includes living conditions (including infrastructure, basic facilities, health services and recreational services), social situation, human capital, economic situation and labor market, according to the Tunisian Institute of Competitiveness and Quantitative Studies.

## Demands and forms of protest:



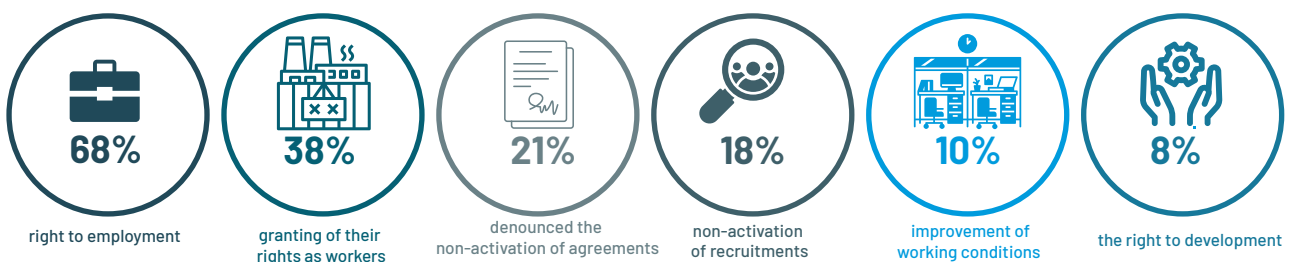
Most of the protests in December 2021 took the form of sit-ins, strikes, hunger strikes, and closures of workplaces.

Demands of economic and social origin accounted for 52% of the total protests recorded, followed by protests for demands of administrative origin, 25% and protests for demands of infrastructural origin 7%.

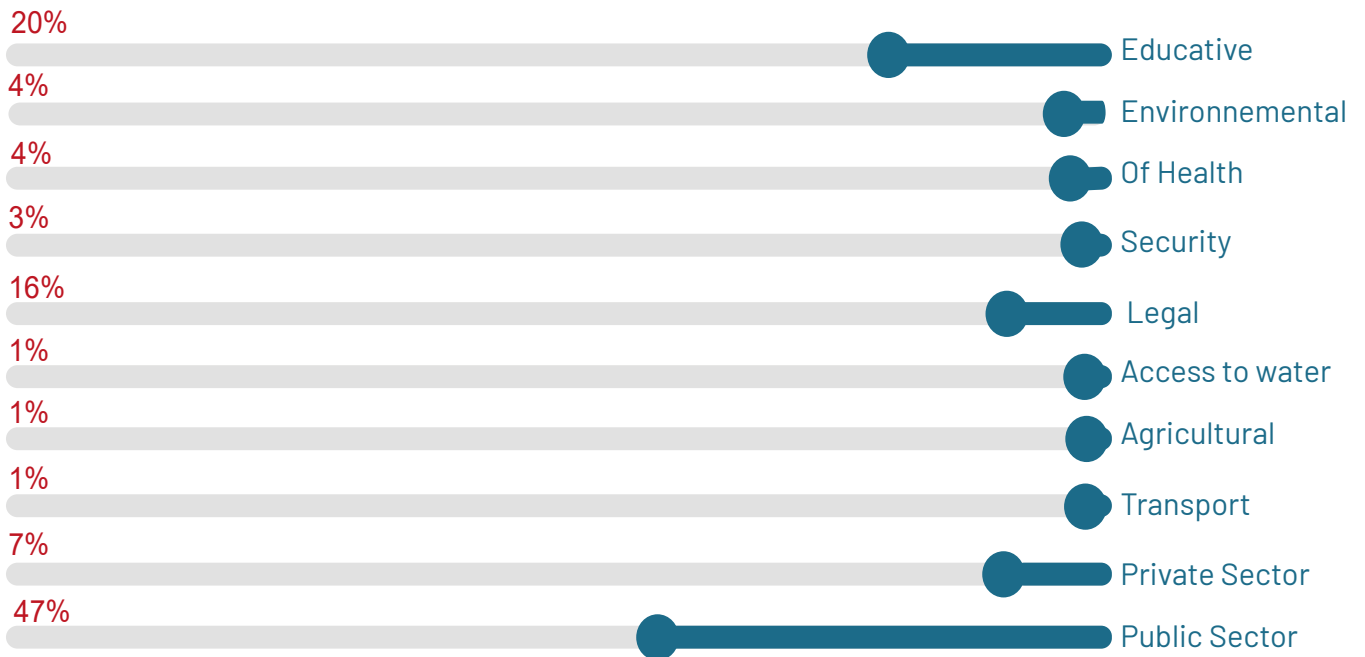


The protesters demanded the right to employment (68%), the granting of their rights as workers (38%), the improvement of working conditions (10%), the right to development (8%) and denounced the non-activation of agreements (21%) and the non-activation of recruitments (18%).

## Demands



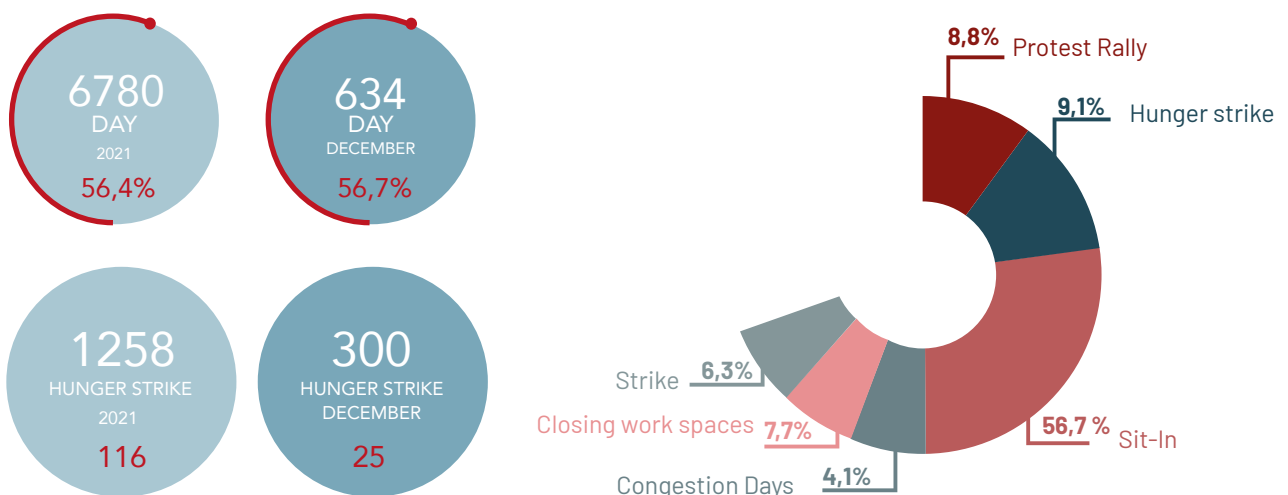
## Typology



47% of the protests were related to the public sector, i.e. the services of state institutions.

The unemployed were the most important actors in these protests (60%), followed by workers (14%), employees and residents, then urban workers (2%).

The protesters used all communication platforms to express their demands, whether through the media or social networks, mainly Facebook and Tik Tok, or by disrupting activities, burning rubber wheels or issuing distress calls and blocking roads.



The seats of the governorates represented the most important spaces of protest (17%), followed by workplaces and delegations (14%), administrative headquarters and streets (9%), public places (8%), ministries (4%), the government square (4%), the presidential palace (3%) and hospitals (1%).

