

N° 92

REPORT 2021 MAY

1155

**collective
protests**

19

**cases of suicide and
attempted suicide**

596

Migrants

Gender discrimination in employment

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**FRIEDRICH
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SOLIDAIRE**
Soyons les forces du changement

Introduction

The recent meeting of the Head of Government with the President of the Republic has no impact on the general political climate. It has not reduced, even relatively, the scale of the break and the unprecedented lack of coordination between the two heads of power that the country has been forced to endure and deal with for more than eight months.

In the face of the weakness and confusion of the State, the persistence of improvisation and chaos in decision-making, and the absence of any clear vision to address or mitigate the consequences of the spread of the COVID-19 virus, the crisis caused by the health pandemic has further deepened to wider groups and has become more acute and violent during the month of May 2021. The most prominent was the rebellion against the decisions and actions announced by the Government during the week of Eid al-Fitr. When traders, coffee and restaurant waiters, and even citizens refused to obey the quarantine or the timing of the curfew, forcing the head of Government to move out again and amend his decisions.

Politically, we continue to live on the back of a stable political climate, which has resulted in a loss of confidence in all political officials in all their positions and has widened the gap between Tunisian citizens, their expectations, their needs and their problems, and between politicians' concerns, their rivalries and their narrow accounts.

On the level of health, the Tunisian Government has not presented a clear strategy in its fight against the spread of the new coronavirus and the vaccination campaigns, which remain unexpected. This has made several less fortunate regions know a very high pattern of COVID-19 infection. (in Kairouan, 50% of analysis were positive) High mortality rates (6.5 of infected) In the face of a severe financial crisis and a lack of medical and paramedical equipment, specialists expect the situation will be more critical if the Government does not direct their interest and material support to the health sector.

On the inseparable economic and social side, the misbehaviour in public finances and the late payment of wages and salaries.

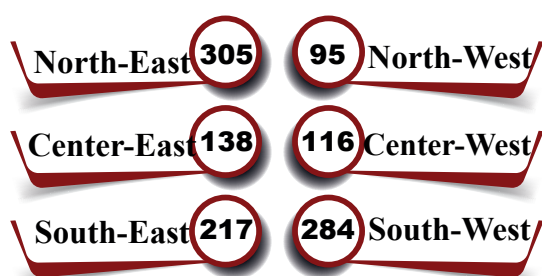
The Government is moving towards raising the price of essential items and starting a partial lifting on subsidies which are the knockout elements for most Tunisian people. The problem of poverty is no longer only the problem of vulnerable social groups or families in need. Still, the depth of the crisis has included salaried employees, pensioners, and the middle class of Tunisian society, which was considered the social safety valve.

These are the same elements that are being adopted in order to build a forward-looking perspective within the Tunisian Social Observatory at the Tunisian Forum for Economic and Social Rights, which will make us almost sure that the next period, a new wave of social protests with the rising of the problem of providing fresh water and water scarcity, will be a general framework and a political, health, economic and social climate. A push and a motive for the Tunisian youth to leave and seek a better alternative either through irregular migration or in the context of brain drain.

The May Protests

The month of May witnessed a significant development in the volume of protest movements and the pattern of social demands, with an outcome rising by 25% over the previous month, from 841 protests during April to 1155 during May 2021.

MAY 2020 516
MAY 2021 1155



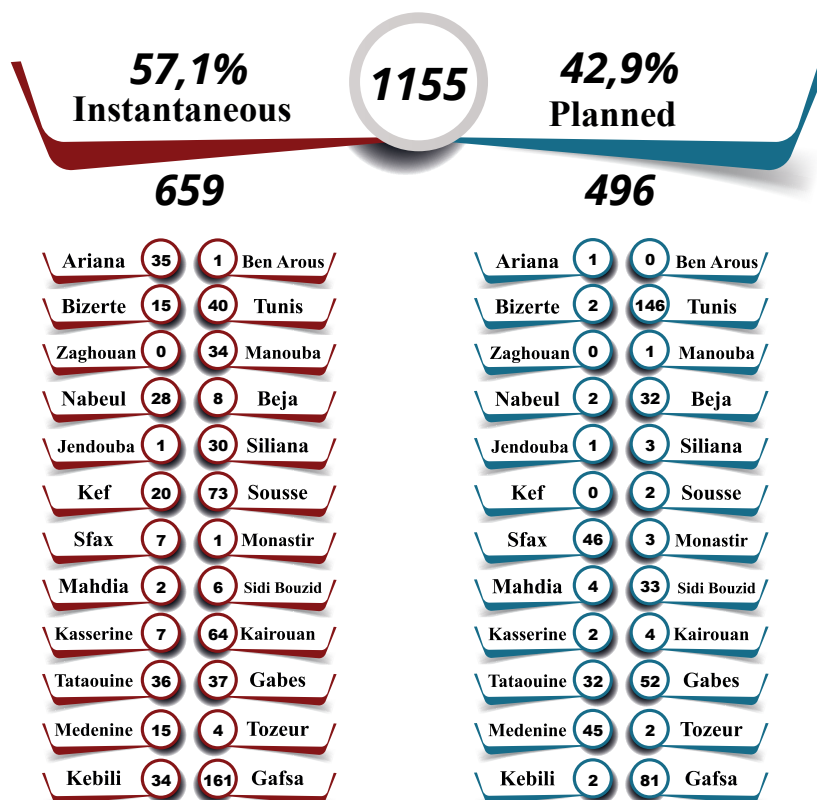
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The map of protests did not change much in the month of May 2021. The region of Gafsa still ranks the first number of the most protest areas on record of 242 (that is 20% more than the protests of the month), followed by the capital Tunisia, 186 protests, as the centre of the resolution and the seat of sovereignty, to which most of the movements and protests are forced to move in for more pressure to fulfil their demands.

