

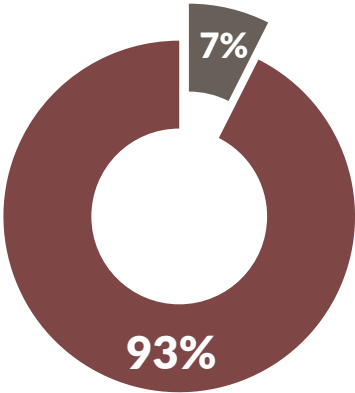
## Individual and collective protest movements

During the month of September 2018, we recorded 591 social movements, 547 of which are collective (93% of the total number of social movements) and 10 are individual (7%). 34 Suicide acts and attempts were also recorded with a male majority of 79%.

The biggest number of social protests occurs in the governorate of Kairouan with 125 movements, followed by the governorate of Gafsa with 61 movements, the governorate of Sidi Bouzid with 60 movements, The governorate of Sousse with 39 protest movements, the governorate of Sfax with 37 movements and the governorate of Nabeul with 35 protest movements.

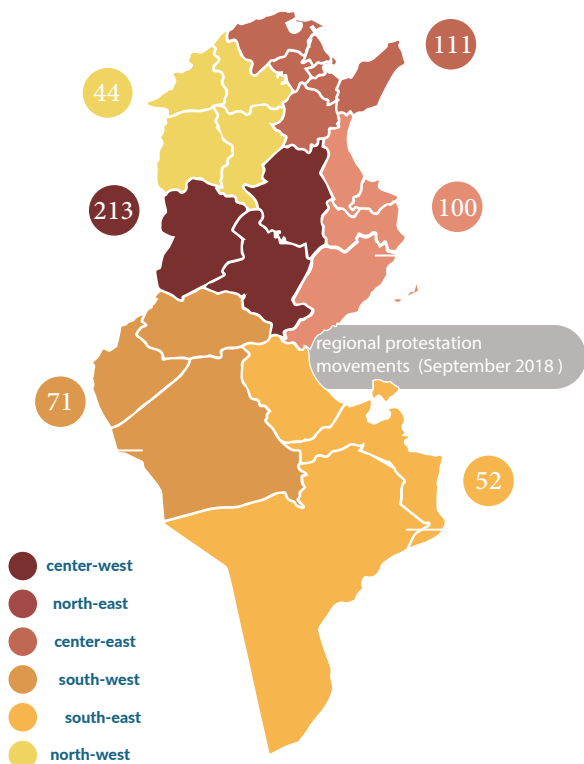
## Individual and collective protest movements

	Volume	%
Individual protests	44	7%
Collective protests	547	93%
Total protest movements	591	



Monastir	5
Mahdia	9
Sfax	37
Kairouan	125
Kasserine	28
Sidi Bouzid	60
Gabes	11
Medenine	30
Tataouine	11
Gafsa	61
Tozeur	10
Kebili	0
Total	591

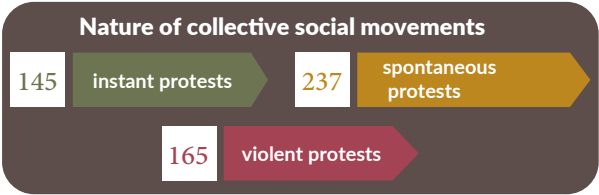
Governorate	Volume
Bizerte	7
Tunis	19
Ariana	21
Manouba	15
Ben Arous	7
Zaghouan	7
Nabeul	35
Jendouba	18
Beja	9
Kef	5
Seliana	12
Sousse	49



Collective protest movements :