### The initiating social actors movements

<b>42 %</b>	<b>Unemployed</b>
<b>25 %</b>	Unemployed graduates
<b>8 %</b>	<b>Workers</b>
<b>5 %</b>	Employees
<b>5 %</b>	<b>residents</b>
<b>4%</b>	teachers
<b>4 %</b>	<b>Other Citizens</b>
<b>3 %</b>	Youth
<b>2 %</b>	<b>activists</b>
<b>2%</b>	Students

### Les espaces de protestation

<b>18 %</b>	Governorate headquar-
<b>17 %</b>	<b>Work spaces</b>
<b>14 %</b>	Headquarters of the Delega-
<b>12 %</b>	Administrative headquarters
<b>9 %</b>	<b>Roads</b>
<b>8 %</b>	<b>Public spaces</b>
<b>8 %</b>	<b>CPG</b>
<b>6 %</b>	Educational institutions
<b>4 %</b>	Ministries headquarters
<b>4 %</b>	<b>Kasba</b>

# Violence Report 2021

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Events and developments have accelerated in 2021 and their political, economic, social, psychological and health transformations and changes have coincided with a clear escalation of the level of violence of all kinds and forms.

Throughout the months of 2021, the Tunisian Social Observatory warned against the resurgence of the phenomenon of violence that spread in public and private spheres, in the official frameworks of the State, in the digital space and through social networks. The violence tended to escalate, become extreme, brutalized and out of control.

In many cases, the violent incidents recorded throughout the months of 2021 coincided with a general crisis of confidence, which was mainly the result of fluctuation in the performance of the authorities, an area of laxity and impunity or lack of fairness, either causally related to political steps, behaviors of political actors, or a health situation or a socio-economic novelty.

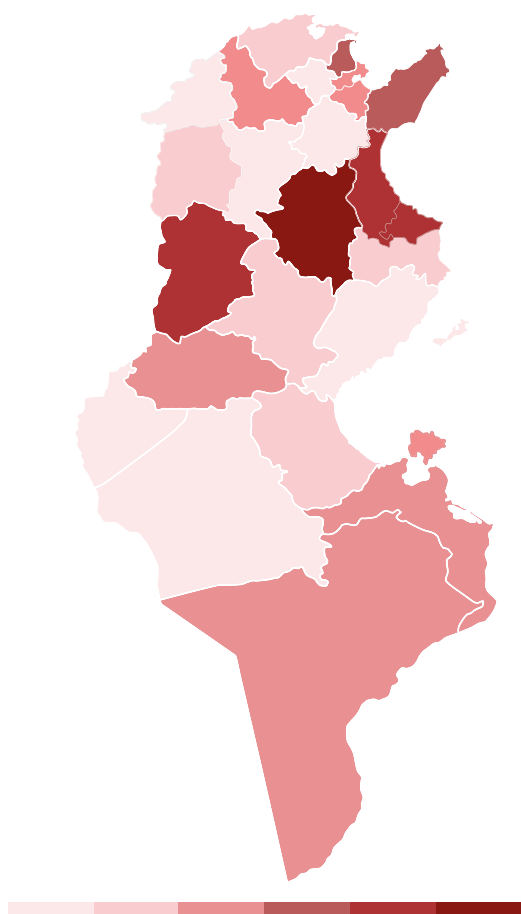
All these factors combined apparently produced a state of violence that the sociologist Ibn Khaldun placed in a general context that he called social oppression. He considered that the rise of violence and its transformation into a societal phenomenon is formed against the background of "what results from the oppression exercised by the authority on the individual, from the inequality of opportunities in his society and from the impossibility of obtaining his rights as a member of this society".

The daily monitoring process of the Tunisian Social Observatory team throughout the year 2021 and the monthly reports it publishes regularly, confirm that violence has maintained the same upward trend throughout the year. Gradually, the behavior of violence and its events have turned into a tool of communication between different groups in society, in its various forms, educational, symbolic, physical, verbal and even state, have become one of the tools of communication with each other and with the state.



Individual and collective Violence Rates in December





## Violence rates per governorate in December

Ariana	5,6%	3,6%	Ben Arous
Bizerte	2,9%	16%	Tunis
Zaghouan	0,7%	2,7%	Manouba
Nabeul	6,2%	1,5%	Beja
Jendouba	1,5%	1,5%	Siliana
Kef	3,1%	10,2%	Sousse
Sfax	4,2%	8,4%	Monastir
Mahdia	4,4%	4,7%	Sidi Bouzid
Kasserine	7,6%	7,5%	Kairouan
Tataouine	0,9%	0,5%	Gabes
Medenine	1,6%	0,5%	Tozeur
Kebili	0,9%	3,3%	Gafsa

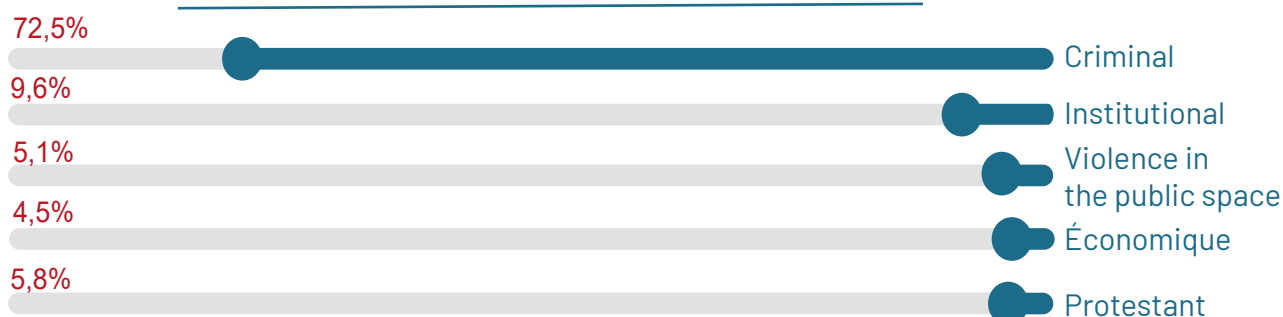
## The state's violence



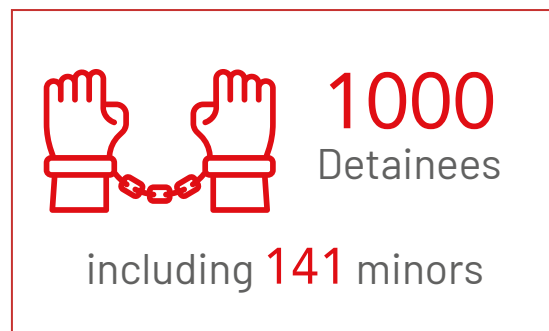
The German sociologist Max Weber considers violence to be the distinctive means of the state, while the Frenchwoman Jacqueline Ross rejects this perception because it contradicts what she calls the rule of law, which is based on three principles, namely the separation of powers that made democracy possible, the idea of truth that aims to preserve human dignity considered above all considerations, and the principle of law that allows for equality and respect for individual and collective freedoms without intimidation or terror.

Economic

## VIOLENCE SECTOR IN DECEMBER



In fact, the year 2021 has been a turbulent political year par excellence, during which the conflict between political forces, parties and organizations has intensified and dialogue has been absent. The month of January witnessed widespread protests and looting and robbery operations that spread to the main areas of the capital and continued almost weekly throughout February and March.



