

# Introduction

Like the previous months, October was marked by a high number of social protests in different regions of the country. Educational establishments institutions were a breeding ground for various forms of protests. The lack of school transportation, the absence of educational framework, the installation of speed checks in school zones, the difficulties to enroll the students of the preparatory levels, the overcrowding of the classes, the violence against the teaching staff and other problems related to school dorms were at the heart of these protests organized by the students, the parents and the educational staff.

We may should mention the example of the protest that was organized in the dorm of a school in Fouchana (the governorate of Kasserine). On the same rainy night, the general secretary of the establishment expelled two students because they didn't pay their rent.

The protests related to the agricultural sector also increased when farmers failed in marketing their agricultural products.

Farmers destroyed the harvest as a form of protest. 2500 tons of potatoes out of 4000 tons were ruined in Jendouba to denounce the flow shortage and the high price of storage. In Monastir, farmers blocked the road to protest the shortage of irrigation water.

Protests also rose to denounce report the deterioration of the infrastructure, the environmental situation and the lack of commodities such as the electricity interruption for 17 days in Borj Salhi – Hawariya (the governorate of Nabeul).

This deteriorated situation is the outcome of the mistakes made by the government. Such mistakes led to a continuous harm and to the deepening of the economic and social crisis.

Some protests became monotonous; they either have a seasonal aspect or a contextual one. However, the state didn't present any program to prevent these problems or to respond to the claims of the citizens. This confirms that the government doesn't have any clear plans or programs that can answer to the wishes and hopes of the population.

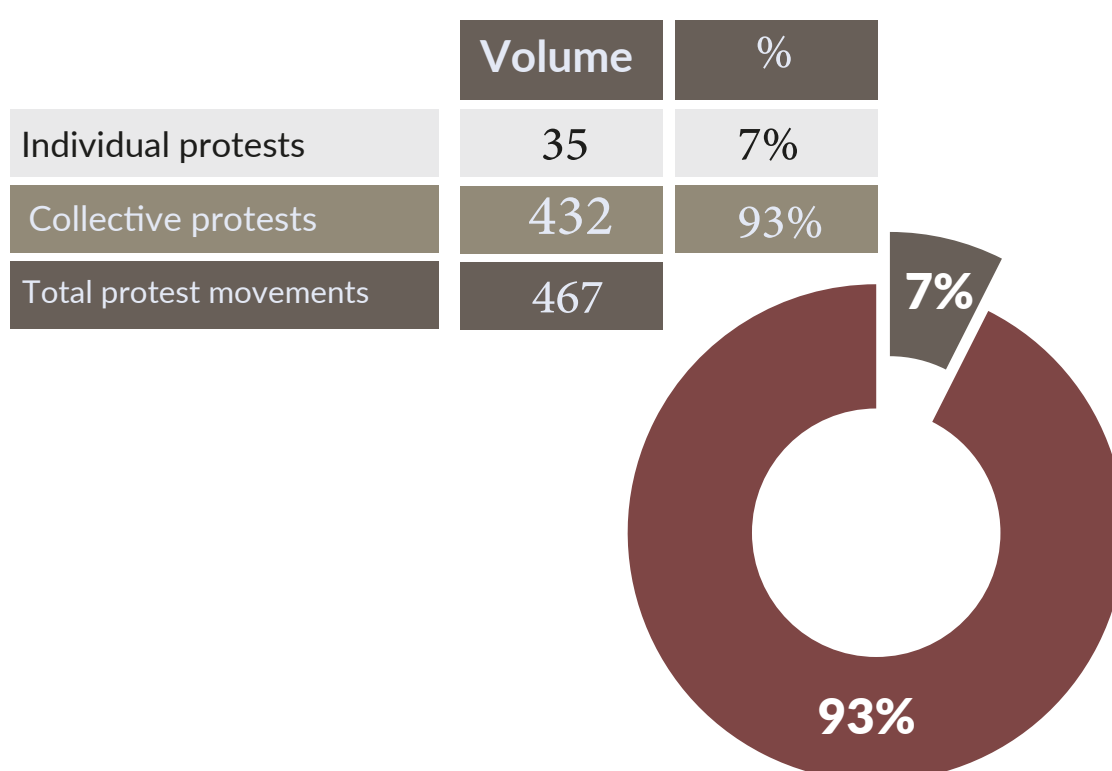
## Individual and collective protest movements

During the month of October 2018, we recorded 467 unorganized social movements, 93% of which are collective. Attempts and acts of suicide as a form of protest constituted 6% and individual protests didn't surpass the rate of 1%.