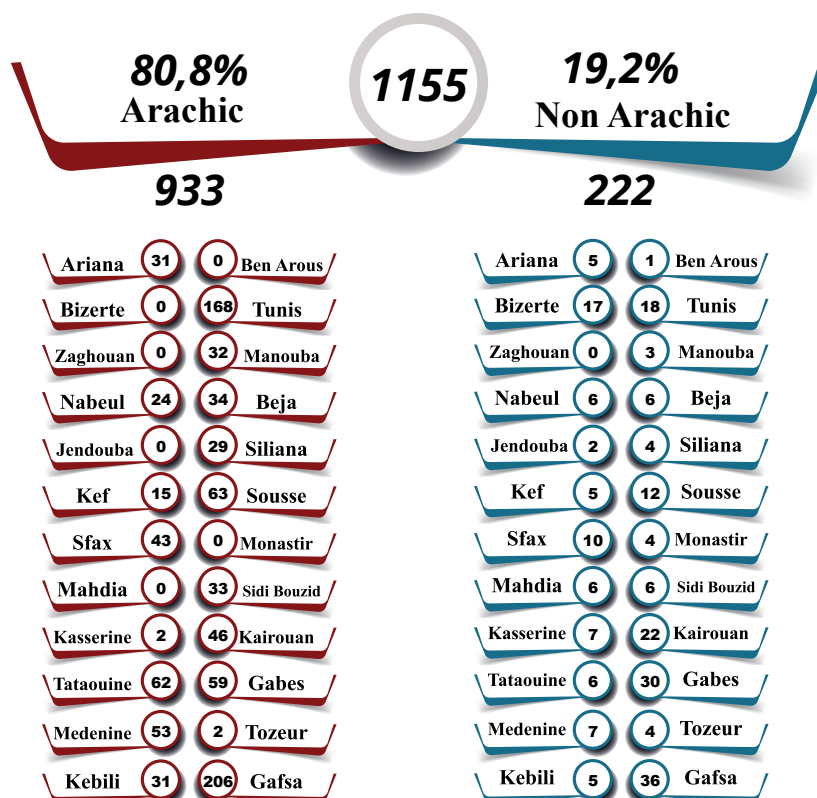
The third place is the region of Gabis with 89 moves, followed by the region of Sousse with 75 protests, this is new because it never knew the same level as the protests in previous years, and Kairouan and Tataouine rank the fifth on the scale.

Relatively during the month of May and unlike the previous months, the distribution of protest movements at the national level is marked "Equal" where the size of the protests between the Eastern Map and its Western counterpart is roughly equal. According to the Tunisian Social Observatory, the problems and concerns of all the country's regions are today the same. The economic vulnerability, health and social problems or infrastructure deficiencies are no longer preserving the western parts of the country.

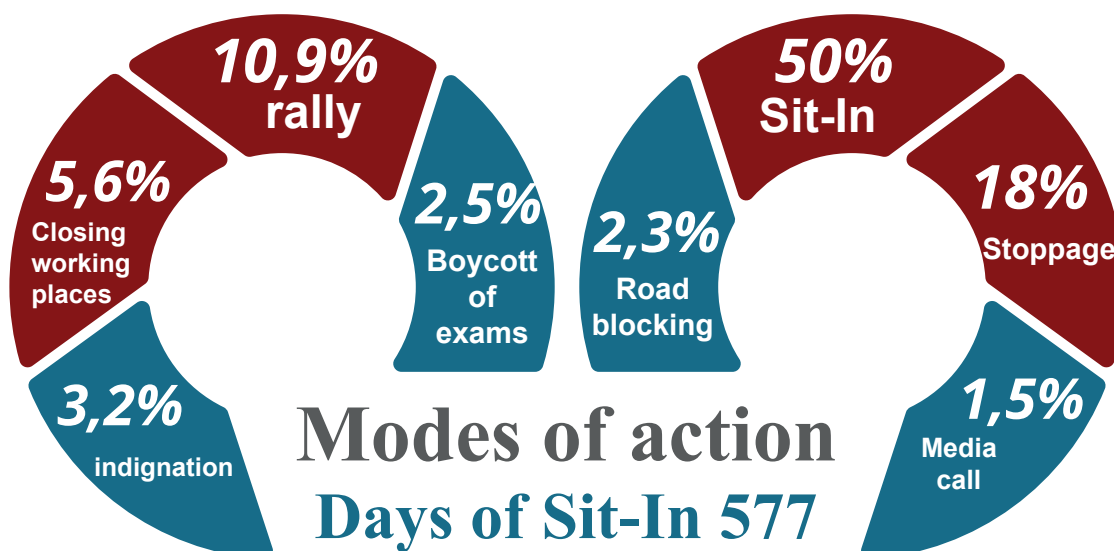


Social actors split their movements during the month between the organized protest, which represented 496 movements, and the spontaneous protest, which was within the range of 659.

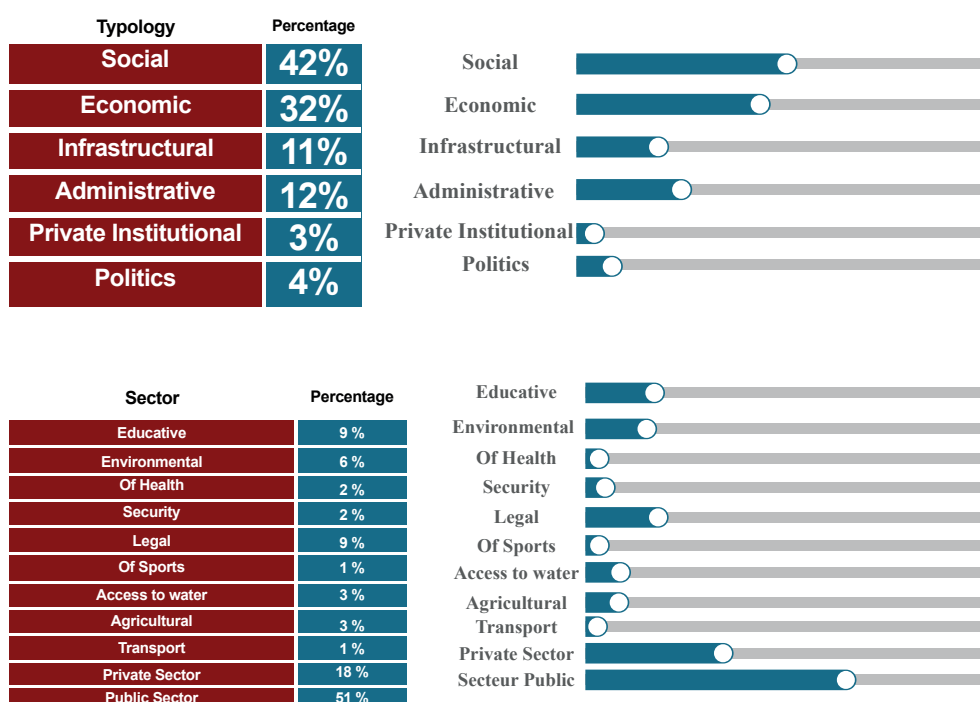
Altogether, the protesters took action in the context of random, escalation protests, where 933 random acts were recorded during the month of May 2021, as opposed to 222 non-random, organized protests.