SOURCE: THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE

The protests were met by the authority of the time with police violence, widespread violations, and a series of arrests, which included, for the most part, minors and youth. The Tunisian League for the Defense of Human Rights put the number of detainees at around 2,000, while the Ministry of Justice said the number was around 1,000, including 141 minors.

The Assembly of People's Representatives, in turn, has been one of the most important spaces for the incubation of verbal, symbolic, moral and even physical violence. Throughout the first seven months of the year, violent practices, antagonistic behaviors and displays of power between its different political components have not missed any of its public sessions or meetings of the board of its council.

Simultaneously, tensions, disagreements and quarrels were the basis of interaction between the three authorities, the Presidency of the Republic, the Presidency of the Assembly of People's Representatives and the Presidency of the Government, until July 25, 2021, the date of the announcement of exceptional measures and the beginning of the political transition decided by the President of the Republic, Kais Said.

It is a general situation behind a general state of breach of confidence in the state institutions and a general state of dissatisfaction, rumbling and psychological and social instability. It also had obvious repercussions on how to deal with the exceptional health situation and the spread of Covid 19. Tunisians have been left more than 6 consecutive months that recorded an unprecedented increase in the spread of the virus, facing the severe shortage of oxygen, doses of vaccination, resuscitation beds and the inability of public hospitals and medical services and paramedical staff to receive the number of patients daily. The helplessness and lack of address broke out in the form of movements, clashes with security forces and burning of various headquarters of the party Ennahda on July 25, 2021, which represented the symbol of power, the cause of the crisis and the first responsible for economic, social and health conditions.

### Symbolic Violence:



Symbolic violence is a term coined by Pierre Bourdieu, a well-known 20th century French sociologist, and appears in his work as early as the 1970s.

Symbolic violence is described as a form of non-physical violence that manifests itself in power differences between social groups, is often unconsciously accepted by both parties and manifests itself through the imposition of group norms with greater social power over those who are subordinate to it. Symbolic violence can manifest itself in different social domains such as sexual orientation or ethnic identity.

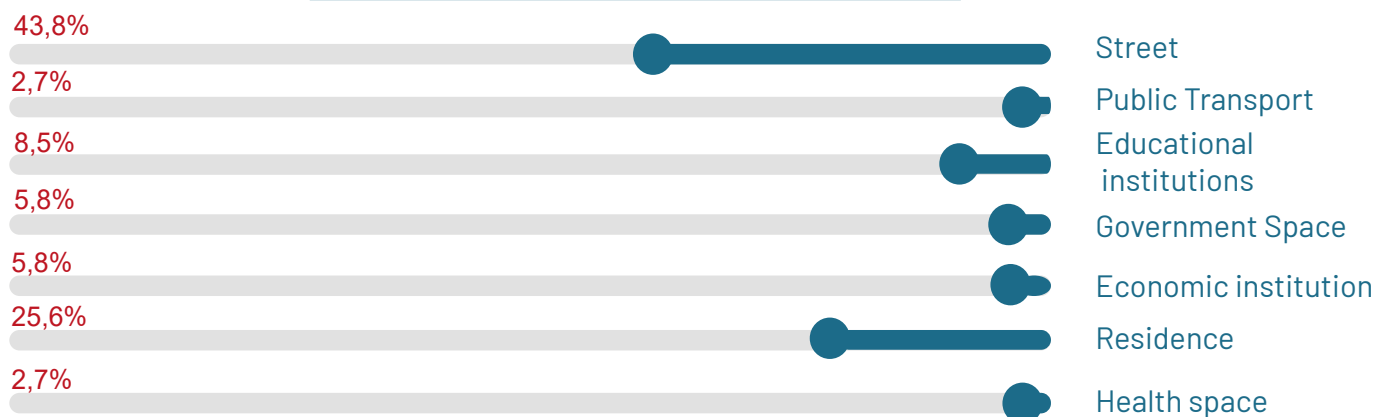
It is defined as non-physical violence, mainly through education and indoctrination of knowledge and ideology and in its new forms through social media. It is a form of soft and imperceptible violence, invisible to the victims themselves. Indeed, Tunisians are confronted with symbolic violence from various institutions and state structures, which is reflected in the deterioration of health services, poor infrastructure, high cost of living and difficulty in accessing judicial and administrative services.



Within the educational institution, where it appears distinctively in disciplinary procedures and interactions between the student on the one hand and educators, professors and teachers on the other. The months of the beginning of the school year, September, and October have registered a clear evolution of the pattern of violence in and around schools and universities. Among the most important incidents were the aggression of a student against a teacher with a

cleaver inside a classroom and the mistreatment of students by teachers, which left several of them with physical and psychological damage.

#### SPACE OF VIOLENCE IN DECEMBER



The transformation of our societies into digital societies, such as the expansion of the use of social networks, is in turn one of the mechanisms of propagation of symbolic violence. Where virtual spaces have constituted the most important areas of violence against children, women, minorities, people and non-statutory migrants, as well as areas of intimidation, insults and incitement against political opponents, media, human rights activists and social actors and a framework for disseminating speeches of hate and discrimination.



## Domestic and Impulsive Violence



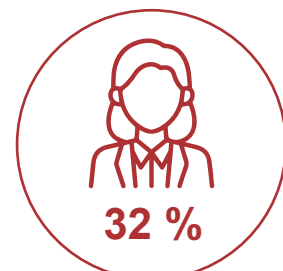
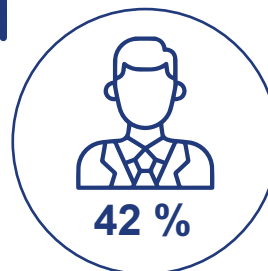
Domestic violence is the unlawful use of physical or emotional force against a family member. It can take many different forms, including violence against the wife, children, parents, or violence by the wife against her husband. It also includes physical, verbal, sexual, intellectual, social and economic violence.

The general context, characterized by political, social and economic instability and the dissemination of violent discourse and incitement in official and public spaces, has had clear repercussions on the private space of the family, the latter becoming a domain and setting for sexual, physical, symbolic and moral violence (a man killed his wife, a father sexually assaulted his children, abuse of the son on his father or mother and the exchange of violence between brothers and between relatives and neighbors) and its victims have been mainly the weakest links of society, women in the first degree and children in the second degree, up to the elderly and people with special needs.

In its various forms, psychology researchers, such as the Canadian Albert Bandura, agree that violence is a result of learning that is reproduced and in which the child is the most important victim, learning from the social example of the father and mother. On the other hand, if we want to identify this phenomenon and reduce its propagation pattern, it is the duty of the different state institutions to work on a different society project in which the best interest of the child is taken into account and in which we work on the educational and learning path, the school program and the concept of justice, equity, rights and freedoms.

And to indicate the resurgence of the level of violence in the public and private space and within the family space, it is important to emphasize that it has spread and developed over the past year in the absence of any official structure specialized in monitoring or diagnosis of the phenomenon. This situation has resulted in the problem being posed in force, as there is no safe space or public and private setting that has not been affected by violent behavior, ranging from the street, transportation, housing, public spaces, common spaces, state institutions to the administration.

