



ANNUEL REPORT 2023

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PROTESTS SET TO DECLINE IN 2023

How about paving the way for new protest alternatives?

The year 2023 was unlike any of its predecessors in terms of protest movements expressing the widespread feeling of injustice and the precariousness of the social and economic situation, since the protagonists demonstrated only 3,432 times in various forms, whereas the year 2022 recorded some 7,754 movements.

The governorate of Tunis topped the list with a total of 567 protests for the aforementioned year, followed by the governorate of Gafsa in second place with 424 movements, then the governorate of Sidi Bouzid with 259 demonstrations, followed by the governorates of Sousse and Kairouan. The monthly protest rate dropped during the same year, when January recorded 520 movements, compared with 209 in December.

Throughout 2023, citizens were able to emerge as a major actor with 630 protests, calling for numerous demands

emanating from violations of fundamental rights, such as the right to a decent life, shortages of basic commodities, deteriorating infrastructure, deteriorating health services, lack of quality education, and others. These citizens' movements were preceded by a feeling of popular discontent deep enough to trigger protests that were geographically dispersed but coherent in terms of demands.

As usual, the demands of workers, employees, professors, and teachers were not absent from last year's protest scene, reflecting the continuing economic dete-

rioration experienced by many segments of society. The majority of their movements were linked to legitimate, constitutionally recognized demands, such as decent work, payment of wages, and employment, as the unemployed are still fighting for the "right to work". The circle of protest has also extended to pupils and students, who have become among the leading actors in the movements, with 166 demonstrations.

Despite the reduced pace of protests in 2023, ecology and environmental movements increased in number (463 movements), distributed between demands for the right to water and the right to a healthy environment, accounting for 13.5% of total protest movements, which is a significant increase compared with last year, when the proportion of environmental movements stood at a modest 7%.

Most movements brought together both sexes, with a total of 3029 mixed protests, while 41 movements were led by women. The organized nature dominated the 2023 protests, of which 2478 movements were union-led, while the remainder took place spontaneously and without prior coordination.

The decline in the number of protests during the aforementioned year is not

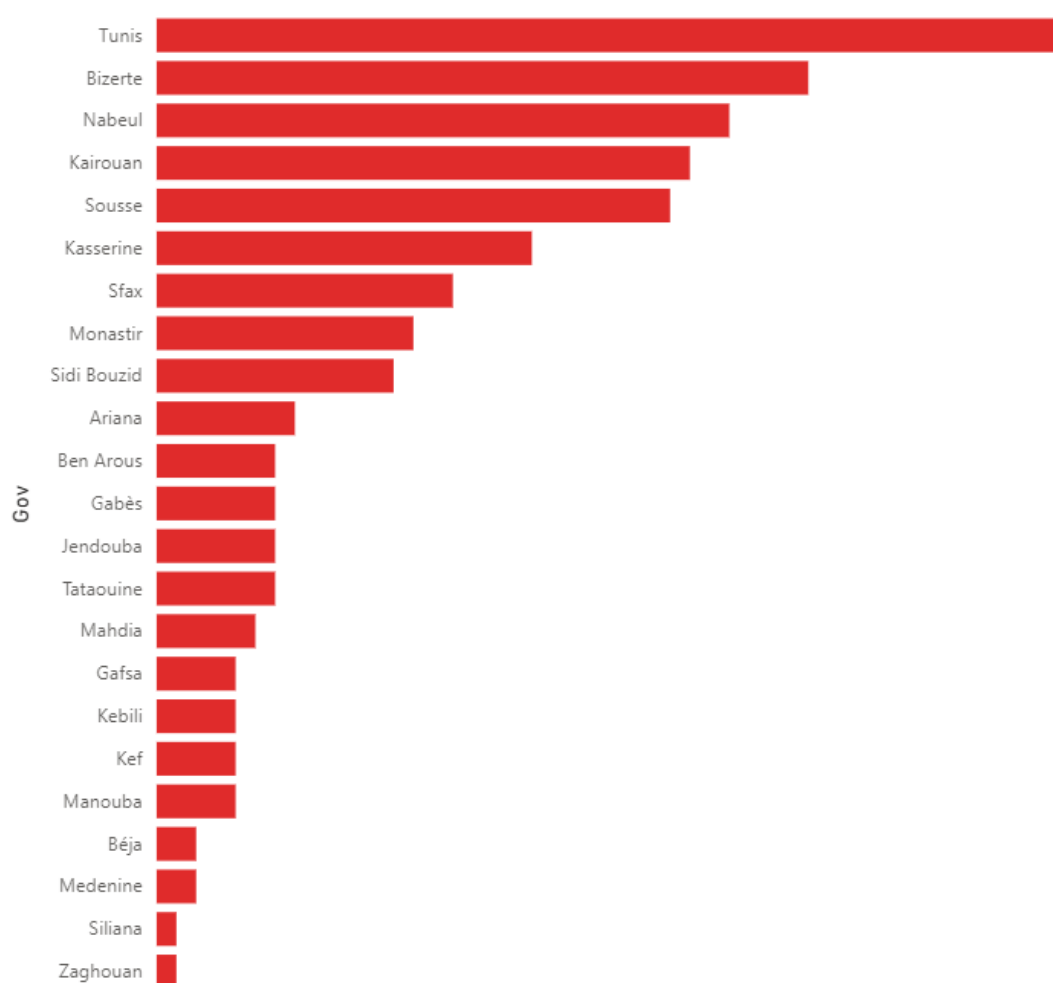
due to the satisfaction of demands or the provision of a concrete response to protesters' requests. The persistence of these protests in 2023, and their continuation in various forms despite their slow pace, indicates a collective awareness that many segments of society are still facing difficult and fragile situations on several fronts.