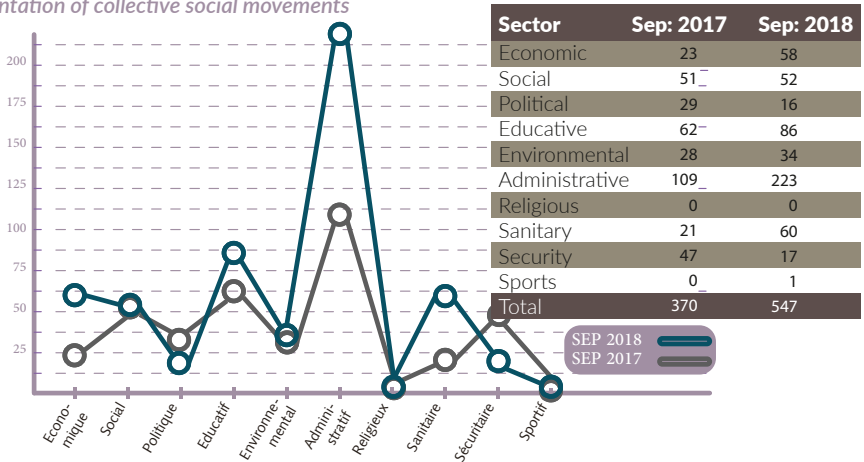
It is important to note that the frequency of social protests increased during the month of September 2018 compared to the same period in 2017 with a rate of 33%. The number of protests increased from around 370 (in September 2017) to 547 (in September 2018).

However, this number of social protests is lower than the number recorded during the same period in 2016, when it reached 674 protest movements.



With the return of students to school in September, social protests raised in many regions of the country claiming the improvement of infrastructures and denouncing the shortage of water supply. These protests were incited by many other factors: maintenance works weren't yet concluded in some educational institutions like the high school of Sidi Omar in Bouhajla Delegation of the Governorate of Kairouan, the lack of transportation to schools especially in the rural areas, the shortage of teachers and educational staff, and the absence of security guards in educational establishments.

The sectorial representation of collective social movements



Furthermore, the adoption of the new process for online school registration generated an unexpected dysfunction and overcrowding in the post offices, not to mention that most parents do not have the means to pay electronically.

All the above were the direct reasons of the collective protests organized by the parents, students and the educational stuffs.

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 agression and vandalism	☆☆
Blocking administrative personel in their offices, hunger strikes , blocking railways, threats of suicide, walks towards the capital, threats of collective migration	☆

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	☆

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	☆

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	Econo- mic	Social	Political	Educative	Environ- mental	Adminis- trative	Religious	Sanitary	Security	Sports
	Volume	14	14	1	20	15	52	0	21	7	1
spontaneous protests	Sector	Econo- mic	Social	Political	Educative	Environ- mental	Adminis- trative	Religious	Sanitary	Security	Sports
	Volume	27	28	12	39	8	99	0	17	7	0
violent protests	Sector	Econo- mic	Social	Political	Educative	Environ- mental	Adminis- trative	Religious	Sanitary	Security	Sports
	Volume	17	0	3	27	11	72	0	22	3	0