## Gender based violence

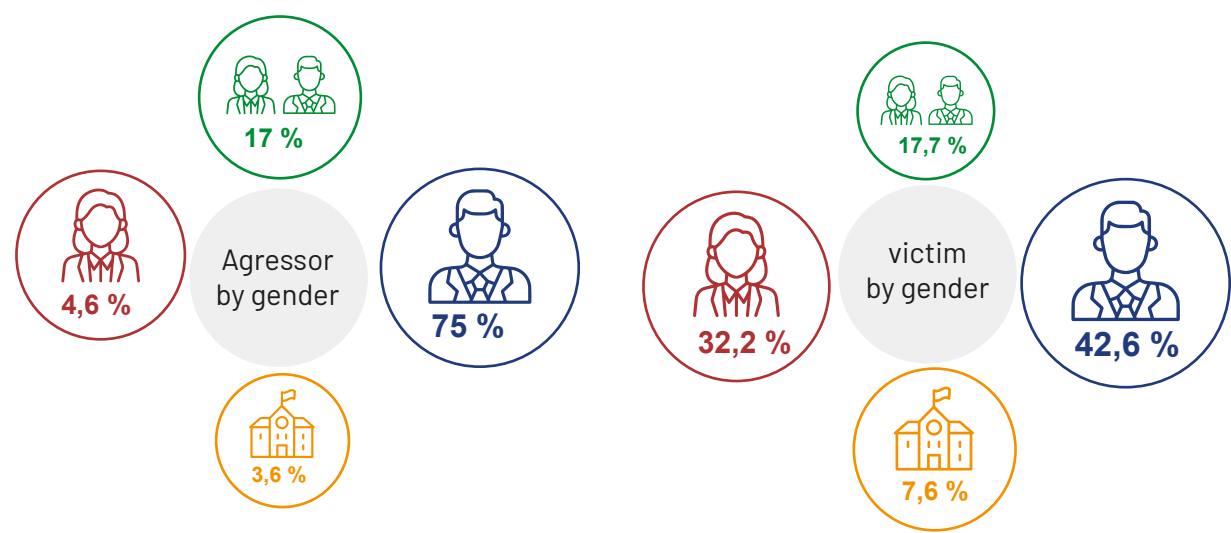


PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR  
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN 2021

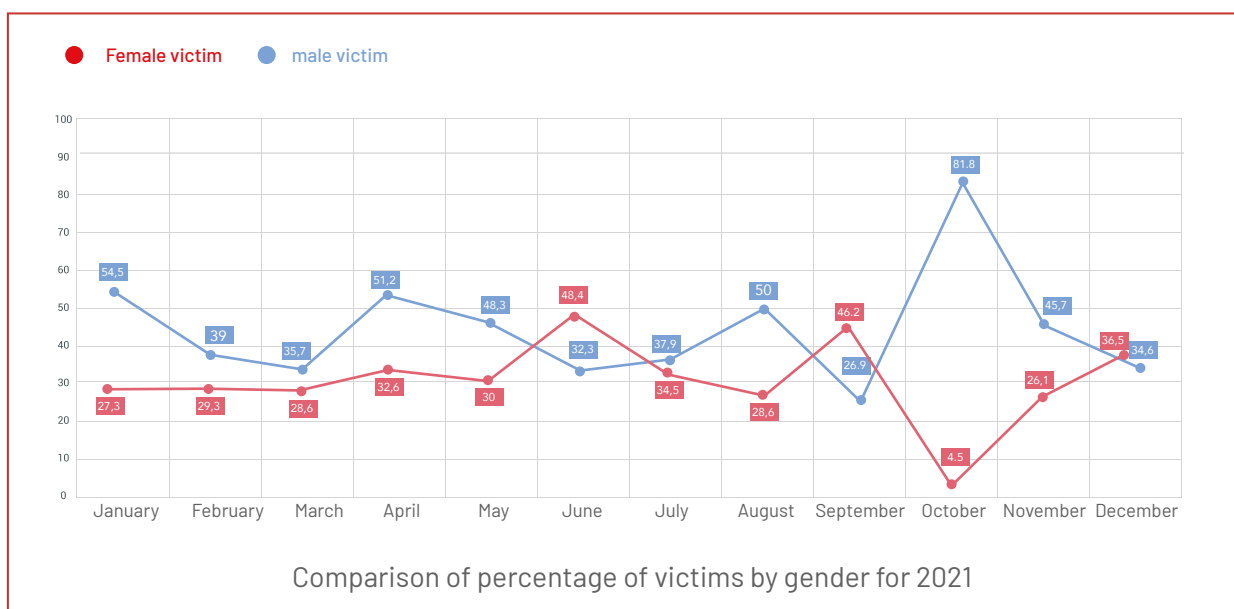
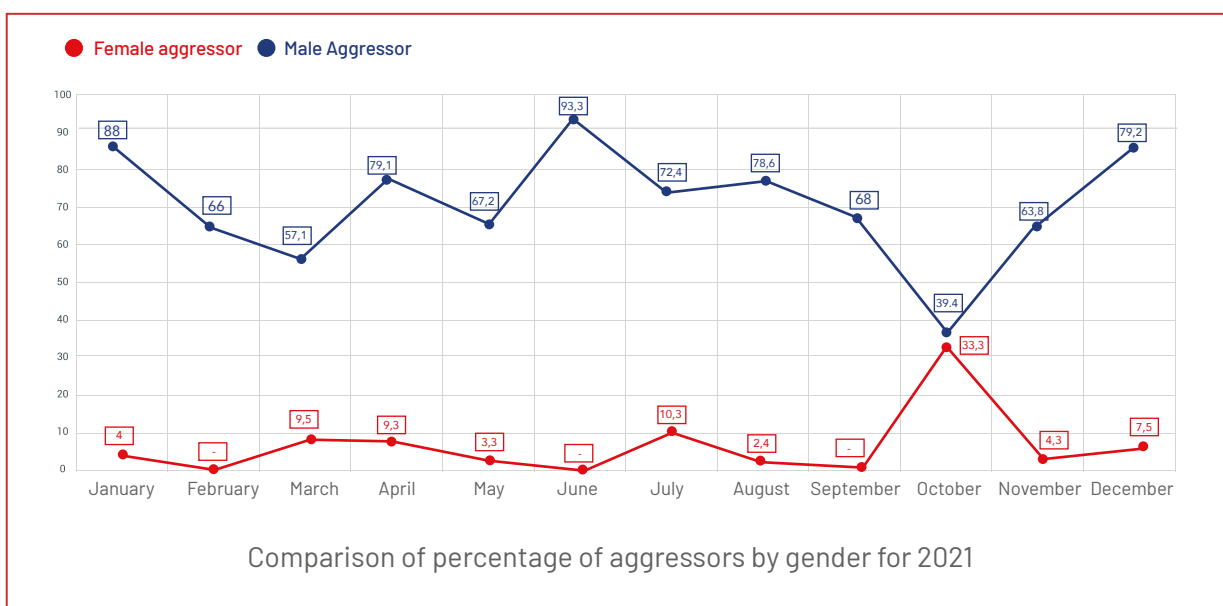
The United Nations Commission on Population and Development defines gender-based violence as "any act of physical, psychological or social violence, including sexual violence, that is perpetrated or threatened to be perpetrated," although the term is often used synonymously with "violence against women. Gender-based violence can affect anyone, regardless of gender, including men, women, male or female children, and people of different genders. According to the monitoring sample, the percentages of responsibility for gender-based violence converge, with 42% of men and 32% of women.

The official statistics and the specialized listening centers confirm that the past year has recorded a 100% increase in the pattern of violence against women, since the studies published during the 16 Days of Activism campaign showed that it is violence classified as dangerous, 73% of which are marital including a threat of death, and that during the period of the Corona pandemic this violence has increased by about 9 times. On the other hand, it is relevant to emphasize that until today, the application of Law No. 58 remains incomplete, surrounded by many criticisms, and still fails to limit violence against women.