The biggest number of social protests occurred in the governorate of Kairouan with 98 movements, followed by the governorate of Medenine with 53 movements, then the governorates of Gafsa, Kasserine, Nabeul and Sousse with approximately 36 citizen movements.

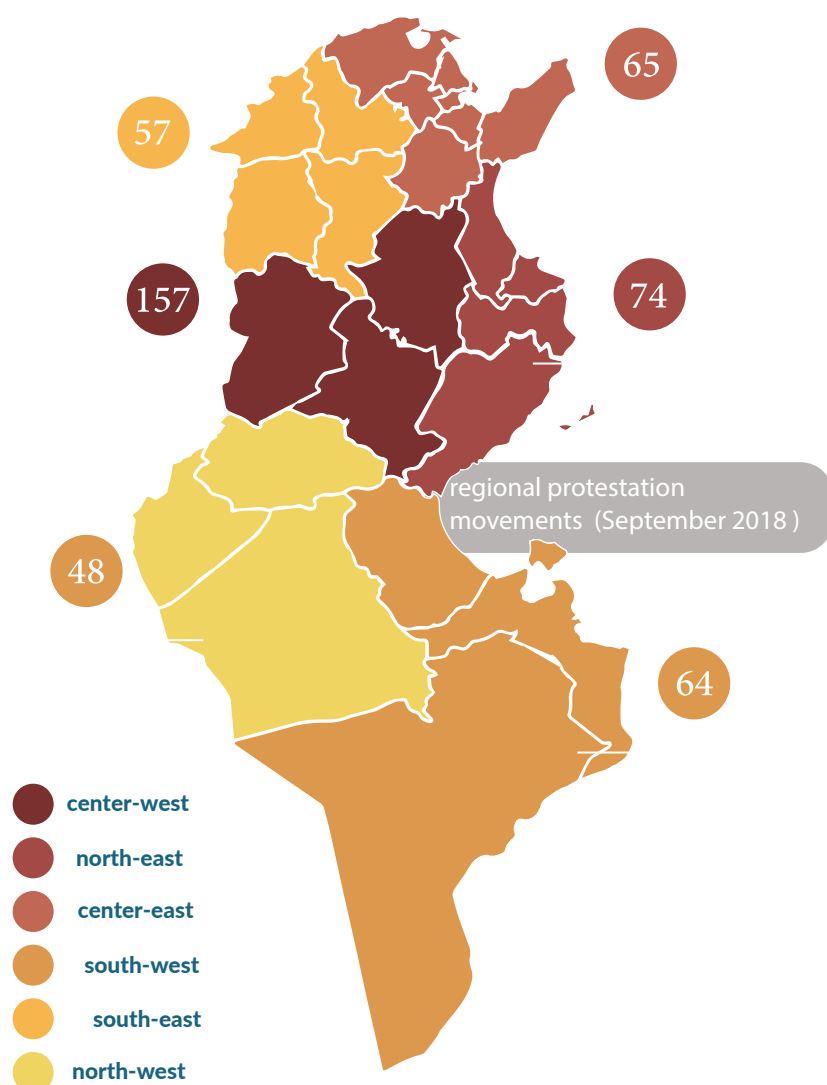
It's important to note that the majority of the protests recorded during the month of October, especially in the governorates of Nabeul, Kasserine, Gafsa, Jendouba, Beja and Bizerte mainly claimed compensations for the damages caused by the floods. Floods caused severe damages in most of the delegations of the Nabeul Governorate, in Majel Bel Abbes in the governorate of Kasserine and farmers were the most harmed.

