



**11**

**SUICIDE CASE  
AND SUICIDE ATTEMPT**

Recorded during  
the month of  
January 2024

**258**

**MIGRANTS  
NON-REGULATORY**

Arrived on Italian  
shores in  
January 2024

**168**

**SOCIAL  
MOVEMENTS**

Or a decrease  
by 67% compared to  
to January 2022



# REPORT **JANUARY** 2024

COMMUNICATED 2

## **01**

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SOCIAL MOVEMENTS 4

## **02**

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IRREGULAR MIGRATION 7

## **03**

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VIOLENCE 11

## **04**

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SUICIDE AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE 14

## PROTESTS WIND DOWN IN JANUARY 2024

### Will the specter of "isolation" eliminate economic and social demands?

January is no longer the "most protesting" month as it used to be in recent years, and the year 2024 began with a striking drop in the level of protest movements, undertaken by actors from different sectors, but which did not exceed 168 movements, and most of which were formed through protests and sit-ins, marking a notable decline compared to the last months of last year.

The governorate of Gafsa regained its position by occupying first place among the most protesting governorates with 48 protests, expressing their growing dissatisfaction with the official authorities, due to procrastination in resolving outstanding issues. The governorates of Bizerte and Nabeul came in unusually second and third place, and the governorate of Kebili was at the bottom of the list with just one protest.

The most striking demands made by the actors of last month's movements

were those linked to the improvement of working conditions, the regularization of professional status and the defense of the right to work and to a decent life. Out of a total of 168 protests, demonstrators demanded the right to improved working conditions in 33 movements.

Economic and social factors were the driving force behind most movements, as they also had a major impact in generating a state of dissatisfaction reflected in protests. Most protests had an

economic context, with workers becoming the main actors, taking part in movements demanding the payment of financial dues, indicating the transformation of the protest movement from an initiative demanding the realization of rights, to a reaction and defense of confiscated rights (the right to decent work, to a salary). Residents' complaints about the interruption and contamination of drinking water have also intensified, and farmers' dissatisfaction with the interruption of irrigation water has grown.

From Tunis to Gafsa, not forgetting Medenine and Kasserine, supply teachers have called for pressure on the government to find effective and urgent solutions to their problem. The presence of students on the list of perpetrators due to the persistent school transport crisis, particularly in rural areas, is seen as an indicator of the decline of public education services and the failure to provide good educational conditions, which has prompted students and parents to protest.

The media still occupy first place as a space for protest, with calls, solicitations and statements predominating, and many protests have taken the form of complaints on media platforms calling on the authorities to intervene.

The absence of a concrete response to the accumulated issues has led many

groups in society to seek new alternatives to protest, confirming the widespread state of despair, the growing scale of popular discontent and the temporary isolation that has overwhelmed many actors, due to the neglect of their economic and social demands. The results of the vigil indicate the recording of suicide cases, mainly among young people, most of which resulted in death (72%), and the majority were male.

With regard to the growing phenomenon of violence, educational establishments rank third in terms of the most violent places, after households and the street. Cases of violence by some parents towards teachers have also been observed, calling into question the role of the parent who is supposed to support the efforts of the educational framework in establishing values that help the student to build a balanced behavior, but who has instead actively participated in the cycle of violence. The governorate of Sousse tops the list of the most violent governorates, and criminal violence stemming from assaults tops the list of the most widespread forms of violence, as reflected by the recording of numerous cases of murder. The generalization of the phenomenon of individual rather than collective violence is also an important indicator of the violent nature that has characterized the behavior of individuals within society.