However, disappointment over the usefulness of the protests is due to the fact that the slogans raised are ignored and fail to elicit a positive response, which has created a state of collective despair and a loss of confidence in authority. Despite this widespread despair, many actors continue to innovate new ways of expressing their anger, either through the use of new spaces for protest, such as the media, which have been remarkably present, as well as social networks and statements of condemnation, or through the use of new forms of protest, either individual, where we have observed the increase in cases of suicide, which have reached 147 cases, mostly among young people, or through the use of violence, whether collective or individual. The year 2023 saw an increase in the number of cases of violence due to aggression, and which led to murder, reflecting the domination of aggressive tendencies over the behavior of individuals.

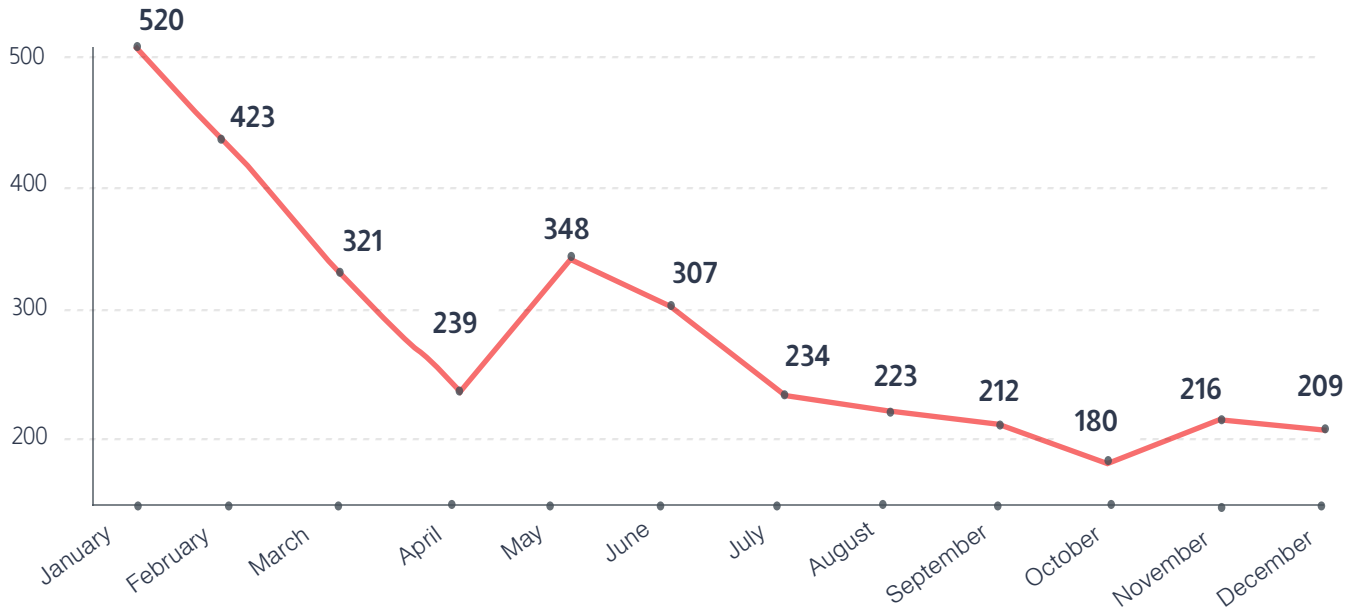
SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