## Individual and collective protest movements



Monastir	4
Mahdia	3
Sfax	32
Kairouan	100
Kasserine	36
Sidi Bouzid	21
Gabes	6
Medenine	53
Tataouine	5
Gafsa	36
Tozeur	8
Kebili	4
Total	467

Governorate	Volume
Bizerte	8
Tunis	16
Ariana	3
Manouba	4
Ben Arous	0
Zaghouan	0
Nabeul	36
Jendouba	17
Beja	18
Kef	10
Seliana	12
Sousse	35

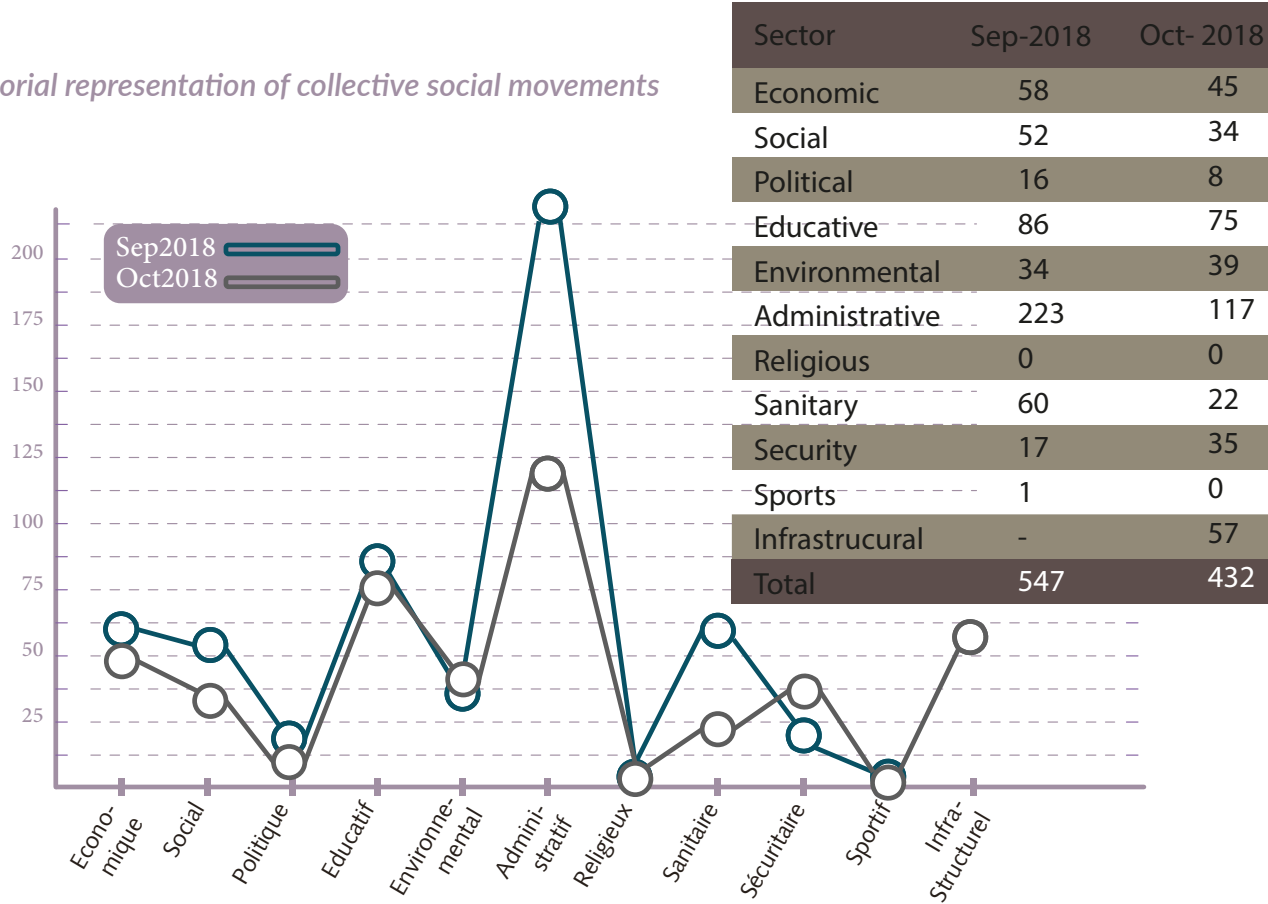


Collective protest movements :

Most of the recorded protests during the month of October were spontaneous (212 protests). These movements related essentially to the performance and quality of services and to administrative deficiencies. 117 movements were collective, which represents more than the a forth of the manifestations that occurred in the different regions of the country. Educational movements represented 17% of the recorded protests.