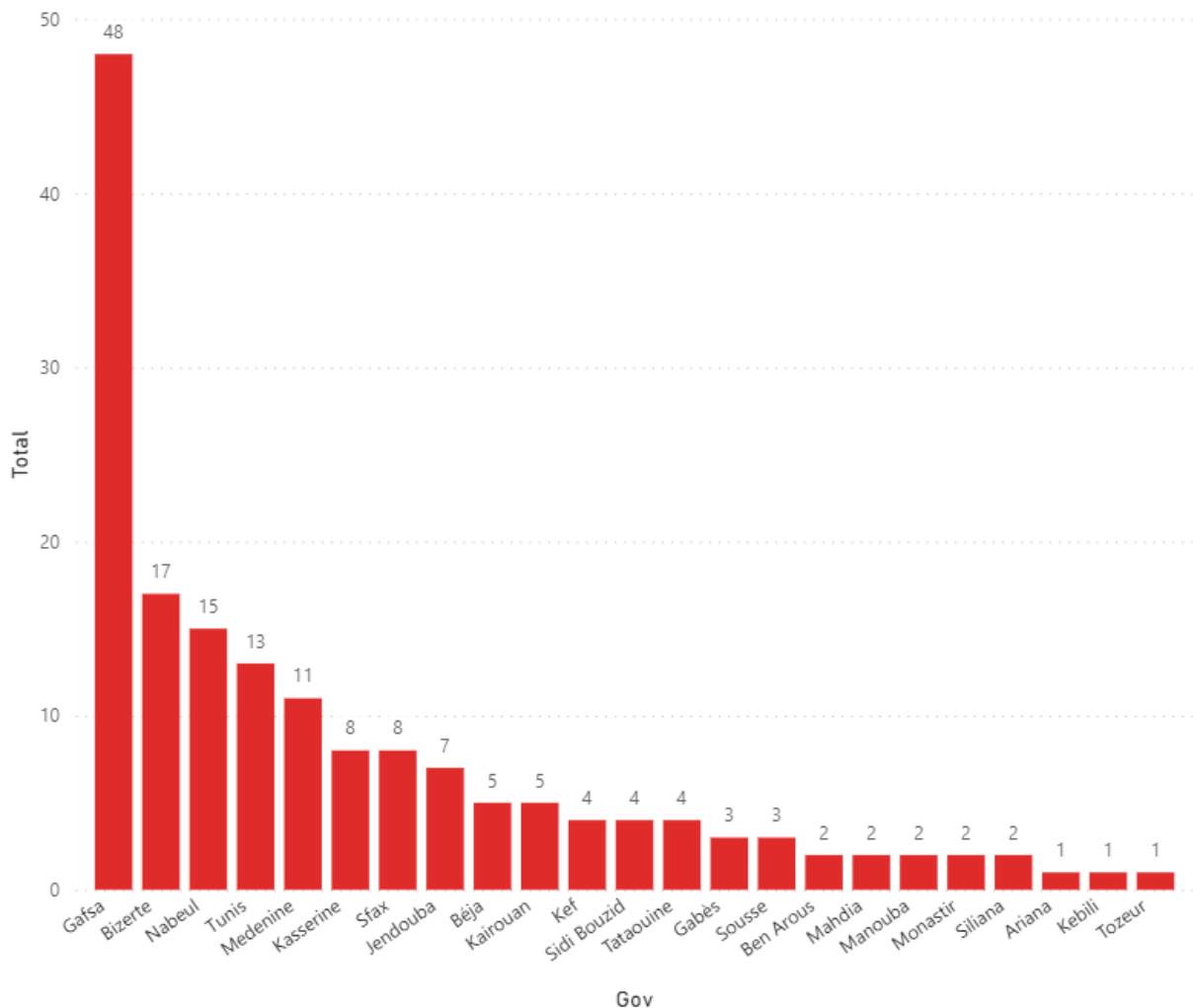
# 01

## SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

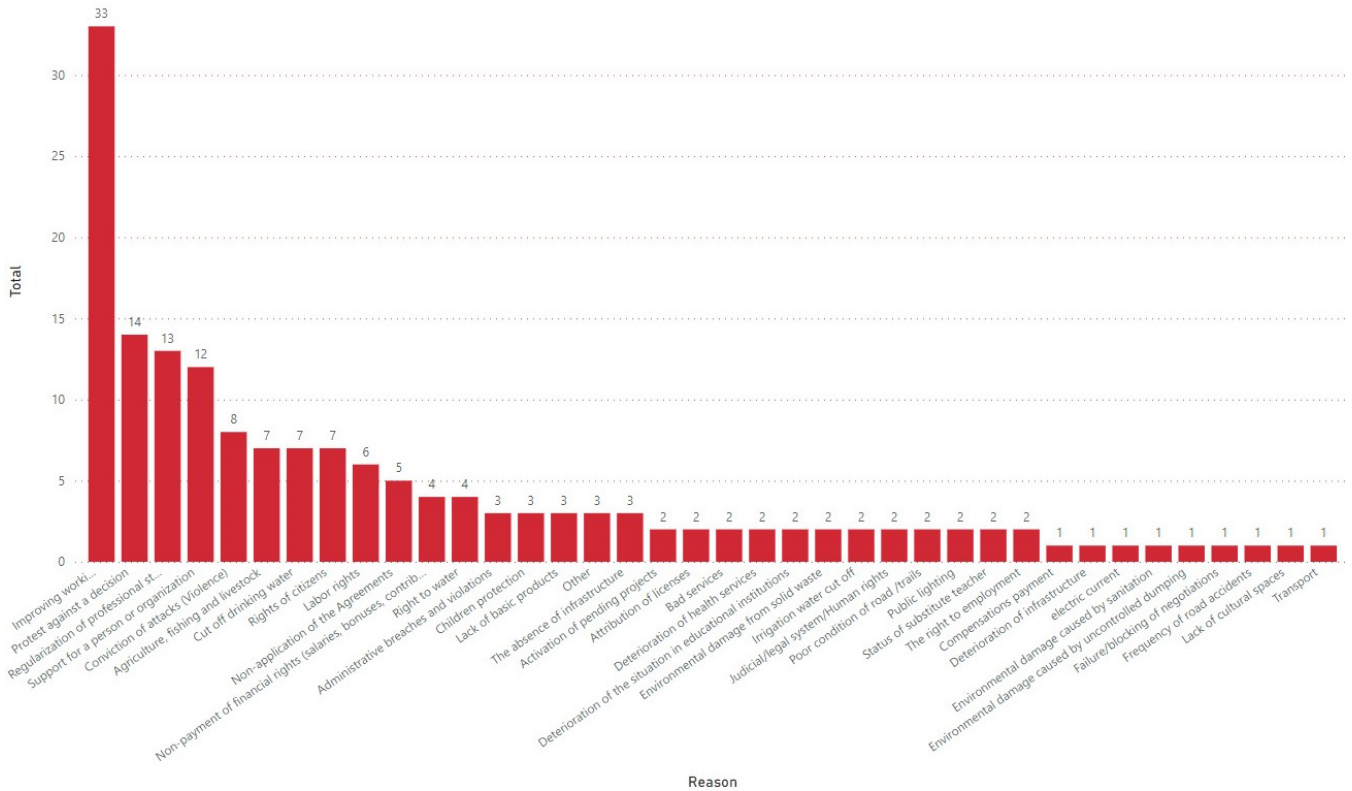
168  
Protests

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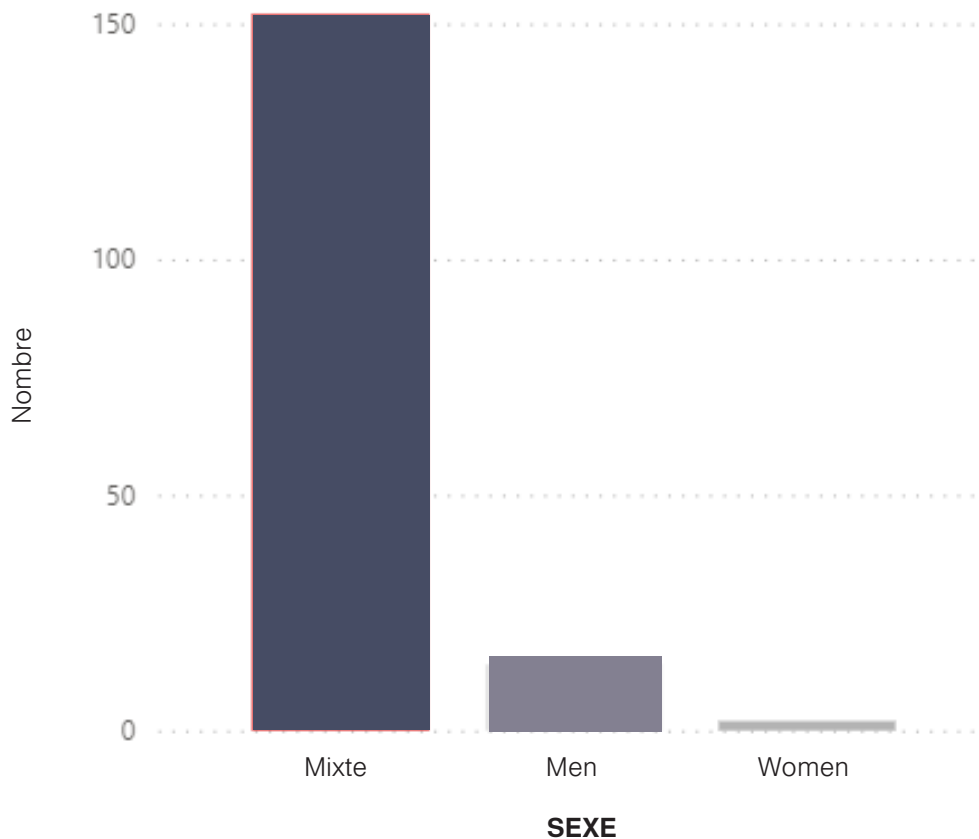
### Geospatial distribution



# Reasons for Social Movements



# Gender Distribution



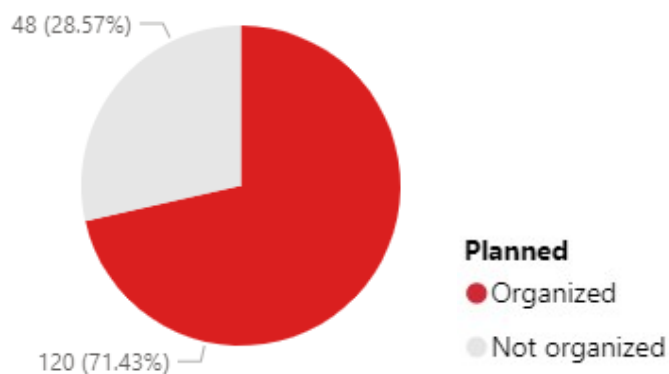
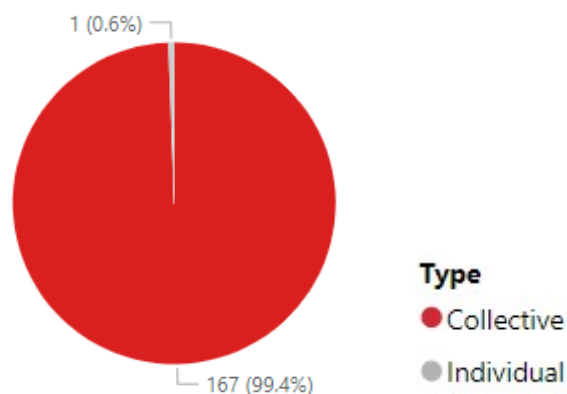
## Actors for Social Movements

Actors	Total
workers	42
resident	36
teachers	19
employees	16
farmers	11
activist	9
Traders	7
students	5
Lawyers	4
Parents	4
Family	3
Journalists	3
migrants	2
Taxi Drivers	2
Bus drivers	1
Louage drivers	1
Rural transport drivers	1
Unemployed	1
Unemployed graduated people	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>168</b>