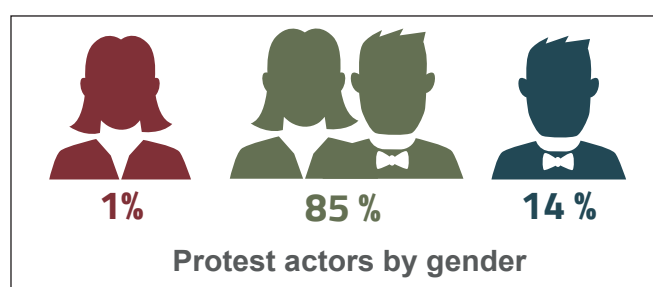
Generally, most movements were in the form of sit-ins, where the month registered about 577 sit-ins, a mechanism that social actors began to adopt for its organizational dimension, its high pressure on the official party and its durability to force it to interact with the demands raised.



As in previous months, the movements took on a social, economic dimension. More than half of the protest movements witnessed in May carried 55% social or economic demands, mainly involving public sectors, 45%, compared to only 15% for the private sector. The rest of the demands go hand in hand between the environmental and legal sectors (10%), the educational sector (7%), the health sector (8%) and the right to water (6%).



During May, the gender reading of social actors reveals that most social and protest movements were mixed between women and men, accounting for 85% of the total volume of movements. It is no longer the male in control of public space and protest. The Tunisian Social Observatory team's follow-up confirms that females are in the front lines of various protest movements demanding employment, professional rights, health services, and protesting against fragile transport, thirst, instability in the supply of freshwaters. They are in the front lines even in environmental movements and movements in the agriculture sector. They even held equal responsibility for the spokesmen for the moves, sat at negotiating tables and went through food strikes, sit-ins, marches and nerve wars in the face of disregard of the official authorities and their lack of interaction.



Working spaces and administrative and educational institutions represented the first framework of protest movements during May 2021, followed by the public space by both roads and -invisible- virtual space and followed by production headquarters and municipal and State headquarters.

Protest spaces		The initiating social actors movements	
Work spaces	27 %	Employees	24 %
Roads	13 %	Unemployed	12 %
headquarters	10 %	workers	12 %
Educational institutions	9 %	other Citizens	12 %
Headquarters of Delegations	7 %	Youth	10 %
Headquarters of the municipalities	7 %	inhabitants	8 %
Public buildings	6 %	Doctors	7 %
Production headq	6 %	graduated people	7 %
headquarters	6 %	students	6 %
CPG	5%	Traders	5 %

Irregular Migration during May 2021

COMPARATIVE DATA DURING THE SAME PERIOD 2018-2019-2020-2021

May	2021	Total	May	2020	Total	May	2019	Total	May	2018	Total
596	Arrivals on the Italian coasts	1981	494	Arrivals on the Italian coasts	685	94	Arrivals on the Italian coasts	347	824	Arrivals on the Italian coasts	2734
95	Interception operations	303	60	Interception operations	117	19	Interception operations	62	43	Interception operations	186
2487	Arrivals on the Italian coasts	5514	1243	Arrivals on the Italian coasts	2366	249	Arrivals on the Italian coasts	961	780	Arrivals on the Italian coasts	2577

May 2021 witnessed the second visit of the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied by the European Commissioner for Internal Affairs, to Tunisia, during which both the President and the Head of Government met and technical meetings with officials from both countries. The Tunisian position has traditionally been characterized by generality, willingness to cooperate and the repetition of the same sentences and previous positions without real effect. The European position was made more transparent by the announcement by the Italian Minister of the Interior to open a direct line of cooperation in the area of intercepting vessels and identifying irregular migrants. The visit was characterized, as usual, by a lack of transparency on the Tunisian side, particularly the announcement of the results of the technical meetings between the delegations of the two countries. The visit results began to emerge this month through figures on the prevention and interception of migrants. The number of frustrating arrests was 303 in five months, an increase of 158% over the same period in 2020 and 388% compared to the same period in 2019. The passage of 5514 migrants in the first five months of 2021 was thwarted, an increase of 133% combined with the same period in 2020, and an increase of more than 500% compared to 2019 and the month of May and the period after Lamurgizi's visit witnessed the peak of the interceptions, with 95 migrants being thwarted during May and 2487 migrants being denied access to the Italian coast. The Tunisian Forum for Economic and Social Rights monitored the interception or rescue by the Sea Army on five occasions during the month of May outside Tunisian territorial waters of what it called in certain data (according to Ministry of National Defence reports) in coordination with the "focal points for research and rescue in Rome or Malta" or the "obligations of the Tunisian State to save human lives at sea."

These processes raise renewed questions as to who objects. It is helpful to recall that in November 2020, the Italian Interior Minister and the French Interior Minister announced the deployment of naval and air units off the Tunisian coast to monitor possible launches from the Tunisian coast.