## Geographical distribution of protests

### instant protests

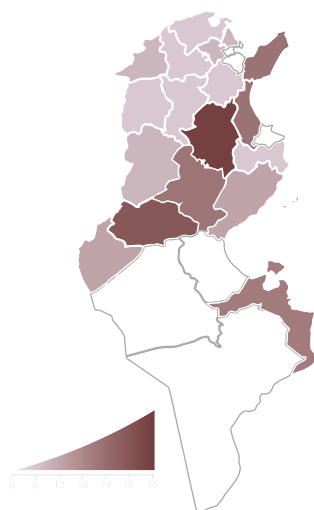
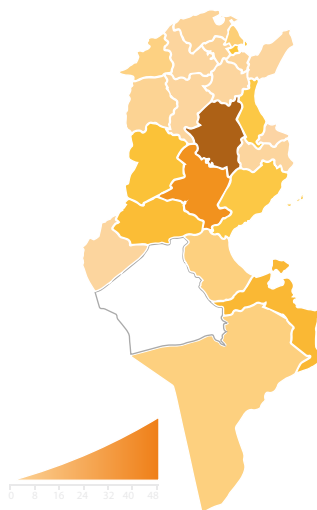
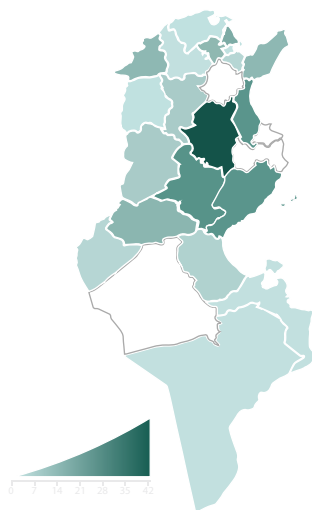
Bizerte	1	Monastir	0
Tunis	1	Mahdia	0
Ariana	11	Sfax	15
Manouba	8	Kairouan	37
Ben Arous	3	Kasserine	4
Zaghuan	0	Sidi Bouzid	12
Nabeul	5	Gabes	4
Jendouba	5	Medenine	2
Beja	3	Tataouine	3
Kef	1	Gafsa	8
Seliana	4	Tozeur	3
Sousse	15	Kebili	0

### spontaneous protests

Bizerte	3	Monastir	3
Tunis	16	Mahdia	4
Ariana	7	Sfax	13
Manouba	3	Kairouan	46
Ben Arous	3	Kasserine	14
Zaghuan	5	Sidi Bouzid	33
Nabeul	4	Gabes	7
Jendouba	6	Medenine	19
Beja	3	Tataouine	7
Kef	2	Gafsa	18
Seliana	4	Tozeur	3
Sousse	14	Kebili	0

### Violent protests

Bizerte	2	Monastir	
Tunis	0	Mahdia	
Ariana	3	Sfax	
Manouba	4	Kairouan	
Ben Arous	0	Kasserine	
Zaghuan	2	Sidi Bouzid	
Nabeul	22	Gabes	
Jendouba	6	Medenine	
Beja	3	Tataouine	
Kef	2	Gafsa	
Seliana	4	Tozeur	
Sousse	19	Kebili	



The severe weather was another reason for the increase of social movements. Heavy rainfall caused flooding in different areas of the governorate of Nabeul, exposing the fragility of infrastructure.

Floods provoked social movements in many regions. Protesters claimed an urgent intervention from the public authority to rescue, to accelerate the rehabilitation of basic commodities such as electricity and potable water and to assist citizens to evacuate the floodwater accumulated in their houses.

Heavy rainfall led to the destruction of numerous crops in the city of Raouhya in Seliana, in Kairouan, in Sidi Bouzid and in the northeast coast region which prompted the farmers to protest and claim their state compensation which was approved but not deposited.

In the governorates of Gafsa and Sidi Bouzid protesters condemned the poor infrastructure and the state of basic services and called for other socio-economic claims.

Collective suicide attempts are another form of protest shown in the two governorates when a group of the sit inners of Om Laarayes threatened suicide if they don't get jobs. Moncef Issaoui was among this group. He is a 23 year old man, who was honored by the president of the republic when he graduated from college being first on the national scale.

A businessman splashed gasoline on the president of the regional education committee in Sidi Bouzid and threatened to burn him alive following a labor dispute.

The protests that occurred in the other different governorates were mainly related to infrastructure, administrative services, the socio-economic situation and the delay of the school year beginning due to the registration issues.

It's important to note that the governorate of Sousse was ranked 4th in terms of the number of social movements because of the protests recorded in the city of Nfidha about administrative, environmental, economic and social issues.

