

N°127

OST
Department

Tunisian Social Observatory

MONTHLY REPORT

APRIL 2024

PIANO MATTEO
FURTO
NEOCOLONIALE
DELLE RISORSE
NAZIONALI

195

**SOCIAL
MOVEMENTS**

853

**MIGRATION
NON-REGULATORY**

20

**SUICIDE CASES
AND SUICIDE ATTEMPT**

REPORT
MONTHLY
APRIL
2024

COMMUNICATED	2
01	
SOCIAL MOVEMENTS	5
02	
IRREGULAR MIGRATION	8
03	
VIOLENCE	13
04	
SUICIDE AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE	16

EMPLOYEE-LED PROTESTS AND DEMANDS FOR PROFESSIONAL REGULARIZATION!

Protest movements increased by almost 9% in April, with 195 movements recorded, compared to 179 in March. Trade union demands, concerning the regularization of teachers' and professors' status, payment of their dues, employee rights and the right to work, returned to the forefront of the protest scene, accounting for almost half of the social movements recorded.

In April, the movement included demands linked to drinking water shortages and the severe drought that has affected the agricultural sector, prompting farmers to demonstrate for their right to irrigation water. The school year is drawing to a close, and parents and students are continuing their protests to obtain teachers and regular transport for their children, in order to guarantee their right to schooling.

For the fourth month running, the governorate of Gafsa remained at the top of the list of the most agitated governorates,

with 58 social movements, over 65% of which were linked to the right to work. This region is followed by Tunis with 39 movements, Nabeul with 19 movements, Kairouan with 14 movements and Jendouba with 12 movements, most of which were led by local farmers who organized a series of movements over the issue of irrigation water.

Social actors turned to the sit-in as the main form of protest during April, where it was adopted in 72 of the 195 actions that took place during the month. Sit-ins

reflect the impatience and long wait of protesters. Most of the movements took place in workplaces, and most of them followed on from the actions of previous months, such as the sit-in by jobseekers in Gafsa.

Citizens were among the most active demonstrators, as their movements spread to all governorates without exception and were linked to demands for access to fundamental rights or basic services that are lacking or completely absent.

They expressed their anger at the deterioration of living conditions in the country, the difficulty of accessing health, transport and education services, and launched distress calls to improve infrastructure and put an end to environmental problems in their regions, such as the accumulation of waste and the issue of sanitation.

The thirst crisis and frequent drinking water shortages have been at the root of several citizens' movements: demonstrations, road blockades, congestion and anger. Especially as most of these cuts are not announced in advance by the national water distribution and exploitation company, and often last for more than a day.

During the month of April, activists resorted to various methods to express their anger, with vigils being the most common form of protest, with 39 vigils observed.

Tunisians are gradually moving towards the adoption of indirect means of protest to make their voices and demands heard, with 42 protests divided between petitions, denunciatory statements and distress appeals via the media and social networking platforms.

This evolution highlights the ability of social actors to define new frameworks and methods of protest, as well as the extent of their attachment to their right to mobilize and protest after the restriction of public space.

Protest frameworks varied between the field and the digital, with workplaces topping the list of spaces that saw the greatest number of protest movements. The media came second, either through complaints received on various platforms, or through distress calls asking those in charge to intervene. This is clearly an attempt to create new spaces to demonstrate and express dissatisfaction with the situation.

As in previous months, organized protest movements dominated the total number of social movements recorded in April, accounting for 83% of them. Most actions were coordinated in advance, and many were announced several days in advance.

The month of April was marked by the mobilization of both men and women. The majority of actions took place in mixed

form, with 133 actions, representing three quarters of the demonstrations recorded throughout the month. Some 59 actions were carried out with exclusively male participation, while only 03 demonstrations were feminist, mainly linked to the denunciation of violence against women.

The increase in protests during April was not limited to social movements, but also concerned the phenomenon of suicides and attempted suicides. Twenty cases of suicide and attempted suicide were recorded, almost double the number of suicides and attempted suicides recorded in March, when 09 cases were reported.

The cases recorded mainly concern the activist category, particularly young people, where 09 suicides were documented, followed by adults with 08 cases, two cases among the elderly and one case among children. Most of the cases recorded resulted in the death of the victims, who were mainly men, accounting

for three-quarters of all those who committed or attempted suicide, compared with one-third of women.

During April, the violence situation continued to worsen, taking various forms: assaults on employees, sexual assaults, thefts, robberies, physical and moral violence, targeting mainly the most vulnerable groups, including children, women, the elderly, migrants and people with disabilities. The month was marked by a new murder case in which a husband killed his ex-wife, her mother and her uncle.