3432
Protests

Geospatial distribution



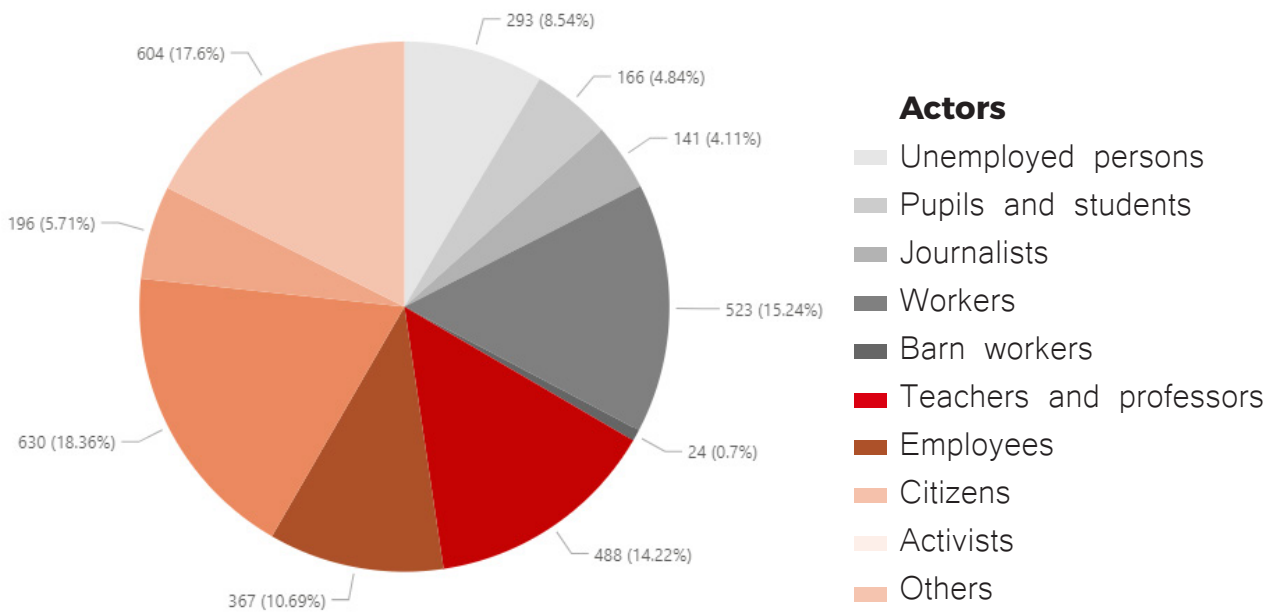
Distribution Monthly



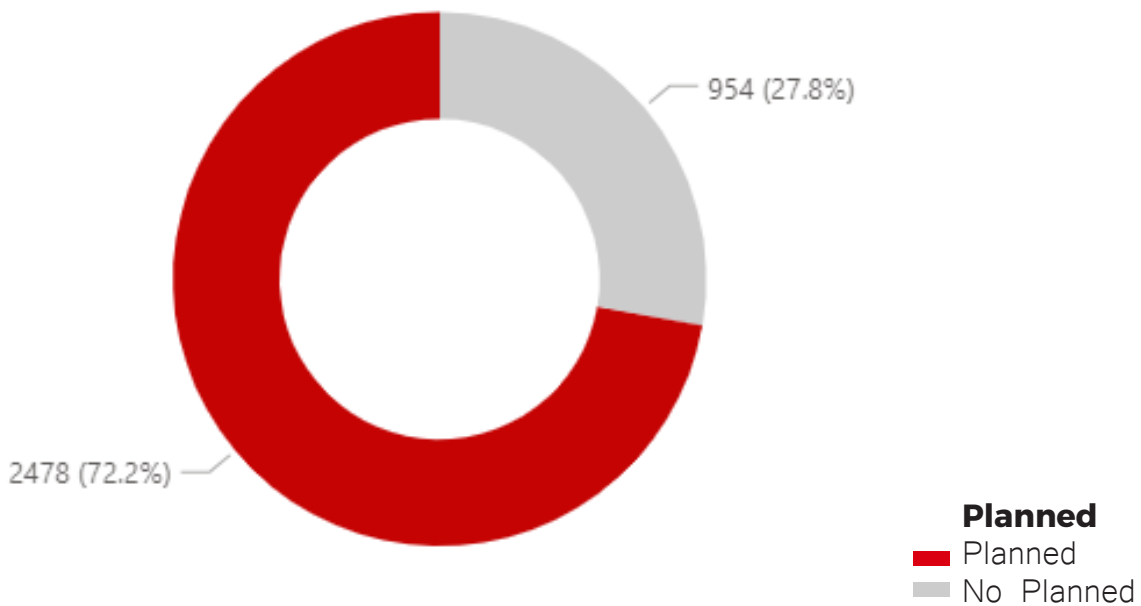
Gender Distribution



Social Movement Actors



Nature of Social Movements



02



IRREGULAR MIGRATION

Année 2023

17322
Migrants

arriving on Italian
shores in 2023

Comparison In the same period during the years 2020-2021-2022-2023

The month	2020			2021			2022			2023		
	The number of arrivals to Italy	Number of frustrating passes	Number of passersby suspended	The number of arrivals to Italy	Number of frustrating passes	Number of passersby suspended	The number of arrivals to Italy	Number of frustrating passes	Number of passersby suspended	Num-ber of frustrating passes	Nombre de traversées interceptées	Number of passersby suspended
January	68	22	316	84	17	463	382	124	1155	341	85	2322
february	26	25	571	660	17	1273	308	95	1036	770	177	5147
March	60	4	137	334	72	882	224	58	886	774	241	7494
April	37	6	99	307	42	409	315	87	1515	1047	170	4081
May	494	60	1243	601	95	2487	1024	172	2658	497	180	4057
June	825	119	1611	977	143	2120	1714	175	2086	770	123	3528
July	4145	245	2918	4044	211	2993	3461	226	3226	1769	37	848
August	2306	191	1621	4035	317	5582	4284	411	5713	3196	127	4427
September	1951	170	2035	1796	308	3199	2958	270	3882	4814	479	8781
October	1300	157	1349	1504	263	2739	1999	331	5584	1672	353	3407
November	1298	63	849	713	117	1969	744	174	4034	1304	156	3982
December	373	34	717	616	86	1541	705	185	3734	249	51	731
Total FTDES	12883	1096	13466	15671	1748	25657	18148	2903	38372	17322	2178	48805
TotalIV*												80636

The data was provided in Interior Ministry statements and was not detailed.

Distribution of arrivals to Italy by months during 2023

The month	Number of arrivals	Men	Women	Accompanied children	Unaccompanied and separated children
January	341	295	8	10	28
february	770	576	51	37	106
Mars	777	492	52	53	180
April	1027	734	62	70	181
March	497	390	25	27	55
June	770	366	52	51	91
July	1769	1160	121	140	342
August	3196	2190	232	282	492
September	4814	3088	412	382	932
October	1672	1083	122	145	322
November	1304	1003	85	74	142
December	249	171	19	21	38
Total	17322	11205	1405	1640	3072

Distribution of passers-by by nationalities During 2023

The month	Tunisian	Non-Tunisian