Since March 2021, European Coast Protection Agency drone sorties have been launched from Malta to monitor the Middle Mediterranean region. All the data collected are shared with the Tunisian authorities, which carry out the intercepts under different headings. On 4 May, the sea army carried out what it called the rescue of a small rubber boat carrying migrants at a site 61 km from Tunisia in international waters.

The political decision to cooperate infinitely with the Italian and European sides in monitoring the coasts and intercepting migrant boats has made units of the Sea Army as if they were waiting for their launch orders from outside the border, in other words, after receiving data and coordinates monitored by European naval and air units.

DISTRIBUTION OF ARRIVALS TO ITALY BY MONTH IN 2021

	NON-ACCOMPANIED MINORS	ACCOMPANIED MINORS	FEMALES	MALES	THE ARRIVALS
January	13	0	5	66	84
FEBRUARY	107	12	16	525	660
MARCH	52	4	9	279	334
April	68	2	8	229	307
May	92	3	12	489	596
Total	322	21	50	1588	1081

The month of May saw 596 irregular migrants arriving on Tunisian coasts, increasing the number of arrivals to 1981 from the beginning of the year. Tunisian nationality fell to second place by 14% of the total number arriving in Italy (14768 migrants). Overall, the beginning of this year saw a decrease in the number of families and females migrants arriving on Italian coasts due to inappropriate climatic factors.

Distribution of frustrating arrests by region during the month of May

	Jendouba	Bizerte	Tunis	Nabeul	Sousse	Monastir	Mahdia	Sfax	Gabes	Médenine
January	*	5,8%	17,6%	11,7%	5,8%	*	17,6%	41,1%	*	*
FEBRUARY	*	3,3%	13,3%	18,3%	5%	6,6%	25%	26,6%	1,6%	3,3%
MARCH	*	*	5,1%	20,51%	7,6%	2,5%	12,8%	52,2%	*	*
April	*	3%	15,1%	12,12%	6%	9%	*	51,5%	*	3%
MAY	*	3,15%	8,42%	7,21%	2,1%	11,57%	13,68%	44,21%	*	9,45%
average rate	*	1,89%	11,9%	13,96%	5,3%	5,93%	13,18%	43,12%	0,32%	3,15%

*the existence of this label does not mean that they do not have access, but the official data published in the communications do not contain frustrating passes in these entities.

Frustrating abortions are still concentrated mainly in Sfax, with 44.21% in May, followed by 13.68% in Mahdiya and 9.45% in Mednin. It is obvious the Sfax migrant-smuggling system operates with relief, considering that security work focuses solely on frustration without targeting and dismantling these networks.

Distribution of frustration by territory during May

	Other nationalities	Tunisians
January	83,2%	16,8%
FEBRUARY	54,9%	45,1%
MARCH	53,3%	46,6%
April	53,2%	46,8%
MAY	59,6%	40,4%
Total	60,86%	39,14%

Non-Tunisian immigrants continue to export 59.6% of those whose passing process has been thwarted during the month of May due to multiple factors. Tunisia's economic and social crisis has taken its toll on the most vulnerable groups, especially migrants. Frustration and uncertainty of the future are two major drivers of the migration dream, as well as deepening the violations affecting this group.

Distribution of frustrating arrests during May

	Maritime	Terrestrial
January	23,5%	76,5%
FEBRUARY	70%	30%
MARCH	17,9%	82,1%
April	30,3%	69,7%
MAY	31,6%	88,4%
Total	34,36%	65,34%

Frustrations continue to be concentrated on the information effort and intensive surveillance at the entrances of coastal towns and villages. Therefore, the number of frustrating operations before reaching the beach of departure is 68.4 during May.

Tragedies of irregular migration on the Tunisian coast

Number of missing and Victims

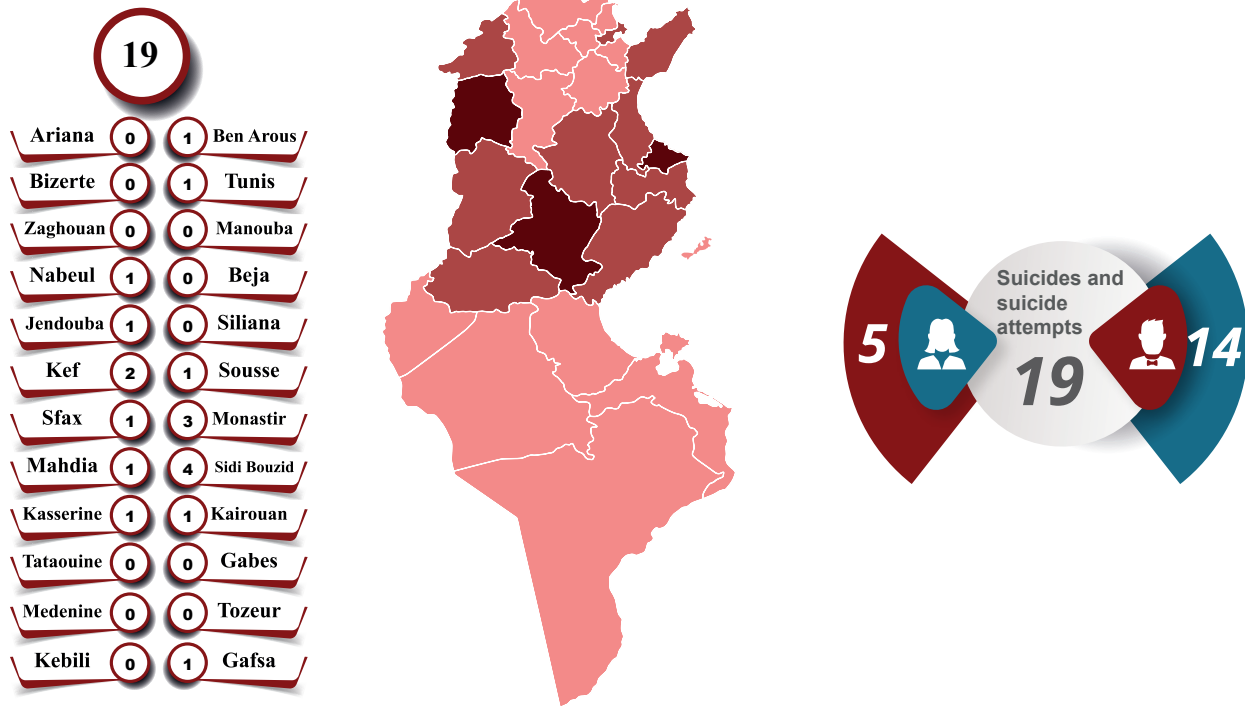
January	4
FEBRUARY	50
MARCH	39
April	41
MAY	81
Total	215