December Gender Violence Rates



Moreover, gender-based violence against women remains a hidden form of violence, particularly in the workplace, where the victim is in a vulnerable position and is forced to remain silent about it.



Throughout the 12 months of the year 2021 and at the end of December, which in turn witnessed the continuity of the same pattern of violent incidents, it was confirmed that violence in its criminal form was the most widespread and present in the monitoring sample. It accounted for more than two-thirds of the violence recorded (78% of the violence recorded during the month of December and more than 70% for the whole year), followed by institutional violence and violence during protests. It is worth noting that the month of December saw a notable increase over the rest of the year in terms of economic violence, during which it reached the limits of 7.1%.

The public space and the street were the scene of about half of the violent incidents recorded over the 12 months, followed immediately by the private space, which is the home that defines 25.6% of violent incidents observed. These percentages are repeated monthly in the same pattern



Violence in its individual form prevails over the collective form. Moreover, men are responsible for about 80% of the violence observed during the month of December and nearly 75% of the violence observed throughout the year, while women, who have progressively engaged in violent behavior, are responsible for about 25% of all the violence observed by the Tunisian Social Observatory team.

It can be said that the phenomenon of violence has maintained the same level for most of the year, from January to December. Political events, social changes, the economic crisis and the mismanagement of the health pandemic have been factors of violence and among the reasons for its escalation, especially in its protest and symbolic form without forgetting that of the state.

# Report on irregular migration of November 2021

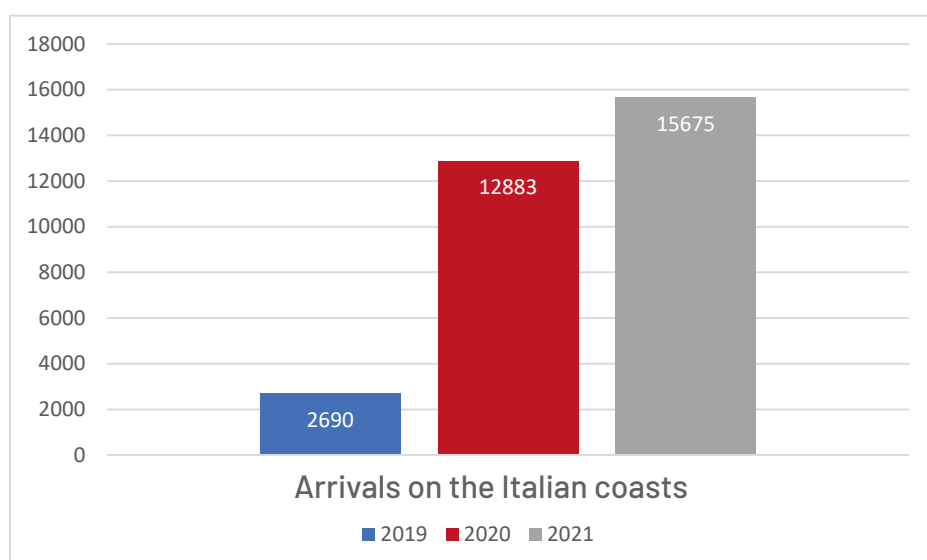


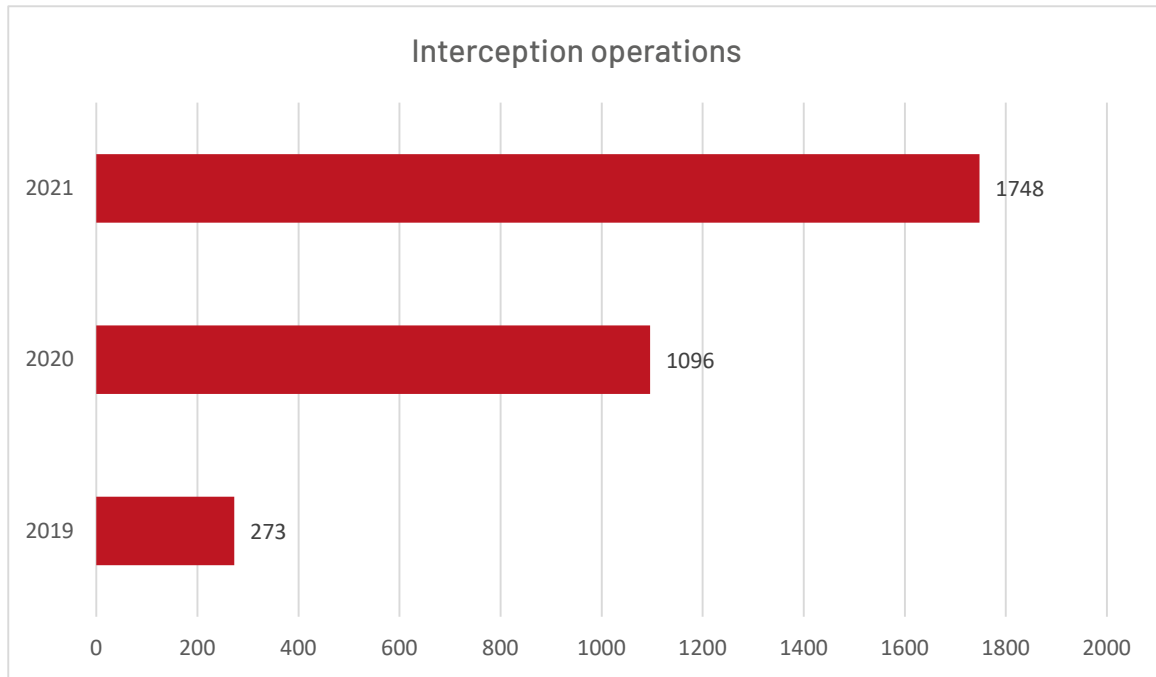
## Comparative data during the same period 2018-2019-2020-2021

December	2021	Total	December	2020	Total	December	2019	Total	December	2018	Total
616	Arrivals on the Italian coasts	15675	373	Arrivals on the Italian coasts	12883	8	Arrivals on the Italian coasts	2690	242	Arrivals on the Italian coasts	5266
86	Interception operations	1748	34	Interception operations	1096	8	Interception operations	273	23	Interception operations	361
1541	Migrants intercepted	25657	717	Migrants intercepted	13466	88	Migrants intercepted	4177	212	Migrants intercepted	4519