January	19.18%	80.82%
february	15.58%	84.41%
Mars	5.5%	94.5%
April	19.79%	80.2%
March	22.18%	77.82%
June	16.89%	83.11%
July	20.92%	79.07%
August	20.51%	79.48%
September	14.89%	85.10%
October	40.56%	59.43%
November	27.5%	72.5%
December	9%	91.38%
Total	19.30%	80.50%

Distribution of frustrating passes during 2023

The month	land	The Sea
January	11.76%	88.24%
february	21.46%	78.53%
Mars	13.64%	86.36%
April	11.18%	88.83%
March	37.73%	62.27%
June	11.72%	88.28%
July	40.55%	59.45%
August	8.66%	91.33%
September	13.98%	86.01%
October	19.54%	80.45%
November	14.10%	85.90%
December	17.64%	82.35%
Total	18.50%	81.50%

The tragedies of irregular migration on the Tunisian coasts during 2023

The month	The number of victims and missing
January	28
february	7
Mars	92
April	373
March	34
June	114
July	22
August	55
September	44
October	3
November	7
December	13
Total	523
Total	1313

The number of dead and missing on the Tunisian coast during 2023

1313

The number of dead and missing in the Central Mediterranean Basin during 2023

1793

Assessment of non-regulatory migration since 2011

Year	Number of arrivals	Number of migrants intercepted
2011	27982	7595
2012	2255	1230
2013	835	1120
2014	1683	1191
2015	925	1881
2016	1207	1035
2017	6151	3178
2018	5266	4519
2019	2690	4177
2020	12883	13466
2021	15671	25657
2022	18148	38372
2023	17322	80636

Number of arrivals in Italy by gender and age group per year

Year	Number of arrivals	Men	Women	Accompanied children	Unaccompanied and separated children
2017	6415	5455	135	17	544
2018	5344	4143	107	154	940
2019	2654	1953	72	111	518
2020	12883	10701	353	398	1431
2021	15671	12356	584	655	2076
2022	18148	13899	850	995	2404
2023	17322	11205	1405	1640	3072

Arrivals in the Schengen area by different migration route/stion

Year	Central Mediterranean	East and West Basin	Espagne	By land Serbia countries Albania	Romania	Balkan	Total
2011	27982	31	0		816		28829
2012	2255	28	0		434		2717
2013	835	21	0		368		1224
2014	1683	14	0		41		1738
2015	880	136	0		46		1062
2016	1207	85	1		62		1355
2017	6415	99	5		31		6549
2018	5444	22	519		26		6011
2019	2681	9	1236		100		4026
2020	12985	9	192		197		13383
2021	15675	4	283		610		16571
2022	18143	3	23		17000		35169
2023	17322	9	7		55		17393

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.