The sectorial representation of collective social movements



Forms of protests

Social media, alerting the media , road blocks , shutting down professional institutions , burning tires	☆☆☆
sit-ins ,forced entry to administrative institutions, rallying protests	☆☆☆
clashes with security, peaceful walks, acts of aggression and vandalism	☆☆
Blocking administrative personel in their offices, hunger strikes , blocking railways, threats of suicide, walks towards the capital, threats of collective migration	☆

Spaces of protests

Roads, educational institutions	☆☆☆
Administrative locals, public spaces governorate offices, national organisations, professional spaces	☆☆☆
hospitals, ministry locals, municipalities	☆☆
head of government's office	☆

actors initiating the social movements

parents, locals , medical and paramedical staff, activists	☆☆☆
graduates, unemployed, workers and agricultors	☆☆☆
workers in precarious situations, individual and collective taxi drivers employees	☆☆
journalists, fishermen, families of missing people	☆

subjects of protests

S.O.N.E.D.E, educational institutions	☆☆☆
municipalities, governorates, ministries, hospitals	☆☆☆
head of government	☆☆
	☆

Types of protests by sector

instant protests	Sector	Economic	Social	Political	Educative	Environmental	Administrative	Religious	Sanitary	Security	Sports
	Volume	3	7	2	6	15	16	8	9	7	0
spontaneous protests	Sector	Economic	Social	Political	Educative	Environmental	Administrative	Religious	Sanitary	Security	Sports
	Volume	26	18	5	38	15	61	24	8	17	0
violent protests	Sector	Economic	Social	Political	Educative	Environmental	Administrative	Religious	Sanitary	Security	Sports
	Volume	16	9	1	31	9	40	25	5	11	0

Geographical distribution of protests

instant protests

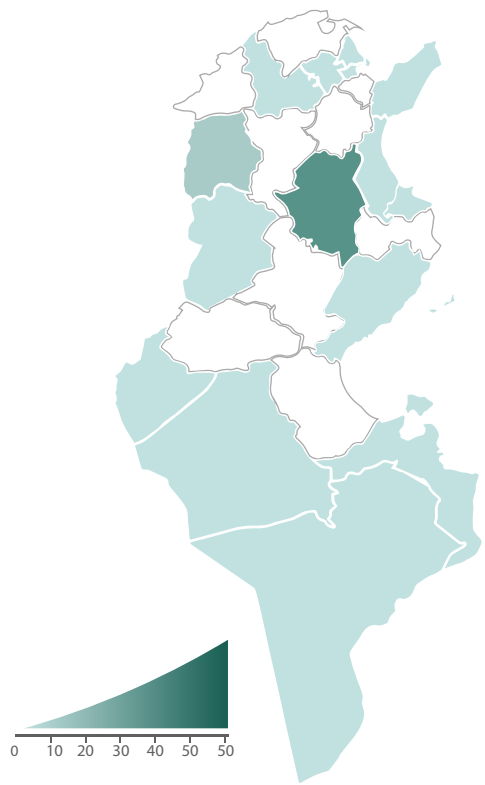
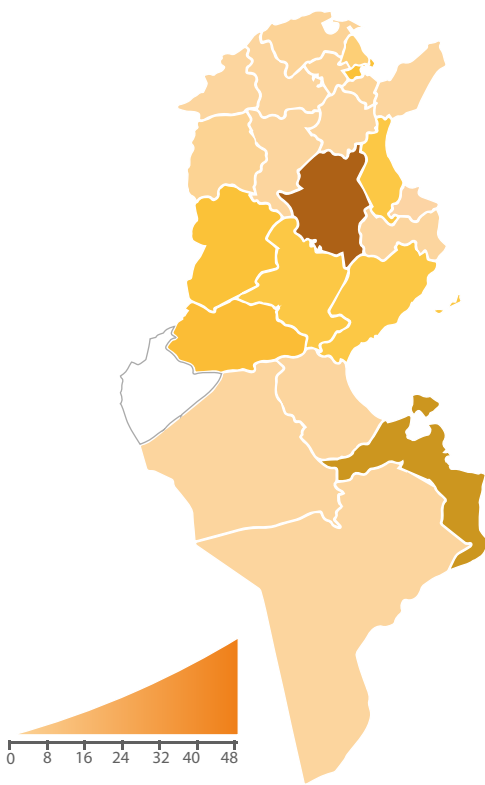
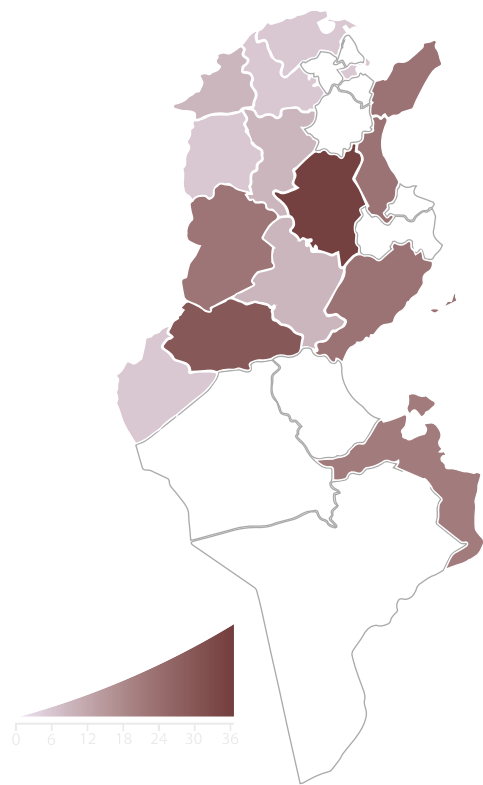
Bizerte	0	Monastir	2
Tunis	3	Mahdia	0
Ariana	2	Sfax	4
Manouba	4	Kairouan	18
Ben Arous	0	Kasserine	1
Zaghouan	0	Sidi Bouzid	0
Nabeul	6	Gabes	0
Jendouba	0	Medenine	5
Beja	4	Tataouine	2
Kef	10	Gafsa	0
Seliana	0	Tozeur	5
Sousse	5	Kebili	2