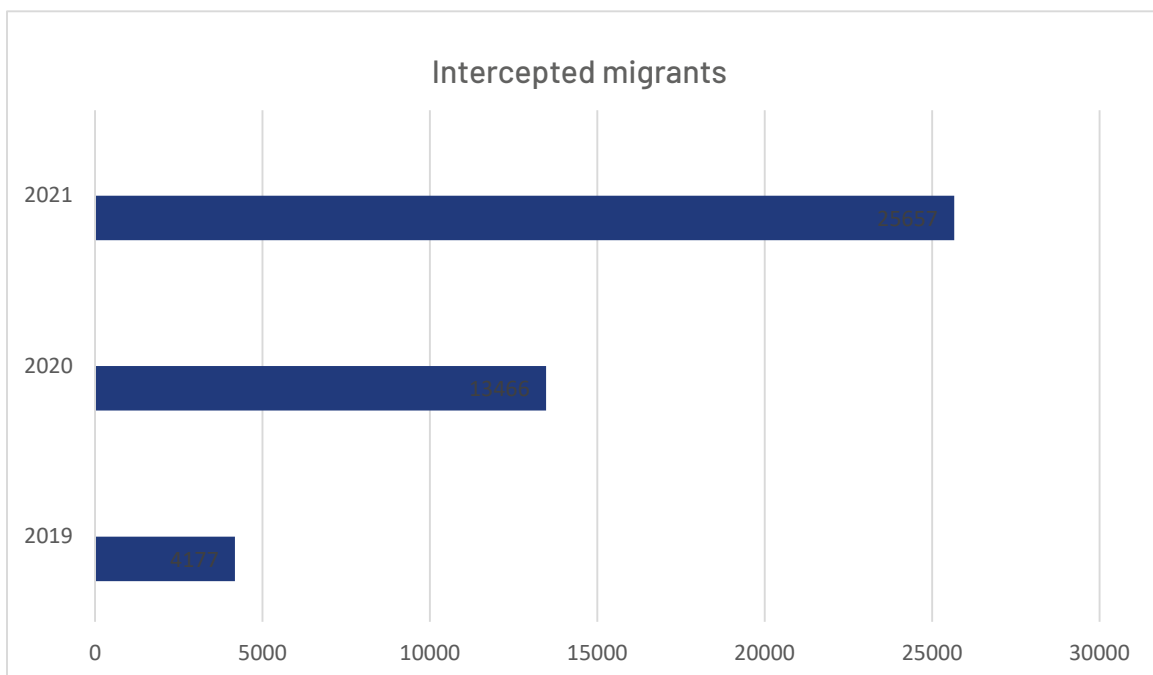
In December, 616 Tunisian immigrants arrived on the Italian coast, an estimated 65% increase compared to December 2020. Tunisian authorities prevented 1541 migrants from reaching the Italian coast, an increase of 114% compared to December 2020.

The number of immigrants arriving on the Italian coast of Tunisian nationality reached 15675 in 2021, an estimated increase of 21% compared to 2020. Tunisian authorities managed to prevent 25657 immigrants of all nationalities from reaching the Italian coast, an estimated 90% increase compared to 2020 and more than 5 times higher than 2019.

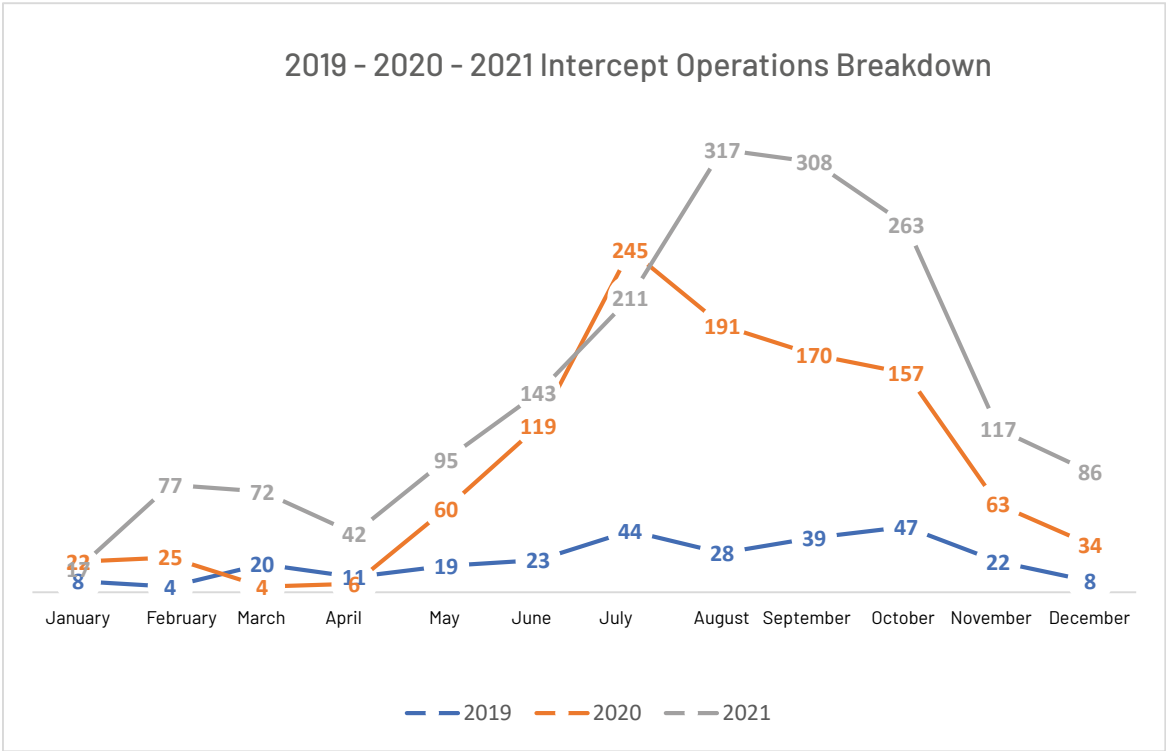
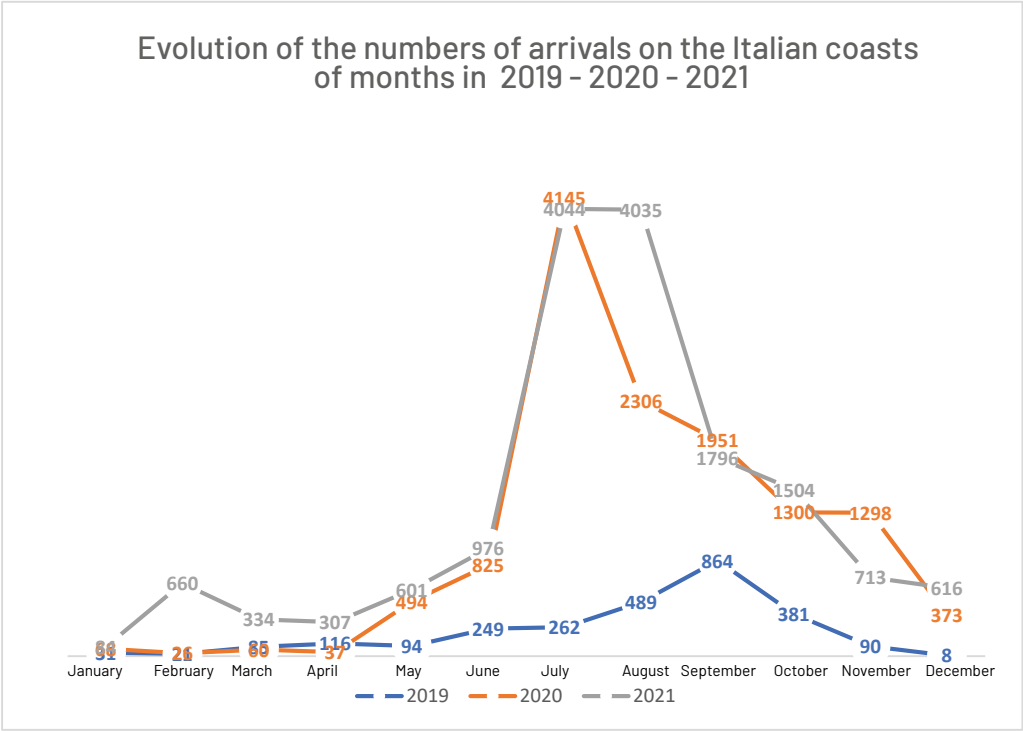