# Suicides and attempts of suicide

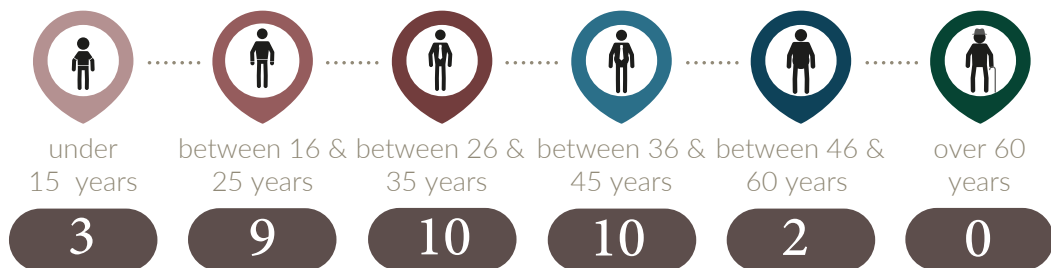
The age group from 16 to 35 years old is the most affected by suicide and suicide attempts with 55% rate of the total number of the recorded cases, followed by the age group between 36 and 60 years old with 35% and the age group of less than 15 years old with a rate of 9% of the total number of the recorded cases.

In September 2018, the highest number of suicide acts and attempts was recorded in the governorate of Gafsa with 13 suicide acts and attempts, 11 of which were collective, followed by the governorate of Kairouan with 4 cases, the governorate of Nabeul with 3 cases and the governorate of Monastir with 2 suicide acts and attempts.

One case of suicide act or attempt was registered in each of the following governorates: Tozeur, Ben Arous, Bizerte, Tunis, Médenine, Tataouine, Kasserine, Sidi Bouzid and Jendouba



## Suicides and suicide attempts by age group



Suicides and attempts of suicide by governorate

Governorate	Bizerte	Tunis	Ariana	Manouba	Ben Arous
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Volume	1	1	0	0	1
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Governorate	Zaghouan	Nabeul	Jendouba	Beja	Kef
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Volume	0	3	1	0	0
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Governorate	Seliana	Sousse	Monastir	Mahdia	Sfax
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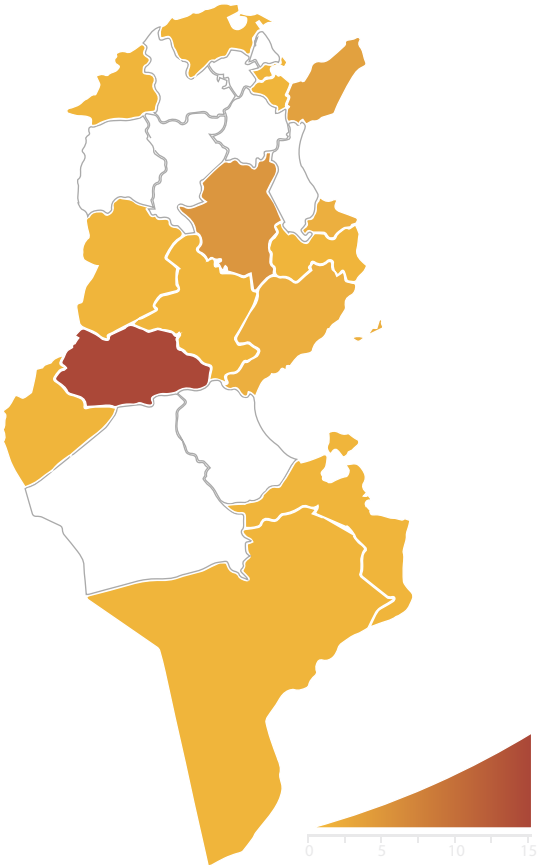
Volume	0	0	2	1	2
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Governorate	Kairouan	Kasserine	Sidi Bouzid	Gabes	Medenine
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Volume	1	1	1	0	1
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Governorate	Tataouine	Gafsa	Tozeur	Kebili
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Volume	1	13	1	0
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## Violences

During September 2018, the most recurrent forms of violence registered by our organism were: sexual violence, criminal violence and impulsive violence.

Some acts of violence were spectacular. There was kidnapping, racketeering and diversion from public spaces and the reasons may be linked to impunity for criminal acts and the use of illicit substances.