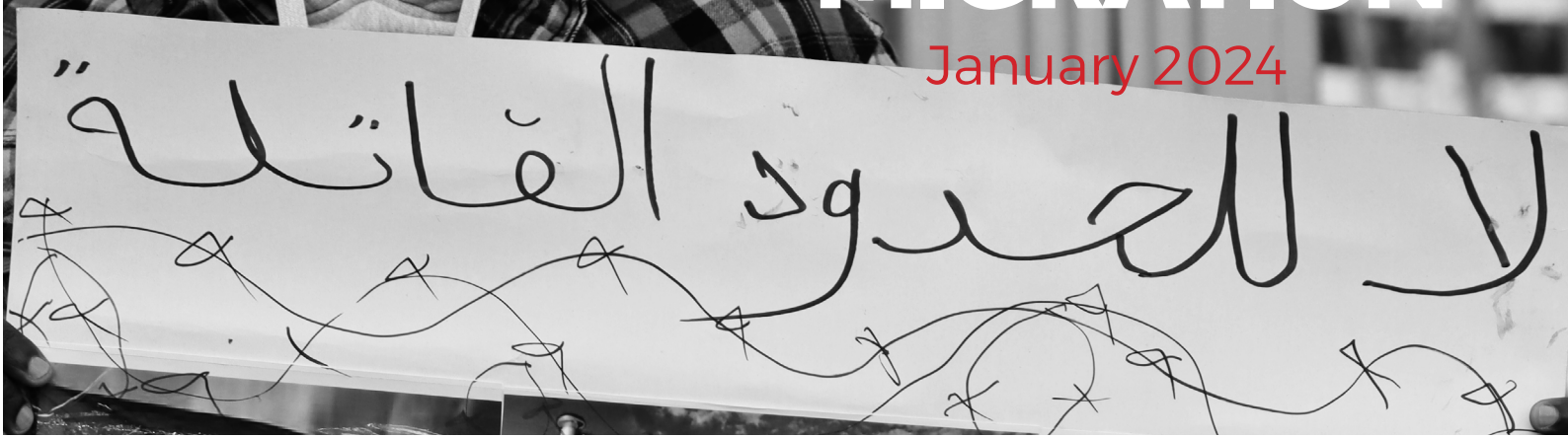
## Spaces for social movements

Space	Total
Medias	38
CPG	32
Roads	22
Educational institutions	16
Work spaces	14
Public spaces	13
Administrative headquarters	12
Governorate headquarters	4
Headquarters of Delegations	3
Judicial Institutions	3
Habib Bourguiba avenue	2
Ministry headquarters	2
شارع الحبيب بورقيبة	2
Headquarters of the municipalities	1
hospitals	1
Kasba Square	1
Public buildings	1
Social Media	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>168</b>

## Types of social movements



January 2024



The usual patterns of irregular migration remained unchanged during January 2024, when we recorded the arrival of 258 irregular migrants of Tunisian nationality on the Italian coast, representing a slight decrease of 24.34% compared with the same period in 2023.

Available data indicate that 76 smuggling operations were intercepted, and 1630 immigrants were prevented from reaching the Italian coast from Tunisia.

Non-Tunisian immigrants accounted for 79.44% of the total number of immigrants intercepted during crossings from Tunisia.

During this month, a wooden boat departing from the coast of Sfax disappeared during the night of January 10th to 11th, carrying 37 young men from the Hansha delegation, according to preliminary data, and it has not been possible to determine its location until today. This incident is reminiscent of the tragedy of the inhabitants of Zarzis in 2022, particularly in terms of the negative response of the official authorities to this tragedy.

It is possible that 2024 will bring a drop in the number of non-Tunisian migrants leaving Tunisia due to the security approaches adopted in Tunisia and within the framework of Tunisia's cooperation with the European Union and its countries, but the rate of Tunisian migration could increase due to the deepening of motivating factors and the concentration of the security apparatus on other nationalities.



## 2.1 Comparison In the same period during the years 2021-2022-2023-2024

The month	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	The number of arrivals to Italy	Number of frustrating passes	The number of arrivals to Italy	Number of frustrating passes	The number of arrivals to Italy	Number of frustrating passes	Nombre de traversées interceptées	Number of passersby suspended
January	84	17	382	124	341	85	76	1630
		463	1155	2304	258			

## 2.2 Distribution of arrivals to Italy by months

The month	Number of arrivals	Men	Women	Accompanied children	Unaccompanied and separated children
January	258	187	15	24	32

## 2.3 Distribution of passers-by by nationalities

The month	Tunisian	Non-Tunisian
January	20,56%	79,44 %

## 2.4 Distribution of frustrating passes by authorities

The month	Médenine	Gabès	Sfax	Mahdia	Monastir	Sousse	Nabeul	Tunis	Bizerte
January	%3,84	*	%84,61	%3,84	%3,84	*	*	%3,84	*

## 2.5 Distribution of frustrating passes

The month	Land	The Sea
January	38,46%	%61,53

## 2.6 The tragedies of irregular migration on the Tunisian coasts

The month	The number of victims and missing
January	40

The number of dead and missing on the Tunisian coast	The number of dead and missing in the Central Mediterranean Basin
37	110

## MONITORING METHODOLOGY

# FOR IRREGULAR MIGRATION



The totality of the data contained in this report represents what the Tunisian Forum for Economic and Social Rights has been able to gather from various sources and by the available means. The digital data remains incomplete, not detailed and subject to updating and may not fully reflect reality, but in the absence of detailed and updated information from the Tunisian official side (number of passes - number Passengers - their distribution according to age groups and gender - defining where they come from - their social status - the number of missing persons...) These data may contribute to a clearer understanding of migration dynamics and significant transformations.