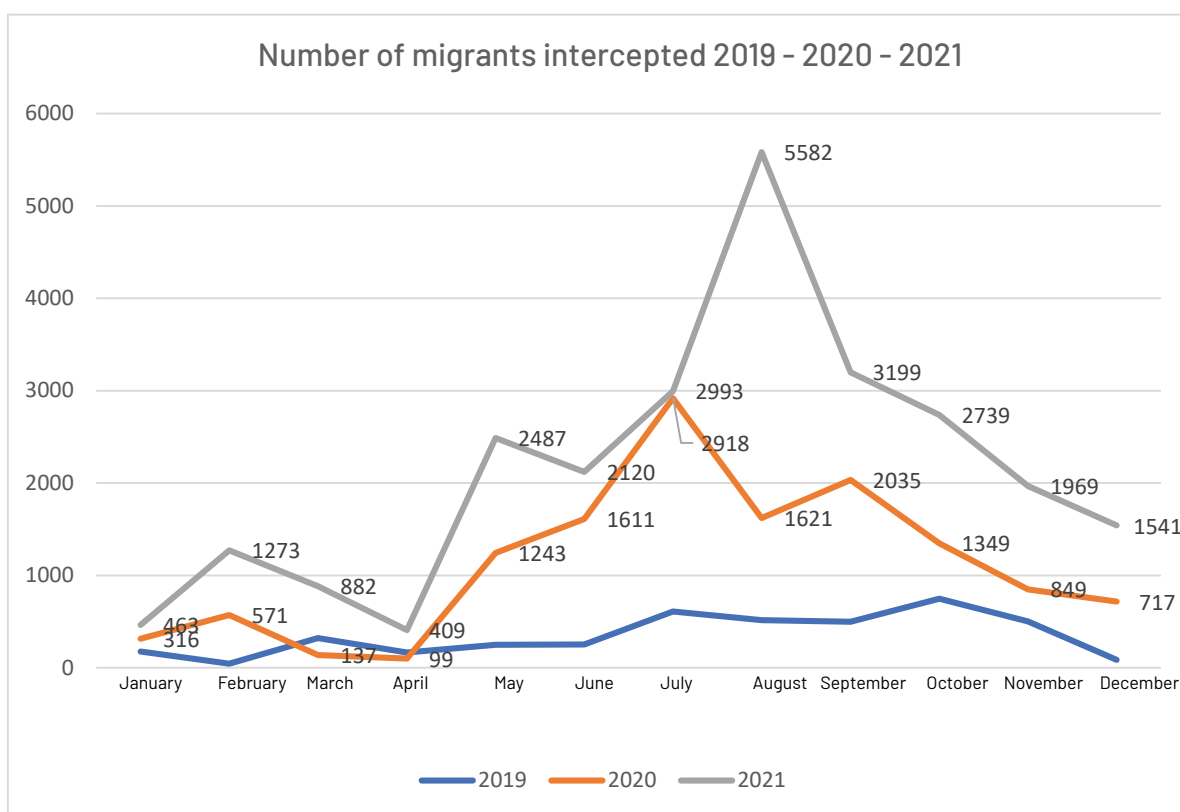


The event of July 25 in Tunisia represented a political turning point that has cast a shadow on the economic and social situation, and despite the high level of confidence in the decisions, it has strengthened the decisive side of immigration among many social groups and represented an appropriate moment for the immigration project, since the number of arrivals in Italy since July 25 has reached 10,388 Tunisians, while the Tunisian authorities have banned since July 25 16,130 immigrants of all nationalities from reaching the Italian coasts by preventing 1183 crossings.



In concern for the security approach and in response to European pressure, the number of irregular immigrants who were prevented during the year 2021 represented more than 61% of the total number of those prevented during ten years (2011-2020). In fact, during the last two years, 39,123 immigrants were prevented. These figures reflect the satisfaction of the European Union on what the Tunisian authorities are doing to prevent the crossing of immigrants.





## Distribution of arrivals on Italian coasts by month during 2021

3190 is the number of women and children who arrived on the Italian coast in 2021, representing 20% of all Tunisian nationals. Immigrants of Tunisian nationality arriving in Italy constitute 23% of all arrivals of different nationalities.

Month	Arrivals	Male	Female	Accompanied minors	Non-accompanied minors
January	84	66	5	0	13
February	660	525	16	12	107
March	334	279	9	4	52
April	307	229	8	2	68
May	601	386	16	13	186
June	977	651	37	34	244
July	4044	3150	153	147	594
August	4035	3316	153	197	369
September	1796	1478	73	90	155
October	1504	1246	53	78	127
November	717	754	17	22	65
December	616	545	13	15	43
Total	15675	12625	553	614	2023

## Irregular migration operations per region

Jendouba	Bizerte	Tunis	Nabeul	Sousse	Monastir	Mahdia	Sfax	Gabes	Medenine
*	%5.8	%17.6	%11.7	%5.8	*	%17.6	%41.1	*	*
*	3.3%	13.3%	18.3%	5%	6.6%	25%	26.6%	1.6%	3.3%
*	*	5.1%	20.51%	7.6%	2.5%	12.8%	52.2%	*	*
*	%3	%15.1	12.12%	%6	%9	*	%51.5	*	%3
*	%3.15	%8.42	%7.21	%2.1	%11.57	%13.68	%44.21	*	%9.45
*	%2.4	%4.7	%21.42	%4.7	%7.1	%11.9	%35.71		%11.9
*	%2.32	%7.75	%13.9	%3.1	%11.62	%16.27	%33	%1.5	%10
	%1.3	%4.5	%6.8	%1.8	%2.2	%10.9	%56.6	%1.3	%14.15
%1.1	%3.3	%11.1	%3.3	%11.1	%8.8	%14.4	%41.1	%2.25	%4.5
	%3.7	%9.8	%8.3	%6	%10.6	%21.21	%28.78	%3.7	%7.5
	%2.4	%3.5	%15.2	%4.7	%8.2	%10.5	%44.7	%1.7	%9.4
*	%3.2	%8.1	%11.4	%3.2	%11.4	%13.11	%40.9	%1.6	%6.5
0.09%	%2.8	%9	%12.5	%5.1	%7.4	%13.9	%41.3	%1	%6.6

According to the table of irregular failed departures, it can be concluded that geographical location (the proximity to the Italian coast) is not a decisive factor in the choice of the most active departure locations.

The region of Sfax holds the largest percentage of failed immigrant smuggling operations with 41%. This can be explained by several causes. The most important is the intense activity of irregular migration networks in the region. These networks manage what is called the parallel economy. In addition, there is many Tunisian nationals and sub-Saharan immigrants ready to emigrate.

## Migrants by nationality

	OTHER NATIONALITIES	TUNISIANS
January	%16.8	%83.2
February	45.1%	54.9%
March	46.6%	53.3%
April	46.8%	53.2%
May	%40.4	%59.6
June	%50.2	%49.8
July	%57.62	%42.38
August	%71.5	%28.5
September	%48.7	%51.2
October	%35	%65
November	%27.18	%72.81
December	%49.2	%50.8
Total	%44.6	%55.4



Sub-Saharan migrants represent 55.4 % of the total number of migrants who failed to cross the borders due to the ease of their arrest by the Tunisian authorities. Between 30 and 40 % of them left the Libyan coast and ended up on the Tunisian coast after being rescued or intercepted by the authorities. In Tunisia, the lack of adequate logistical capacity and the absence of a legal system to protect them have contributed to the worsening of the migrant crisis, particularly in the regions of Medenine and Sfax.