Search and rescue operations have not been a concern of the Tunisian and Italian discussions to devote to the European approach, which only gives priority to denying access at all humanitarian costs. The policy of closing borders and the refusal of European States to assume their legal and humanitarian obligations to contribute to search and rescue operations have transformed the humanitarian coasts into an essential part of this human tragedy.

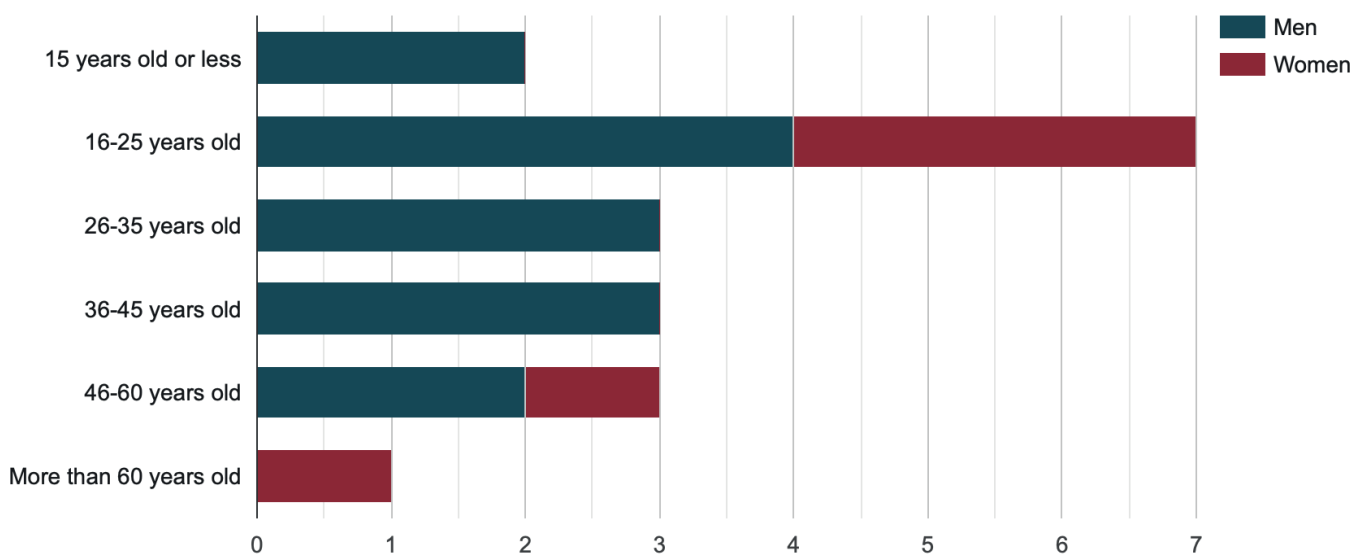
The Tunisian Forum for Economic Rights has monitored 215 victims lost since the beginning of the year on Tunisian coasts or territorial waters due to operations launching from Tunisia and those from Libyan coasts that end up with bodies floating on our shores.

Suicide and attempted suicide

The month of May 2021 recorded an increase in suicide cases and attempts, with about 19 persons, 14 of whom were males and 5 were females.

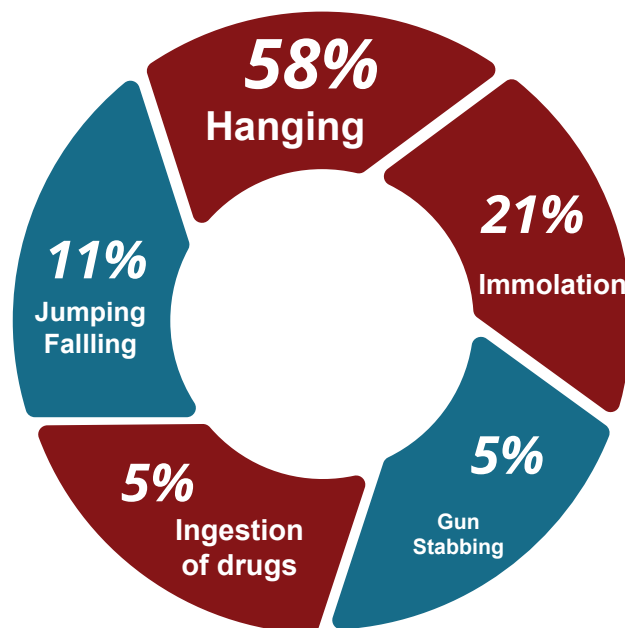


Cases and attempts of suicide among females included two primary segments: the first of the 16-25 age group. The victims were two 17-year-old girls who had tried to burn themselves as a suicide attempt and a 21-year-old girl who had committed suicide by hanging herself. And a second age group of 60-years-old woman suicided by jumping from a high place.



	15 years old or less	16-25 years old	26-35 years old	36-45 years old	46-60 years old	More than 60 years old
Men	2	4	3	3	2	0
Women	0	3	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	2	7	3	3	3	1

When it comes to the male segment concerned with suicide, almost all age groups from 10 to 60 were affected. For females, they were the most likely to commit suicide in the age group of 16-25. In general, males of different age groups adopt the same way of suicide or attempts of suicide which is self hanging. Of the 14 incidents, 10 hanged themselves and one suicide by burning himself, one using weapons, one using medicine and the last jumping from a high.