Children became the main actors of the acts of violence, identified both as perpetrators and victims. Violent reactions and impulsiveness have evolved in disputes between students leading to stabbing and even murder.

Sexual assault against children also increased to reach the 5 and under age group. Sexual violence against the male gender through settling scores, which means that this kind of violence is becoming a form of revenge between rivals.

### **Sexual violence :**

Sexual violence spread widely, especially in the governorates of Sousse, and Kairouan. We registered children, minors, women and even an elderly woman as victims, which indicate that this type of violence no longer excludes any age category.

Among the cases recorded in Beja, an 18-year-old girl was hijacked from a pizzeria in the city center to a middle school compound and was raped under threats.

In Bizerte, a woman tried to push her 17-year-old housekeeper from the third-floor balcony to stifle the sexual harassment of her husband against the victim.

In Gabes, a young African woman was kidnapped and raped for several weeks by a human trafficker.

In the Capital Tunis, a young man was raped by his roommates under the influence of illegal substances during a drinking party.

In Om Laraayes, Gafsa, a 3-year-old child was the victim of a heinous rape by a married adult, amnestied and father of two children.

In the region of Laouemrya, a delegation in Chbika, a 28-year-old boy raped his 50-year-old mother. The woman reported that she had been subjected to sexual harassment for the past two weeks.

In the Hemed region, Sbikha delegation, a man raped a mother after blocking her road while she was on the way back home after taking her children to school.

In Kairouan, as well, a married man raped, filmed and threatened to broadcast the sex tapes of his 14-year-old neighbor who got pregnant by him.

In Sousse, a 16-year-old girl was the victim of sexual assault.

Also, in Sousse, two men hijacked the fiancée of their friend, whom they were supposed to drive home after a party.

During a party in Ryadh City – Sousse, a young man threatened with a knife, hijacked and raped his companion.

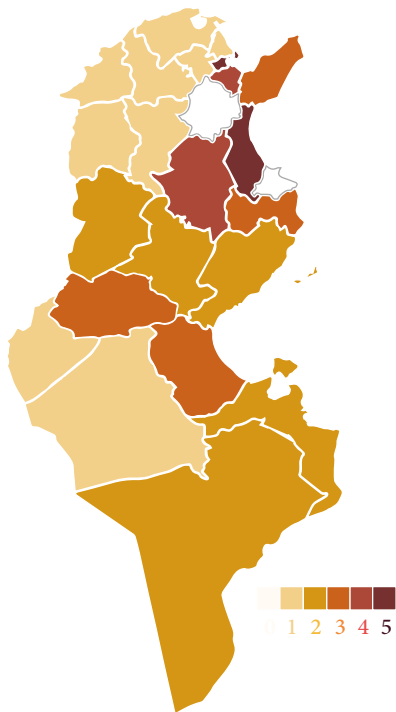
The governorate of Sousse was also the scene for an attempted rape of a 22-year-old German tourist in her hotel room by a worker in the same hotel. An illegal wine seller aged 22 was also kidnapped and raped by 4 of his rivals for revenge.

In the Capital Tunis, the Berges du Lac region, a young man was kidnapped, raped and filmed.

In the city of Ibn Sinaa, kabaria, a 14-year-old girl was kidnapped and raped during two days by a group of individuals in the forest.

In Al-Mida delegation in Nabeul, an elderly woman of 70-year-old was also raped.

Violences by governorate



## Criminal and impulsive violence :

Most of the violent criminal acts were related to burglary and robbery under threats, such as the case of a mother who had her child taken from her and threatened to withhold in case she didn't give her bag to the perpetrator. These acts are often performed under the threats of a knife or other sharp objects.

An altercation between twenty individuals also led to a violent fight in Dahdah city in the capital Tunis. The Mohammed Ali city was also the site of another fight between two groups of people.

In Carthage, a family of a young man who was killed tried to revenge his murder by attacking the family of the murderer and setting their house on fire. Their act gave rise to an exchange of violence between the two families.