### **FRUSTRATED PASSES**

Reliance is placed on the Ministry of Interior's communiqués and the statements of the spokesperson of the National Guard in the various media. Most of them do not contain detailed data (sex, age groups, the parties from which the immigrants come...)

### **RRIVALS TO EUROPEAN COASTS**

Many structures that emit digital data about arrivals to Europe, such as UNHCR, IOM, European countries' ministries of the interior and the European Coastal Control Agency.

The figures provided remain approximate and require continuous updating according to figures from official and civil structures that may be issued in subsequent reports but provide a reading of the evolution and change in the dynamics of irregular migration.

### **AINVISIBLE NUMBERS**

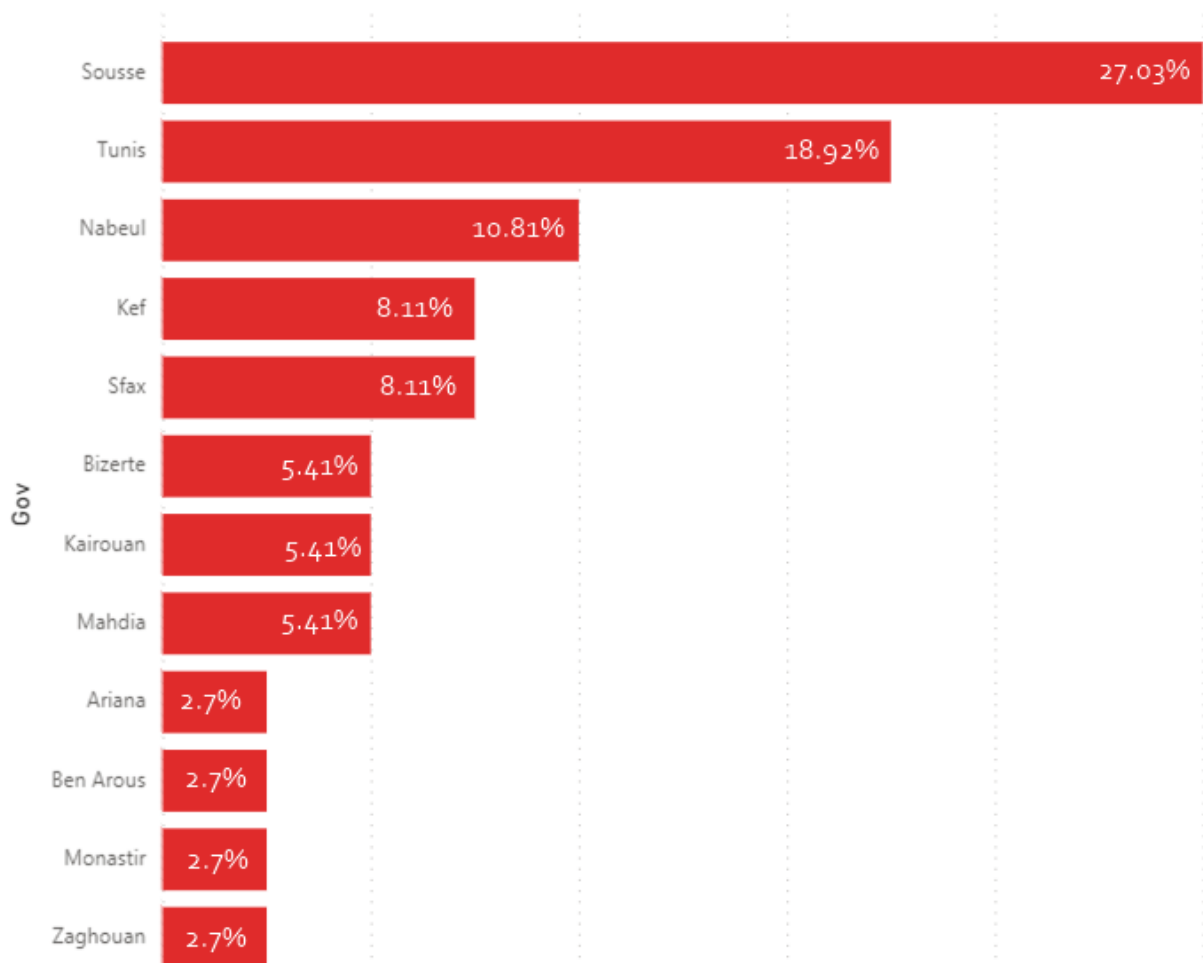
It's the number of migrants arriving in Europe across different routes without passing through local authorities or international structures does not have any effect on the census, which is important and varies according to the tactics of migrant smuggling networks. It also includes departures from the Tunisian coasts, which succeed in evading strict security controls, or those that are prohibited from passing them without issuing or without being announced.