May 2021 report on violence

The greater the crisis the country is experiencing, the greater its impact. Its impact is violence in all its forms, started to affect vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly and women.

This impact has expanded into the formal Government approach to this crisis, which is also a formal discourse between political adversaries and is also a collective behaviour rooted in individual abuse with the public climate and their own circles.

This is a conclusion from what happened during May and especially during the holiday, which coincided with a hysterical reaction from citizens and professionals against the Government's decision to impose a week-long quarantine in the hope of encircling the upward curve of the third wave of the Corona pandemic:

Arwa Troudi was left bleeding to death by a group of young men after her car slid and crashed, and they stole her luggage.

- an 80 years old blind man falls into a sinkhole in the Kairouan Regional Hospital and spends 16 hours there without paying attention to him.

- Discounts in Kairouan and Eastern Bouzid end in dead man, injuries, the seizure of white weapons and hunting rifles.

A fight over the gambling game in Al Rouhia, Seliana turned into a violent fight between two groups from two different areas, during which a hunting rifle was used, two motorcycles were burned, one person was injured, and 15 people were stopped.

- A 60-year-old husband hooked his wife's head with a sharp axe and killed her after a serious disagreement during the light meal in Ramadhan

- A wife named Refka Al-Sharni was shot dead by the professional weapon of her husband, a security officer. After a serious dispute between them, she was subjected to a violent attack that required her 20 days of rest, and she sued him to the security forces, but they dropped the call for her husband's release.

This is part of a violent scene in the country in various quarters. Violence does not stop at emotional reactions during disputes but has become a method of protest reactions.

Violent attacks on deep wells in Kasserine during the holiday period, and the attacks on the central canal for the transportation of drinking water at the Sbeitla level, are perhaps the best evidence of the protagonist's bias towards violence and attempted revenge instead of engaging in formal protests with which the authorities do not interact locally, regionally and centrally. Perhaps the fact that the rate of indiscriminate protests has stabilized in the range of 80% for about a year (May 2020-May 2021) is the best sign that violence is becoming almost a major scene in public protests and government ways to respond to these protests.

Normalization with violence

The violent protest became apparent during the holiday of Eid-al-Fitr when people refused the total quarantine. A state of rebellion and violence against the State was supported by a desire to survive after death became an economic path shared by millions of Tunisians with Corona threats. Eid-al-Fitr is an economic event for traders of food items, clothes and children's toys.

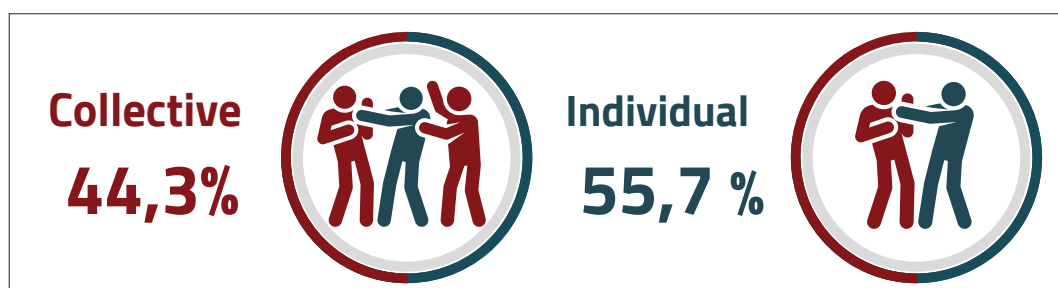
It is a large market in which hawkers and those working on the sidelines are active. The closure of this space and the narrowing of various spheres of living have led traders in multiple regions to refuse the decision to close down and led them to engage in clashes with the security forces (in Bizerte) in order to maintain their activities.

This rebellion is an indicator of the disintegration and collapse of the State where the decisions of the authority are no longer obeyed in the streets and citizens do not interact with it. The relationship between a political actor in a critical situation and a social actor in a rebel situation can only bring down the hammer.

The citizen cannot be held responsible for this violent climate that he is living in, nor can he be blamed for his violent reactions. That is a natural consequence of being influenced by a rotten political model normalized with violence, printed in hatred and hatred. The intense political conflict, which has reached a level of violence and the promotion of hate speech, has created the violent model on the street, the foundations of violence and hatred and the culture of impunity. The political class alone holds responsibility for the moral and political responsibility for this climate that threatens social peace.

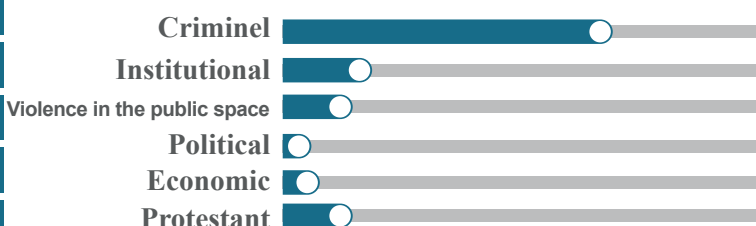


Women are still the first victims of violence. They have been around 30% of all victims of violence throughout the month of May, and they have also been part of 48.3% of violence on both sexes. On the other side, males accounted for approximately 67% of all perpetrators, while female offenders accounted for a total of 26.2% of perpetrators.