Educational establishments were the scene of incidents of physical and verbal violence involving educators, teachers, professors, parents and students. In many cases, these incidents have triggered protests, condemnations and anger, and calls have been made for radical solutions because of the danger they represent for students, the school environment and society in general.

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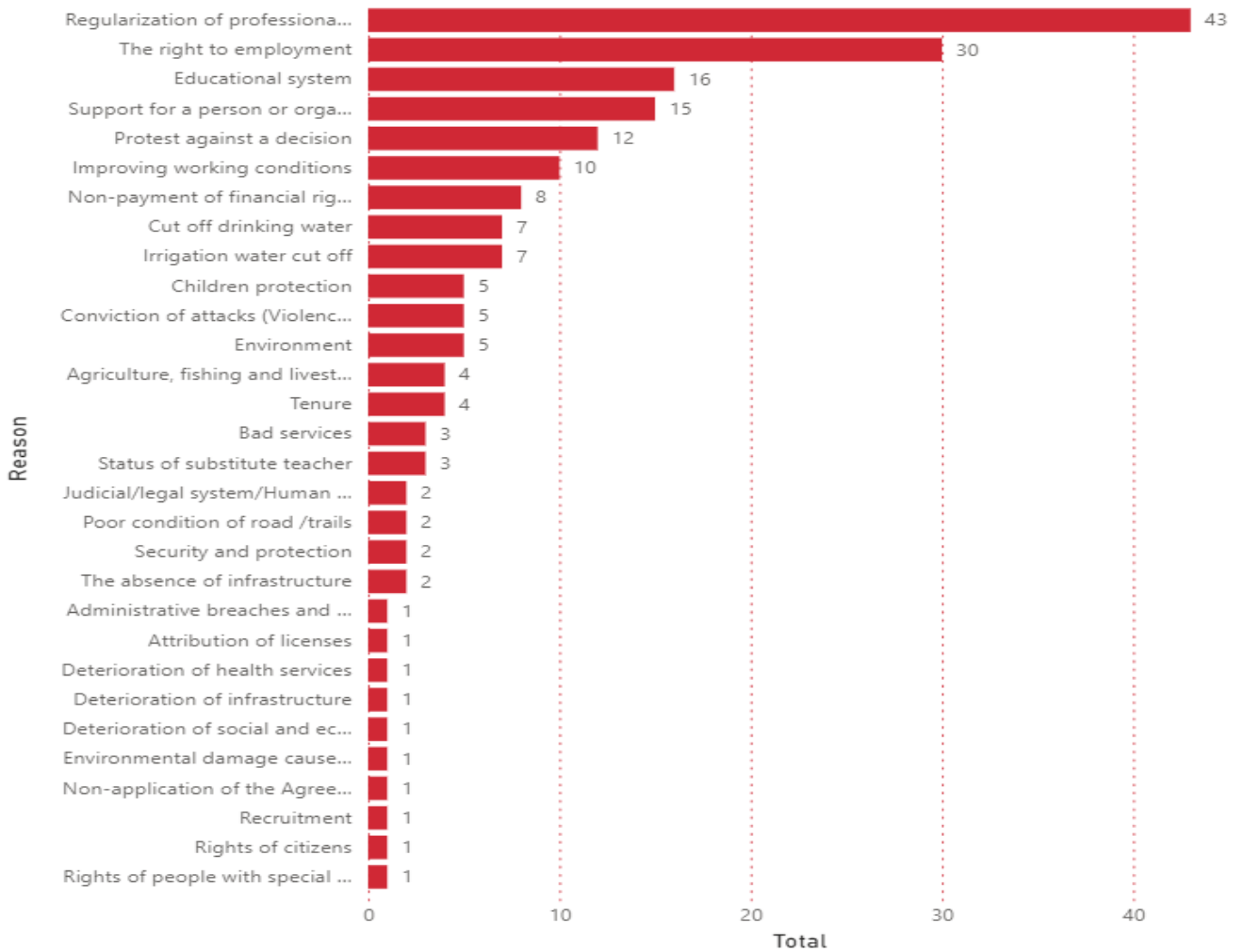
01