# 03

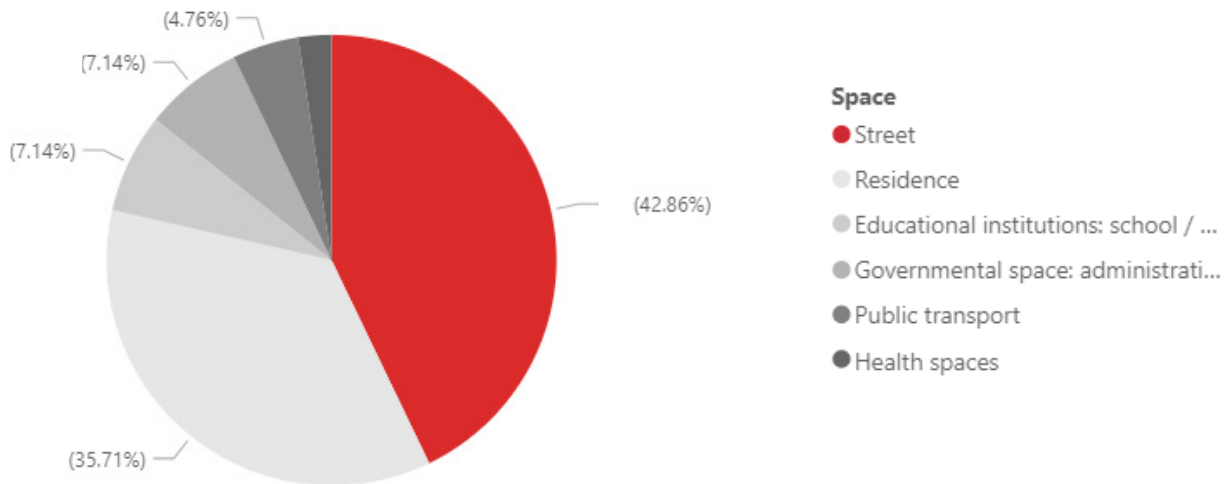
# VIOLENCE

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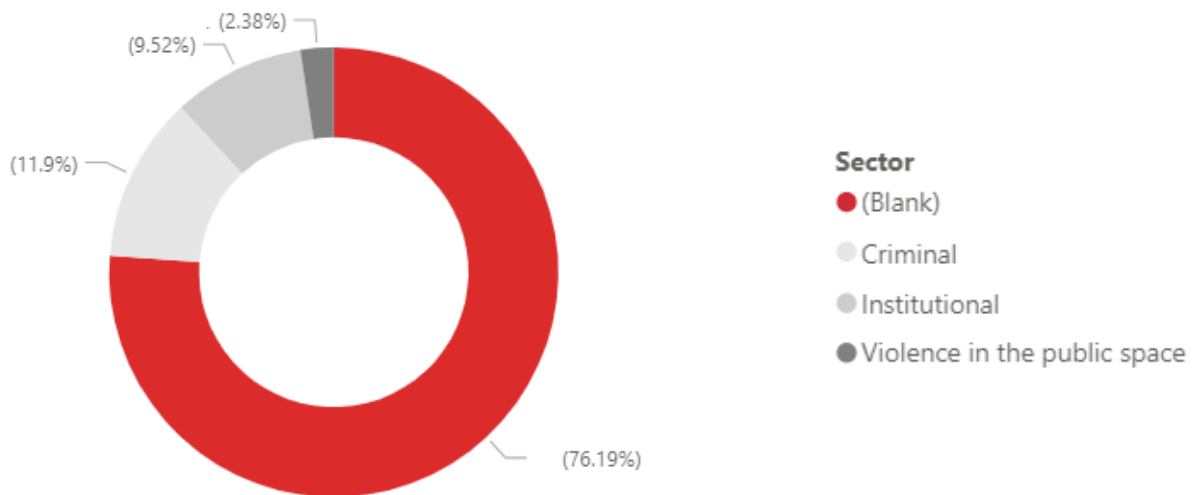
## Geographical distribution