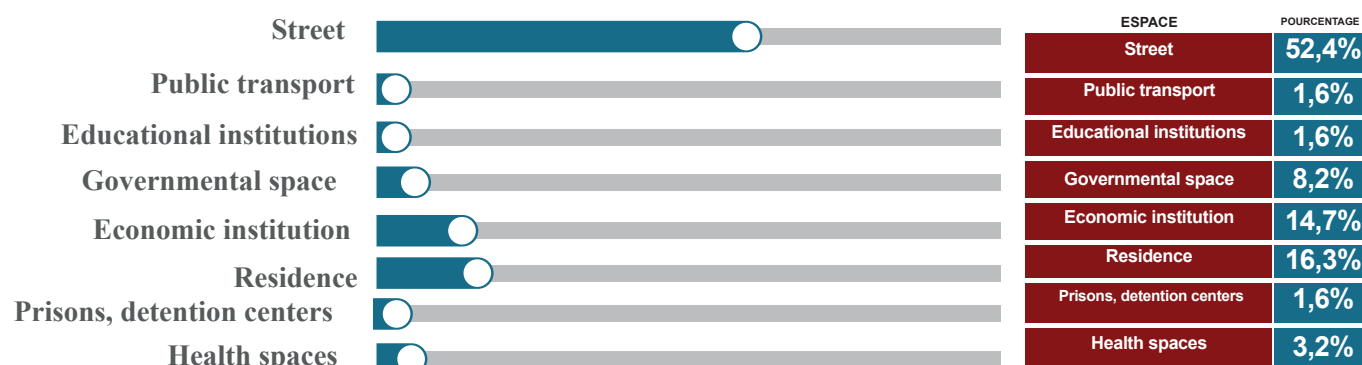


Individual violence represented 55.7% of total violence during the month of May. The types of violence represented 72% of the whole recorded violence throughout May, followed by institutional violence with 9.84%. Violence in public space, including virtual space and mainly Facebook, is 6.5%.

SECTEUR	POURCENTAGE
Criminel	72,1%
Institutional	9,8%
Violence in the public space	6,5%
Political	1,6%
Economic	3,2%
Protestant	6,5%



The street was the main scene of violence with 52% followed by house - presumably is the safest places for all, especially women, children and the elderly, the most vulnerable groups - with 16%, economic production institutions with 14.7%, government spaces with 8.2%, and health space with 3.28%.

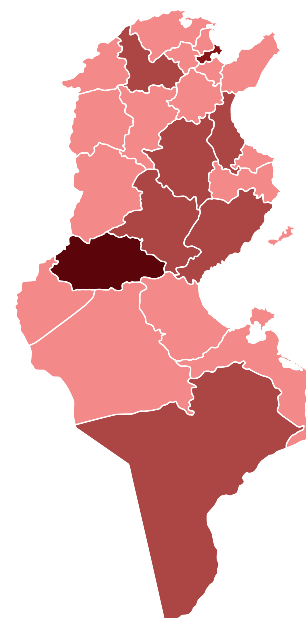
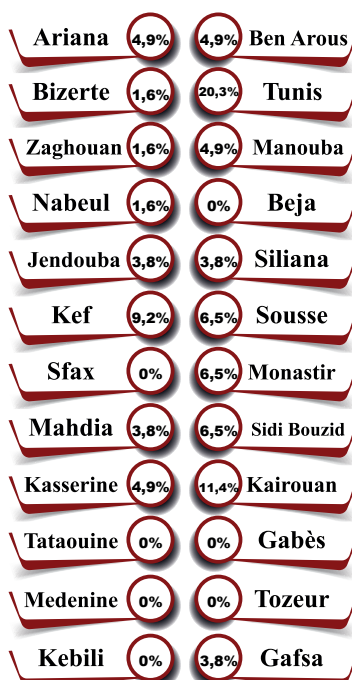


The capital region is a pole of 35% national violence. About two-thirds of this violence is mainly committed in the State of Tunisia.

The coastal areas rank second with 16.8% nationally, which is distributed among the states of Monastir, Mahdiya and Sousse.

Violence in Kairouan and Kaf States is also high, 11.4% and 9.2%.

Material causes are often a major cause of domestic violence. Thus the country's complex economic crisis throughout the decade of democratic transition has begun to shape a new climate of interpersonal coexistence based on violence and more violence, leading to murder and abuse.



Conclusion

Finally, in the face of the continuing repercussions of the economic, social, psychological and health crisis, the spread of Coronavirus, the confusion of political decision-making, the mounting pressure of public finances, and the derailment that we are witnessing on the path to democratic transition and the principles of democracy. There is no doubt that we are heading towards the wrong path, or in other words, we are moving in a direction that is contrary to the goals of the revolution: freedom, dignity and social justice. This is also why we move towards more movements, protests and demands, which may be a new drift to an unprecedented wave of protests with high waves of anger, rage and dissatisfaction.

Consolidation of material dependence and women's economic empowerment Gafsa protesters prefer divorce over the abrogation of their economic rights Rihab Mabrouki

"Gender" discrimination, or known as discrimination based on gender, is a term whose concepts and forms appear in many settings, including economic, social, political and cultural. Although such discrimination can be practised against men and women, it is primarily directed only against women and girls.

Despite the changes that the world has undergone through the recent decades in ensuring women's human rights and enhancing their place in society, manifestations of discrimination continue to emerge in many practices that demonstrate the widespread violation of women's rights and seek to limit their participation in the labour market.

While various countries offer more opportunities for women to participate in the economy, options go far beyond girls or women to achieve benefits at societal and economic levels. What the Tunisian Government is seeking today is to deny unemployed women the right to employment and to restrict their livelihoods under the pretext that they are married and their husbands are working, which is a form of undermining women's economic empowerment and combating their universal right to enjoy their human dignity through the realization of their material independence.

What is "gender" discrimination?

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) defines gender discrimination as "any distinction, exclusion or restriction based on sex whose effects or purposes are to weaken or frustrate the recognition or enjoyment and exercise by women of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all fields regardless of their marital status and based on equality between them and men."¹

Women and Human Rights

On December 18, 1979, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, which is the international Bill of Rights for women. The Convention entered into force on September 3, 1981, after being ratified by 20 states, including Tunisia. The Convention states: "The complete development of any country and the well-being of the world and the cause of peace require the equal participation of women and men, the maximum possible participation in all fields."²

Women's rights in Tunisia and the world, in general, are based on numerous legal references and international conventions supporting the presence of women in all vital sectors of countries. Among these Conventions; the Universal Declaration of Human Rights³, the Convention on the Political Rights of Women⁴ and other instruments calling for the universal realization of gender equality. In addition to the Tunisian Constitution⁵, this recognizes the equality of all citizens, men and women, and also in the Personal Status Code.⁶ Despite the domestic and universal legal arsenal protecting women's social and economic rights, abuses continue to be practised against them on several levels.