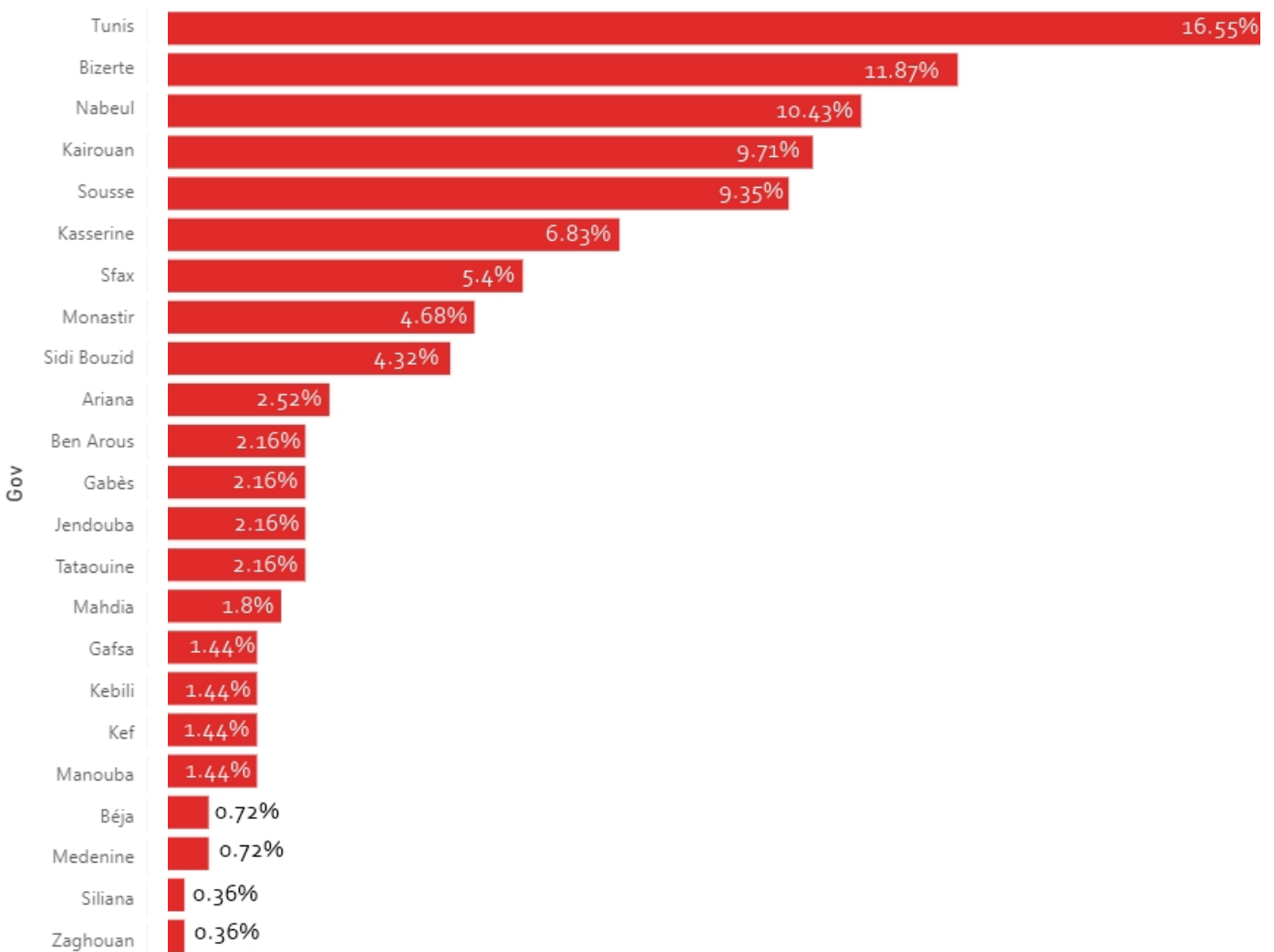
The figures provided remain approximate and require continuous updating according to figures from official and civil structures that may be issued in subsequent reports but provide a reading of the evolution and change in the dynamics of irregular migration.

AINVISIBLE NUMBERS

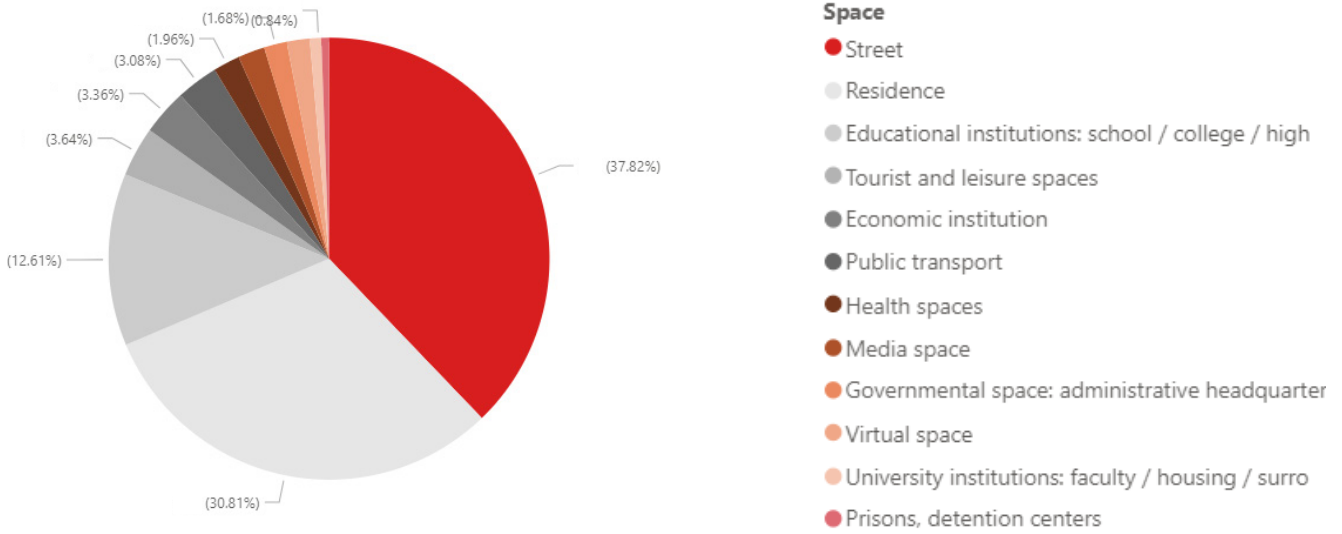
It's the number of migrants arriving in Europe across different routes without passing through local authorities or international structures does not have any effect on the census, which is important and varies according to the tactics of migrant smuggling networks. It also includes departures from the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