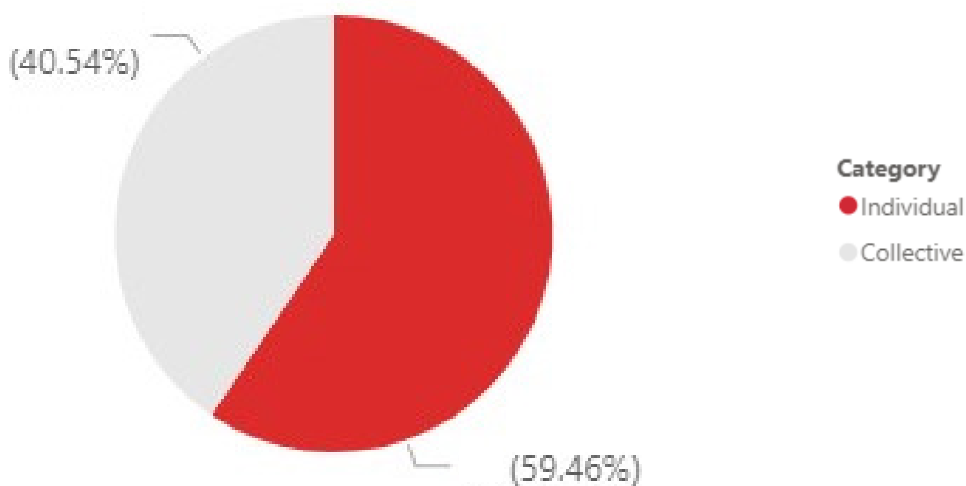
## Spaces of violence



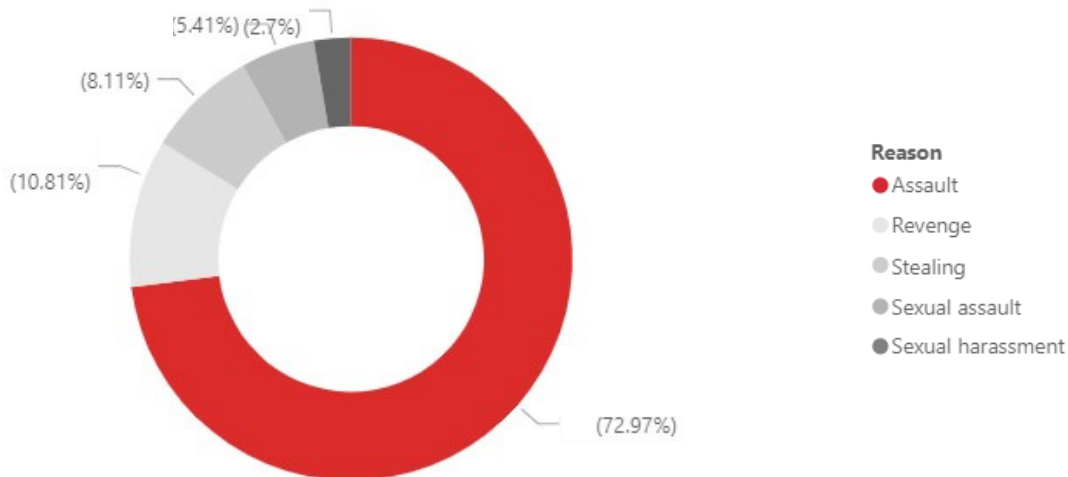
## Sectors of violence



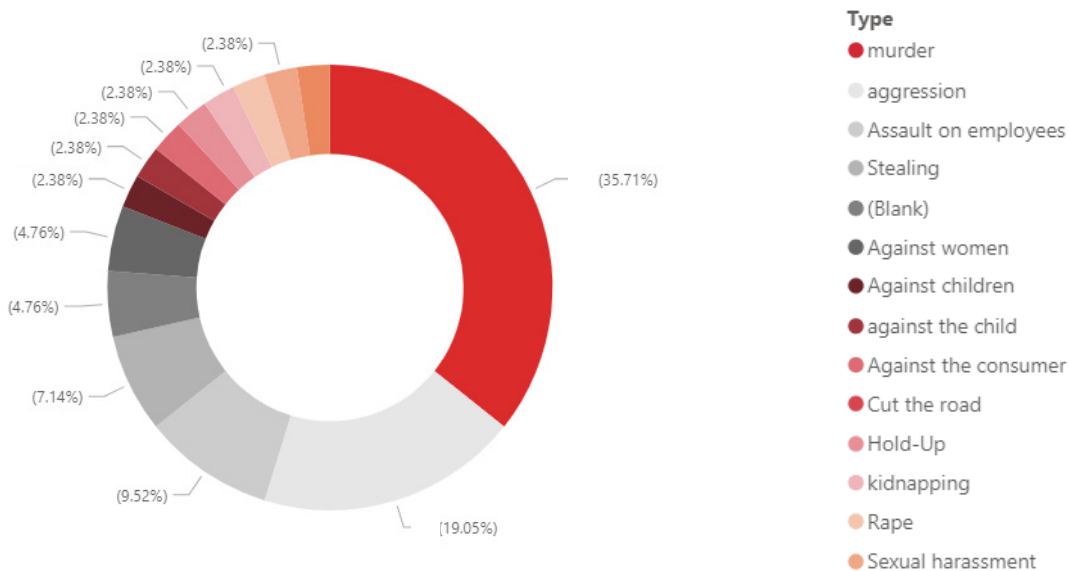
## Violence category



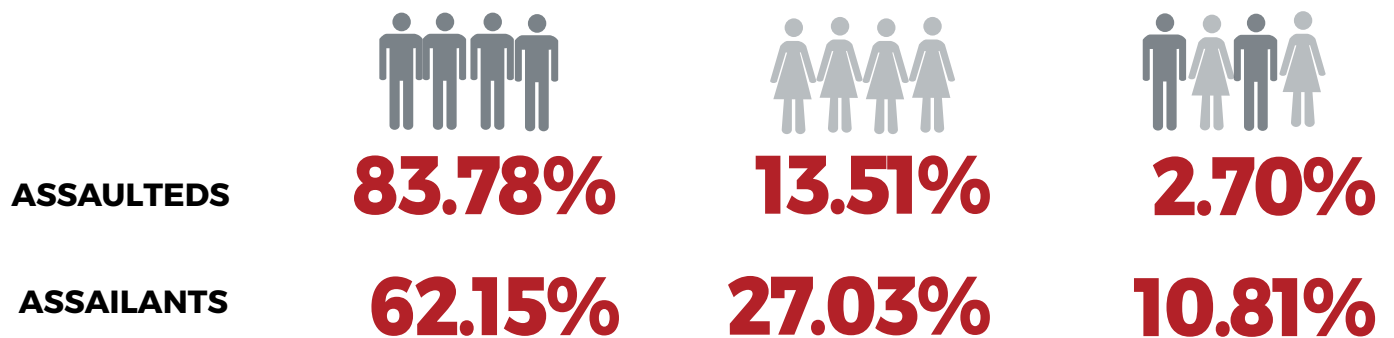
## Reasons for violence



## Types of violence



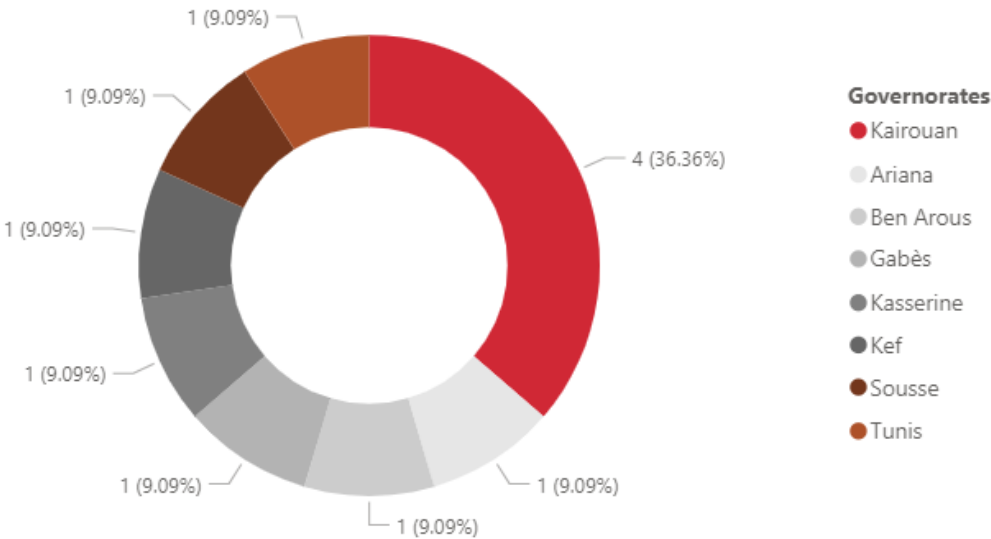
## Gender distribution



# SUICIDE & SUICIDE ATTEMPTS

11 cases  
Registered in  