spontaneous protests

Bizerte	3	Monastir	2
Tunis	16	Mahdia	3
Ariana	7	Sfax	16
Manouba	3	Kairouan	51
Ben Arous	3	Kasserine	18
Zaghouan	5	Sidi Bouzid	11
Nabeul	4	Gabes	6
Jendouba	6	Medenine	31
Beja	3	Tataouine	3
Kef	2	Gafsa	11
Seliana	4	Tozeur	0
Sousse	14	Kebili	2

Violent protests

Bizerte	3	Monastir	0
Tunis	5	Mahdia	0
Ariana	0	Sfax	10
Manouba	0	Kairouan	29
Ben Arous	0	Kasserine	17
Zaghouan	0	Sidi Bouzid	8
Nabeul	16	Gabes	0
Jendouba	8	Medenine	17
Beja	3	Tataouine	0
Kef	0	Gafsa	10
Seliana	6	Tozeur	3
Sousse	12	Kebili	0



# Suicides and attempts of suicide

During the month of October, we recorded 26 attempts and acts of suicide, 75% of which were recorded among the age group of 26 – 45 years old.

It's important to note that we didn't record any attempts or acts of suicide among the age group of 15 years and under.



## Suicides and suicide attempts by age group



Suicides and attempts of suicide by governorate

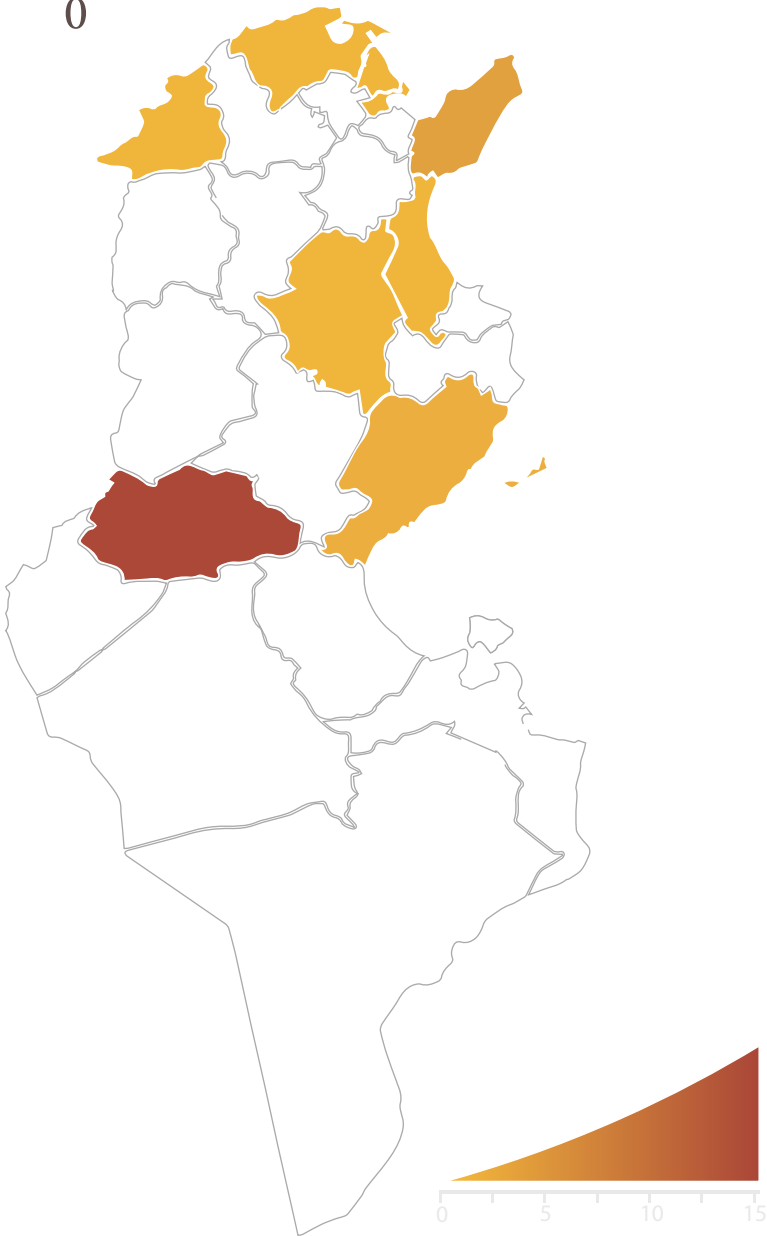
Governorate	Bizerte	Tunis	Ariana	Manouba	Ben Arous
Volume	2	3	1	0	0

Governorate	Zaghouan	Nabeul	Jendouba	Beja	Kef
Volume	0	3	1	0	0

Governorate	Seliana	Sousse	Monastir	Mahdia	Sfax
Volume	0	1	0	0	2

Governorate	Kairouan	Kasserine	Sidi Bouzid	Gabes	Medenine
Volume	1	0	0	0	0

Governorate	Tataouine	Gafsa	Tozeur	Kebili
Volume	0	12	0	0





## Violences

Several forms of violence were registered in the different regions of the country during the month of October 2018.

Most of the violent cases took place in the governorates of Tunis and Kairouan.