VIOLENCE

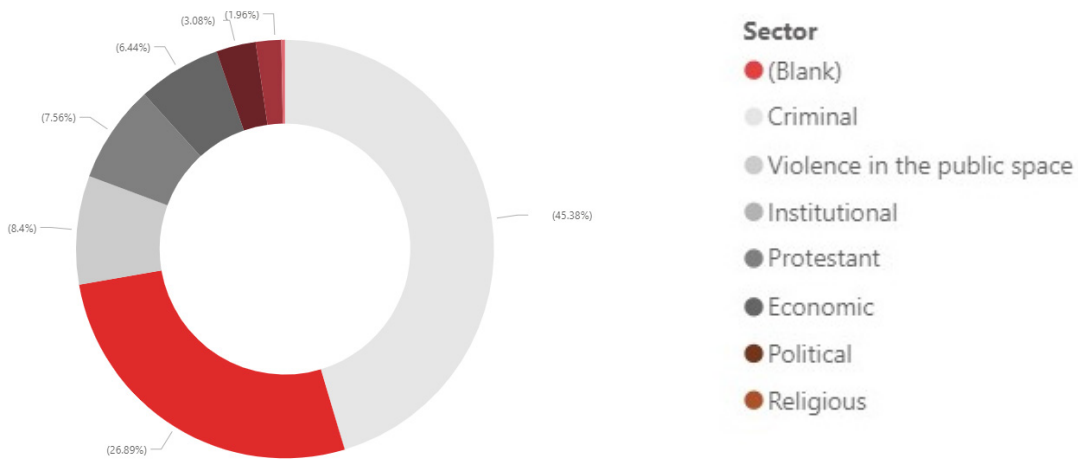
Geographical distribution



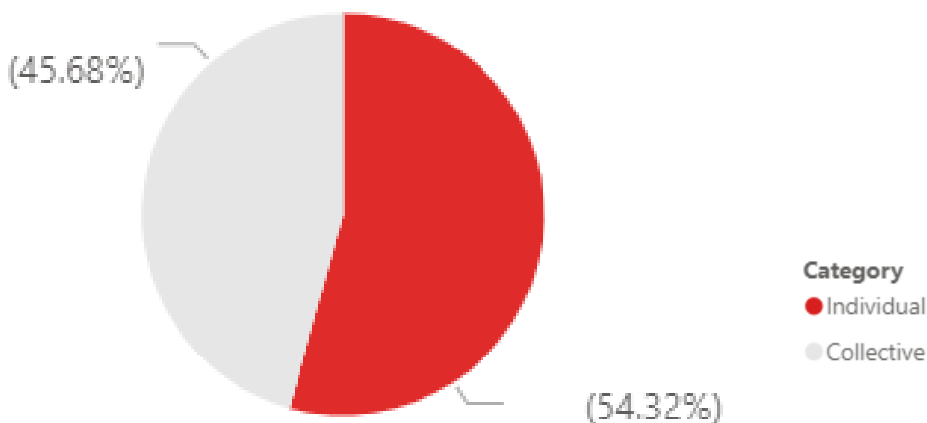
Spaces of violence



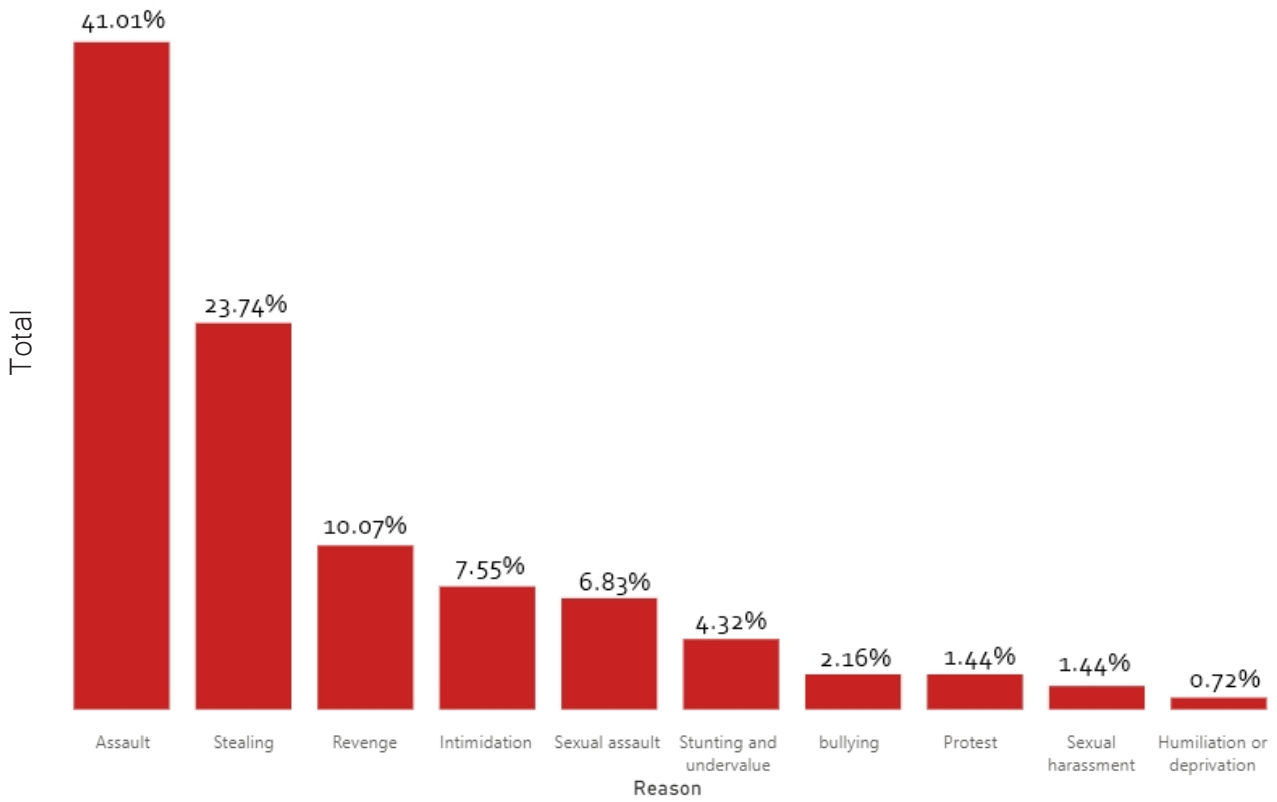
Sectors of violence



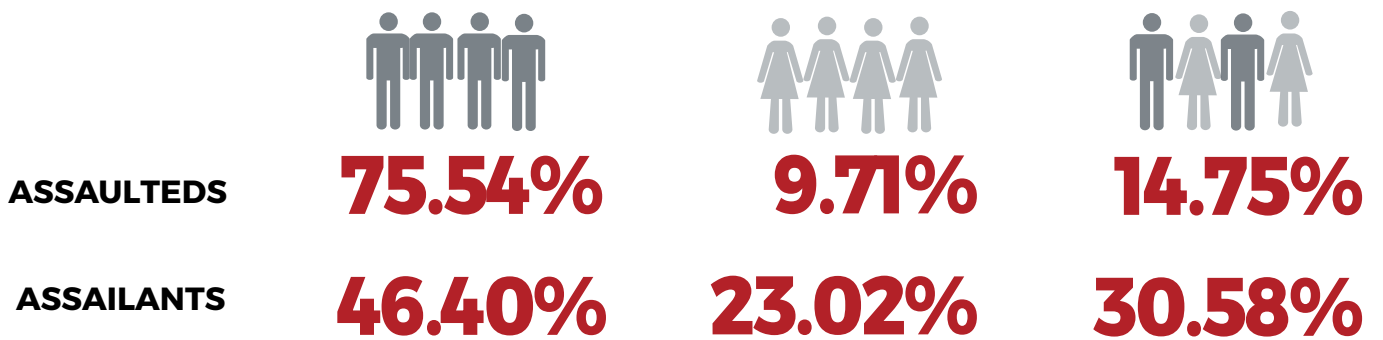
Violence category



Reasons for violence



Gender distribution

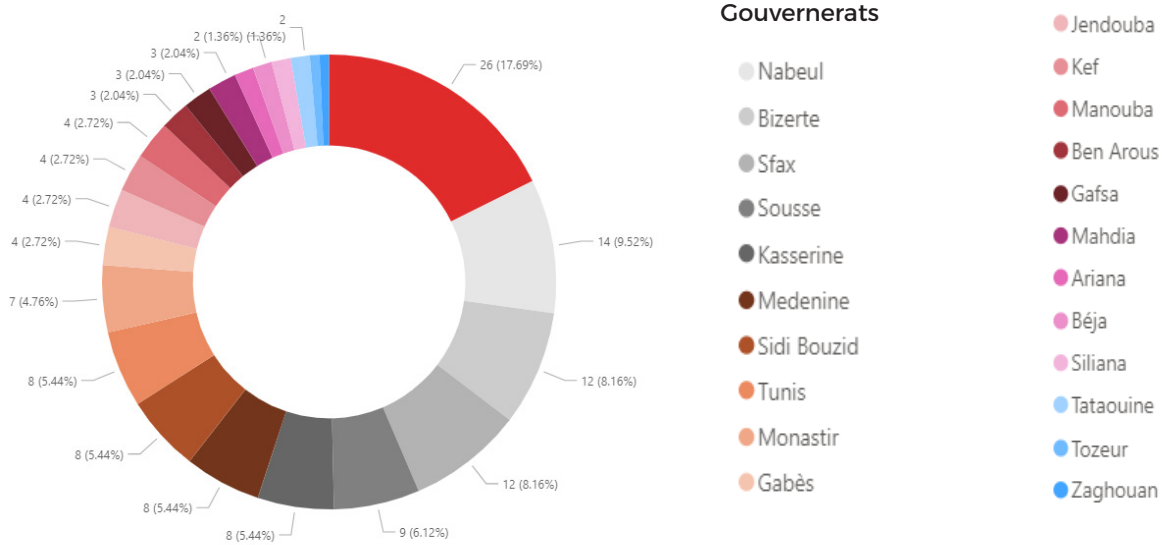


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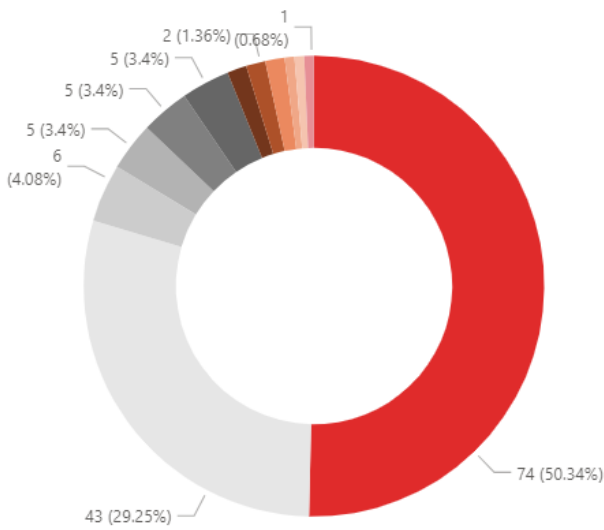