January 2023

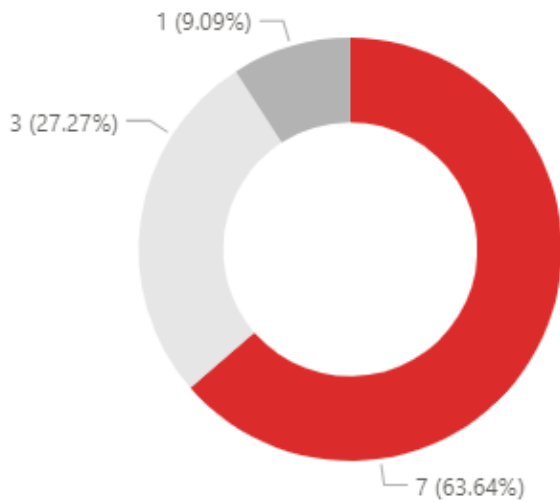
## Geospatial distribution



## Gender distribution



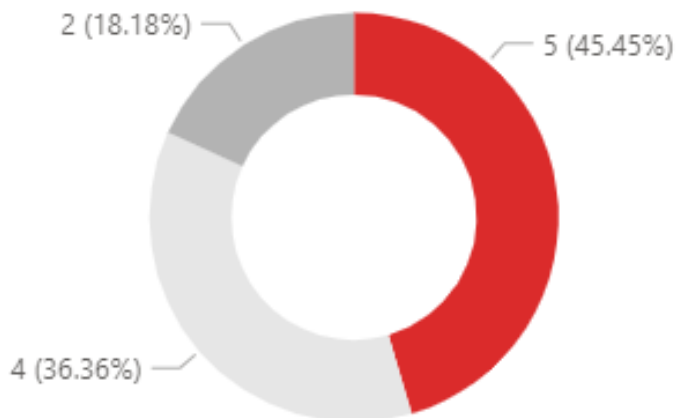
## Space of Suicide



### Space

- Home
- Public space
- Educational institutions: school...

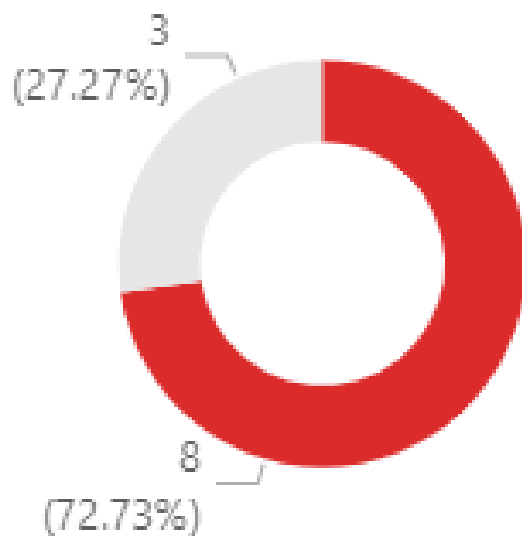
## Actors of Suicide



### Actors

- young man / woman
- adult man / woman
- Pupil

## Cases of Death



### Death

- Yes
- No