### Allocation of interception operations

	TERRESTRIAL	MARITIME
January	<b>%76.5</b>	<b>%23.5</b>
February	<b>30%</b>	<b>70%</b>
March	<b>82.1%</b>	<b>17.9%</b>
April	<b>69.7%</b>	<b>30.3%</b>
May	<b>%68.4</b>	<b>%31.6</b>
June	<b>%31</b>	<b>%69</b>
July	<b>%51.9</b>	<b>%48.1</b>
August	<b>%25.8</b>	<b>%74.1</b>
September	<b>%51.64</b>	<b>%48.34</b>
October	<b>%46.3</b>	<b>%53.7</b>
November	<b>%56.5</b>	<b>%43.5</b>
December	<b>%36.5</b>	<b>%63.5</b>
Total	<b>%52.2</b>	<b>%47.8</b>

Irregular migration operations that failed at sea represent 47.8%. This percentage reflects the significant technical and logistical capacity to intercept migrant boats. This figure is also the result of security coordination with European authorities in the Mediterranean.

## The tragedies of irregular migration on Tunisian coasts in October

Despite the difficulty of tracking cases of missing persons and drownings on the Tunisian coast due to lack of information, this year remains the most tragic with more than 440 victims, mainly of sub-Saharan nationality.

### NUMBER OF VICTIMS AND MISSING PERSONS

January	4
February	50
March	39
April	41
May	81
June	39
July	117
August	17
September	11
October	34
November	*
December	7
Total	440

## Detailed table of irregular arrivals in Europe on different routes

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Central Basin Mediterranean (Italy and Malta)	27982	2255	835	1683	880	1207	6415	5444	2681	12985	15675
Western and Eastern Basin Mediterranean	31	28	21	14	136	98	80	21	6	9	3
Terrestrial irregularly (East) Turkey Serbia Romania Balkan States Albania.	815	434	367	38	44	62	27	22	64	190	452
Terrestrial irregularly (West) Spain.	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	519	1236	192	283
Total	28829	1717	1223	1735	1060	1367	6526	6006	3987	13376	16413

The migration routes adopted to achieve the dream of migration were not limited to the central Mediterranean. Indeed, we recorded the return of Tunisians crossing Europe irregularly by land through the Balkan countries, which amounted to 452 migrants and 192 migrants via Morocco to Spain.

## Irregular migration since 2011

YEAR	MIGRANTS INTERCEPTED	ARRIVAL IN EUROPE. THROUGH DIFFERENT PATHS
2011	28829	7595
2012	1717	1230
2013	1223	1120
2014	1735	1191
2015	1060	1881
2016	1367	1035
2017	6526	3178
2018	6006	7146
2019	3987	4177
2020	13376	13466
2021	16413	<b>25657</b>
TOTAL	82239	67676

## Conclusion

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In sum, December was the conclusion of an exceptional year in various fields and its indicators presage a difficult new year, unless the power accelerates the reduction of the gap between the urgent demands of the people and what the governing objectives aim at. One indicator emerged at the end of the year that could have repercussions in the new year. This indicator is represented by the absence of protests related to the deterioration of the citizen's purchasing power and price inflation. This is an indicator that perhaps shows the normalization of the citizen with the situation and it means the beginning of the dissolution of the obstacles that were the sign of vigilance of the street to curb possible commercial transgressions and the fear that this silence or normalization will apply to the rest of the areas especially since the country is on the verge of an exceptional political year in which will be held a referendum and parliamentary elections. The increase in political, economic and social tensions may lead citizens to look for solutions outside the circuits of the State, that is, in parallel sectors, in search of an opportunity to get out of it, such as non-regulatory migration, smuggling or work in the parallel sector, knowing that non-regulatory work always opens up to the world of organized crime as well as to suicide.

At the end of this year, the Tunisian Social Observatory again sounds the alarm on the danger of violence in its various manifestations within Tunisian society and its gradual transformation into a public behavior common to its various groups. In this same context, he warns that the state of anarchy, the flight of the state from its responsibilities and its inability to work on a balanced society project based on the principle of law, would destroy the whole social structure and blow up what remains of society, the social contract and the peaceful living together between Tunisians and would bring us to the point of no return. At this point, violence would become a behavior and a societal habit that the state would be unable to identify or correct and uproot as a bad habit once it is infiltrated into societies and their public behaviors and then it will take at least two generations or more to change it and get rid of it.

# Scientific calculation Methodology

As of March, the Tunisian Social Observatory of the Tunisian Forum for Economic and Social Rights has adopted a new methodology of scientific calculation, the bases of which are as follows:

## Definitions:

Instantaneous movements: characterized by the surprise and speed of movement resulting from the anger of the crowd and the rumble it generates but are limited in time and space. This type of movement seeks to mobilize attention and social mobilization and is characterized by its peaceful nature. However, these movements vary in the parameters of protest development, including the use of violence.

Planned movements: movements which were essentially immediate but which changed and developed mechanisms of action in time and space and were able to acquire the capacity to organize and prepare for and seek to develop counter-mobilization but remain essentially peaceful. They are distinguished by their organizational means and their capacity to ensure its continuous action and mobilization for the same reasons.

They are distinguished by their organizational means and their capacity to ensure its continuous action and mobilization for the same reasons.

Violent movements: these are movements that make use of counter-violence as one of their mechanisms of action and are often direct reactions employing all means for confrontation and the achievement of their objectives, but they often lack clear organisational elements, programs and means.

## The methodology of Calculation:

The uniqueness of a movement is defined by a mode of action, a place and a day.

A protest taking place in several places will be counted as several movements.

A movement taking place over several days will be counted each day.

A protest using different action modes will be counted once for each action.

## Monitoring Methodology of Irregular Immigration:

### Monitoring Methodology of Irregular Immigration:

The data registered in this report represent the extent to which the Tunisian Forum for Economic and Social Rights has been able to collect from various sources and through available means. The statistics remain infinite and non-detailed. They may not fully reflect reality. However, in the absence of detailed and updated information from the Tunisian authorities (Number of arrests, number of persons who have been detained, distribution by age group and gender, identification of their origins, social status, number of missing persons...), the following report may contribute having a clearer understanding of migration dynamics and its highlighting shifts.

**Aborted Crossings:** The press releases of the Ministry of the Interior, as well as the statements of the spokesman of the National Guard on different platforms, do not usually contain thorough data (gender, age, origin of irregular migrants).

**Irregular migrants who made it to the European coasts:** Numerous structures produce statistics about irregular arrivals to Europe such as the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, International Migration Organization, the Ministries of Interior of the European States, and the European Coastal Control Agency.

The given numbers remain approximate. Their update is always recommended. They need to be in continuity with the statistics delivered by official authorities and civic structures. Indeed, those structures may publish reports in the future. They can furthermore present studies about the evolution and the changes in the dynamicity of irregular migration.

### The invisible numbers:

The invisible numbers reflect the number of immigrants arriving in Europe in other ways without going through local authorities and global organizations. No trace is found of these numbers in the statistics despite their seriousness. These "invisible" numbers are untraceable and differ from each migration trafficking network because of their strategy. The figures include departures from the Tunisian coast successfully evading strict border controls. Unreported failed operations are also included.