It is important to note that many cases of violence targeted the police officers during raids and pursuits. In some cases, their homes have been attacked in retaliation. Such was the case in Mezouna in the governorate of Sidi Bouzid and in Kondar in the governorate of Sousse, when a police officer was assaulted in front of his house in Kairouan.

Furthermore, many impulsive acts of violence have been recorded within family units. In Metlaoui, in the governorate of Gafsa, a house was set on fire and a family member stabbed his own brother, and another recorded case occurred in Ain Drahem in the Governorate of Jendouba when a sister was stabbed.

Despite the striking declines in spousal assault in many regions, some cases were still recorded. For example, a husband stabbed his wife in a hospital where she worked as a nurse.

Children are more at risk in domestic violence cases. In Jbal Lahmar in the capital of Tunis, a father forced his kids to sell chewing gums and flowers instead of going to school and sometimes left them to spend the night in the streets.

Minors and children were also the main victims of sexual violence during the month of October 2018.

### **16 children, victims of sexual assault:**

According to the observations of the Tunisian Social Observatory, 16 minors and children were raped during the month of October 2018. These sexual assaults occurred in Teborsok, in Ain Jamela (governorate of Beja), in Menzel Bourguiba (governorate of Bizerte), in Gabes, in the region of Jderya in Zarzis (governorate of Medenine), in Sbikha (governorate of Kairouan), in Monastir, in Kelibia, in Grombalia (governorate of Nabeul), in Sfax, in Ghomrassene (governorate of Tataouine), in Tunis and in Marsa (governorate of Tunis).