¹<http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/arabic/CEDAW473.pdf>

²<https://news.un.org/ar/story/2019/03/1028201>

³https://www.oic-iphrc.org/ar/data/docs/legal_instruments/Basic_IHRI/775283.pdf

⁴<http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/arab/b023.html>

⁵https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Tunisia_2014.pdf?lang=ar

⁶<https://wrcati.cawtar.org/preview.php?type=law&ID=10>

The absence of economic equality for women in Tunisia

Women in Tunisia, in the state of its Gafsa, in particular, face a broad fan of legal and social barriers that contribute extensively to a stark absence of economic equality. The category of unemployed women who hold university degrees is particularly vulnerable to this discrimination, especially in terms of government treatment of the unemployed.

However, women make up more than 50 percent of the holders of university degrees. Although they have participated in all forms of protest since the events of January 14 of demonstrations, sit-ins and hunger strikes, as well as in all the battles that have called for their employment and human dignity, and have been subjected to various forms of repression and physical and moral violence in the exercise of their legitimate right to demonstrate, their exclusion from the right to employment is an excuse on the pretext that their husbands have access to government jobs can only be a form of widening gender gaps in women's access to jobs that preserve their human dignity.



“Protesters from Gafsa filling a petition for collective divorce”

The decision to exclude married women from the right to participate in a regional debate that had been taken by the governor of the region under the pretext that they had been married to men working in the government sector in clear violation of their right to employment and the further consolidation of economic dependence between women and men.

A decision that was met with outrage among the disabled women participating in an operating sit-in in front of the state headquarters since February 2019 and that they denounced the abrogation of their economic rights led them to edit a petition for collective divorce.

In this context, Mariam, a 37-year-old woman from metlawi, Gafsa, a computer design specialist who has been unemployed for more than 15 years, claims: "Since the beginning of the sit-in of the unemployed High Ministers more than two years ago, we women have been an integral part of this sit-in and have participated in all positions and marches calling for employment. We have also been beaten and subjected to moral violence by the security forces. Our fundamental demand, which we never deviate from, was to be employed.

She adds, "It has been announced that candidates have been opened to participate in the regional debate of the Environment and Gardening Company. However, the decision of the governor of the region to exclude all women married to men working in the public sector from the debate has left an outrage among the excluded women. Although we tried to negotiate peacefully with the regional authorities in order to reverse this decision, the policy of procrastination and disregard was to answer all of our demands. Then we found nothing but the drafting of a petition for a collective divorce that included the names of the female protesters and which we adopted as a form of protest in order to draw the attention of officials and the authorities to our cause". Mariam reiterated their strong opposition to this unfair and discriminatory decision against them, which was taken without any legal conditions and denied them employment opportunities at the regional level on the grounds that the husband was working, which contradicts the Tunisian law and the International standards, calling for "taking into account the age and numb

Two Years' Struggle for Exclusion

Mariam is one of the thousands of women protesters who have been sitting-in in front of Gafsa's wall in the south-western of Tunisia for more than two years in an open sit-in for their right to work. Neither cold nor hot days have discouraged them from continuing their struggle and upholding their legitimate rights in the face of beatings and suppressions in the hope that the government will take their cause seriously and restore economic balances to those who suffer from poverty, marginalization and unemployment despite the richness of their wealth.

Even though the decision of exclusion taken by the regional governor is an excuse to provide other divorced, widowed or single women with employment opportunities, from a sociological perspective, it does not fall short of the box of the further consolidation of women's economic dependence today, despite their arrival at an academic level that allows them to work and achieve their material independence.

In this context, the social researcher at the Centre for Research, Studies, Documentation and Information on Women (CSID) confirms that the role played by women, whether productive, reproductive or community, their social status cannot be in conflict with their right to employment, nor can they be excluded as full-fledged citizens.

er of years of graduation as basic criteria for employment in order to ensure equal opportunities for all unemployed persons." Women and girls represent half of the world's population, and thus, half of its potential. The strengthening of their presence in social and economic life is a prerequisite for the advancement of civilizations, the development of the economy and the advancement of nations. Although the achievement of gender equality in all areas is central to the work of the Tunisian Forum of Economic and Social Rights, the Forum reiterates today's call for It and also emphasizes that the achievement of gender equality today is not a luxury, but the cause of an entire nation for which voices and movements have fought with a view to establishing a culture that believes in the effective role of women in the development of the economy and the advancement of society

NOUVELLE MÉTHODOLOGIE DE CALCUL SCIENTIFIQUE :

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.

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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.

MÉTHODOLOGIE DE VEILLE DE LA MIGRATION NON RÉGLEMENTAIRE

- **Interception Operations:** The watch is based on reports from the Ministry of the Interior and statements by the National Guard representative in the various Medias. In most cases, they do not include detailed information (gender, age groups, and the immigrants' countries of origin).
- **Arrivals on European coasts:** Several structures issue digital data on arrivals to Europe, such as the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Organization for Migration, the Ministries of Interior of European countries and the European Coastal Surveillance Agency.
- **The figures presented remain approximate and require continuous updating** according to data published by official and civil structures, which may be edited in future reports, but which provide a reading of the evolution and change in the dynamics of irregular migration.
- **Invisible figures:** are the numbers of migrants who reach European coasts without going through local authorities or international structures and are not included in a census. These are important figures and differ according to the tactics of migrant smuggling networks. They also include departure operations from the Tunisian coasts that manage to escape strict security checkpoints or those whose passage is intercepted without issuing reports or without announcing them.