SUICIDE & SUICIDE ATTEMPTS

147 cases
Registered in 2023

Geospatial distribution



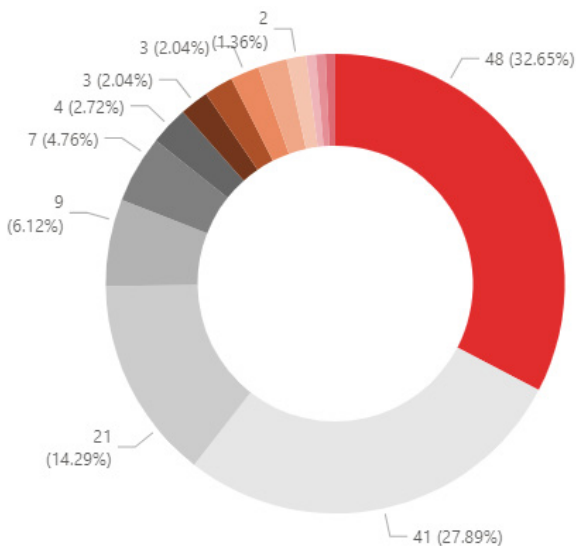
Space of Suicide



Space

- Home
- Public space
- farm / agricultural path
- Educational institutions: school / college / ...
- the hospital
- Workplace
- In front of the police station
- Prisons, detention centers
- public institution
- outside the headquarters of the delegation
- outside the headquarters of the governorate
- private institution

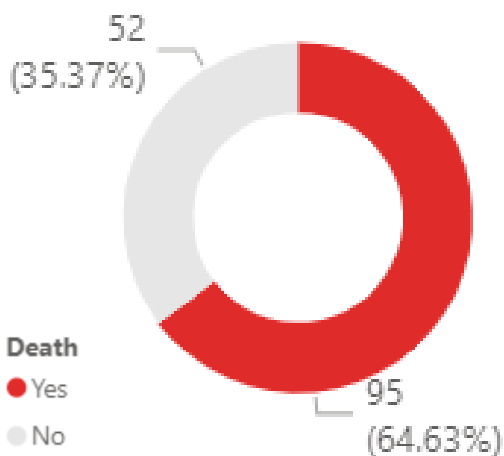
Actors of Suicide



Actors

- young man / woman
- adult man / woman
- Pupil
- old man / woman
- Employee
- migrants
- Child
- Doctor
- Unemployed
- worker
- Professor / teacher
- researched
- Student
- Urban workers

Cases of Death



Death

- Yes
- No

Gender distribution