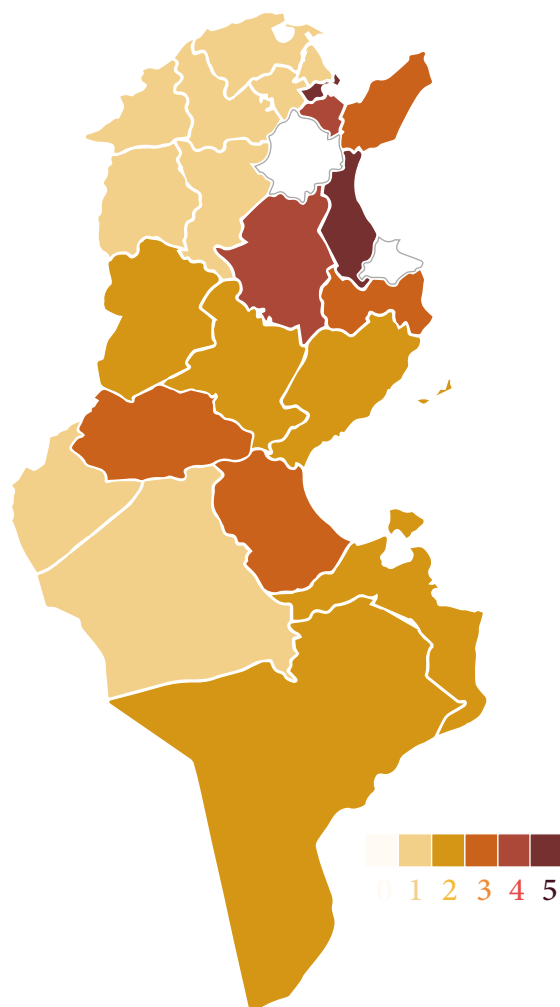
Sfax, in Ghomrassene (governorate of Tataouine), in Tunis and in Marsa (governorate of Tunis).

The average age of the victims was 9 years old, the youngest victim was 3 years old and the oldest victim was 16 years old. One of these kids was a young girl who studied in the 6th year of basic education. She was raped by a group of 4 teenage boys aged between 19 and 20.

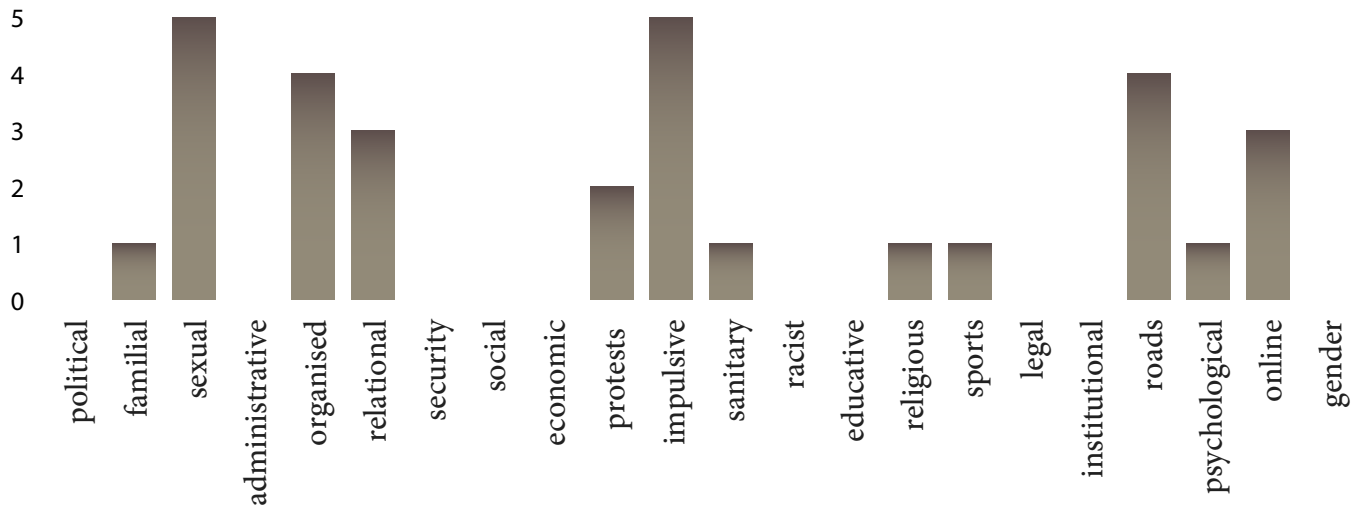
It's important to note that the number of sexual assaults against children is constantly increasing, which underlines the pressing need to adopt decisive measures to insure protection, and to raise awareness in schools and in the family environment to support the victims in case of assault.

Children are the easiest victim for the aggressor to reach.

## Violences by governorate



## Forms of violence



## Intensity of violence by space