In Kairouan, a fight broke out between two families. Nine people were injured, and two cars were broken during the fight, which involved a police intervention and the use of tear gas.

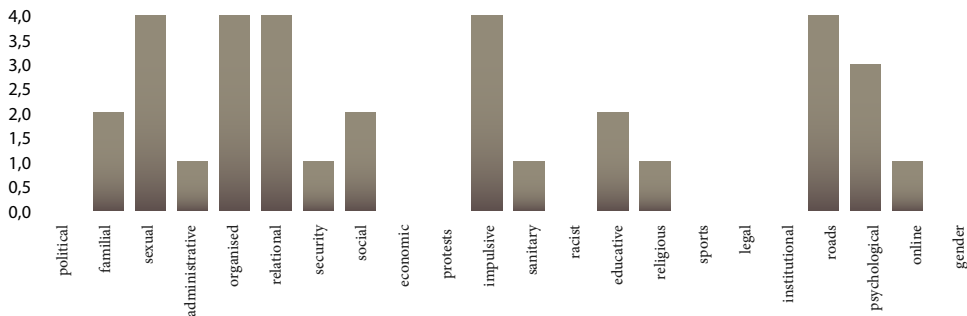
Impulsive violence was the predominant type when it comes to family conflicts.

In Zeouyet Chefii, a region in the delegation of Tala, a young extremist forced his two sisters to wear the nikab.

In the Douane City in Kasserine a young man murdered his 17-year-old brother after a dispute.

In Sidi Alouane delegation a 60-year-old man was stabbed to death by his son in law who was conspiring to steal the revenues of his olive harvest.

## Forms of violence



## Violence committed by and towards minors :

Children played a leading role in many cases of violence observed throughout September 2018, both as perpetrators and victims.

A sixth-grade primary student at Ras Al Ain school in Mateur stabbed another student.

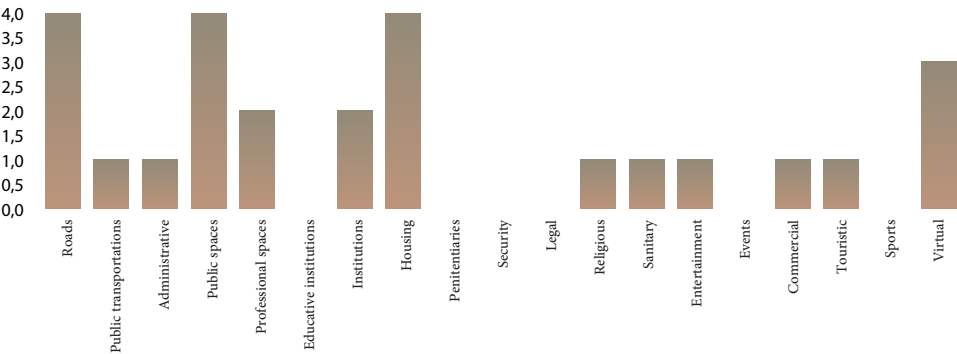
A schoolboy in the south of Gabes also stabbed his friend in a fight.

An 8-year-old boy was physically and verbally assaulted by his 40 year old neighbor just because his parents were divorced and he lived only with his mother in the apartment.

A 15-year-old girl was kidnapped from outside the factory in which she worked in El Jamm.

A one day old new born was found alive in Mezraya cemetery in Djerba.

### Intensity of violence by space



# Conclusion :

The social demonstrations in September 2018 were in large part related to the deterioration of infrastructure, roads, bridges and educational institutions that were unable to cope with the fall season's rainfalls.

The claims reminded of the problems and deficiencies that have been at the center of concerns and of the protests of the previous years. They also confirmed that the mapping of social movements won't change this year in the absence of a concrete evolution.

Expectations in terms of financial laws, prospects for price reductions, infrastructure improvements and a concrete change in the socio – cultural and environmental situation are constantly being reiterated with no change in the horizons.