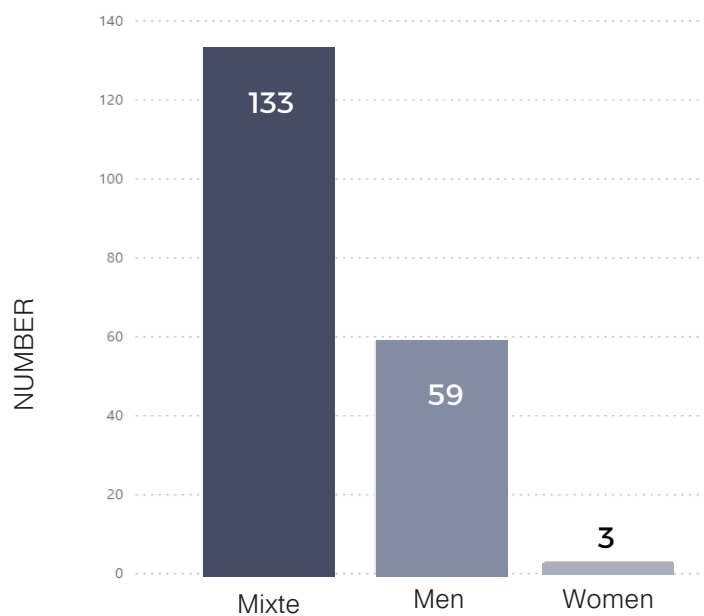
SOCIAL
MOVEMENTS

195
Protests

REASONS FOR SOCIAL MOVEMENTS



GENDER DISTRIBUTION



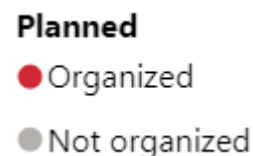
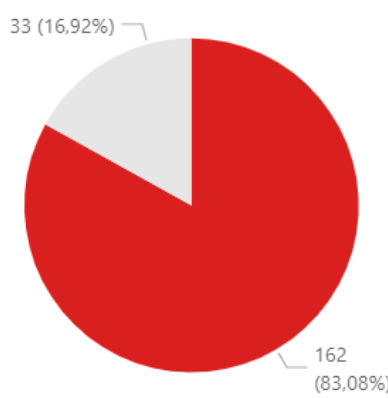
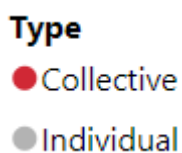
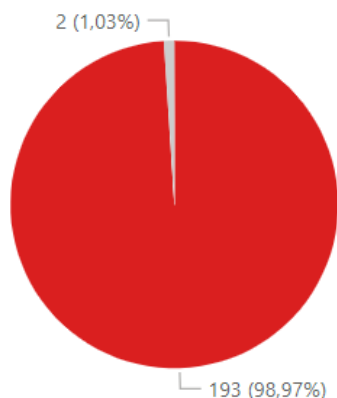
MOVEMENT ACTORS SOCIAL

Actors	Total
Employees	38
Teachers	37
Unemployed	30
Population	30
Workers	27
Farmers	10
Activists	8
Medical service employees	3
Lawyers	3
Students	2
Parents	2
Sinner	2
Drivers Taxi	1
Traders	1
Students	1
Total	195

GEOSPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

Governorates	Total
Gafsa	58
Tunis	39
Nabeul	19
Kairouan	14
Jandouba	12
Sfax	11
Manouba	6
Kasserine	4
Sidi Bouzid	4
Sousse	4
Bizerte	3
Gabès	3
Medenine	3
Tataouine	3
Tozeur	3
Ariana	2
Béja	2
Mahdia	2
Ben Arous	1
Kebili	1
Monastir	1
Total	195

NATURE OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS





IRREGULAR MIGRATION

Avril 2024

Unstable weather conditions on the Tunisian coast during the month of April, together with the intensive deployment of security on land and at sea, have contributed to a decrease in irregular migratory flows to European shores.

During the month of April, we recorded the arrival of 853 Tunisian migrants on the Italian coast, representing a drop of 18.52% compared to the same period last year, while the Tunisian authorities thwarted 209 crossings, mainly by sea, i.e. 71.21%, and prevented 8249 irregular migrants from reaching the Italian coast from Tunisia, mainly non-Tunisian nationals, i.e. 90%, bringing the number of irregular migrants intercepted since the beginning of the year to 21. 200.

The humanitarian crisis continues along the Tunisian coast, where the number of victims and missing persons has risen to 244 since the beginning of the year, most of them non-Tunisian nationals.

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

	2022			2023			2024		
The month	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
January	382	124	1155	341	85	2304	258	76	1630
February	308	95	1036	770	177	5147	440	64	1478
March	224	58	886	777	241	7494	673	171	5424
April	345	87	1515	1047	170	4081	853	209	8249
Total FTDES	1259	364	4592	2935	673	19026	2224	520	16781
Total MI*								1916	4419
Total								2436	21200

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

2.2 Arrivals on the Italian coasts

The month	Number of arrivals	Men	Women	Accompanied children	Unaccompanied and separated children
January	258	187	15	24	32
February	440	281	22	24	113
March	673	483	34	58	98
April	853	614	46	71	122
Total	2224	1565	117	177	365

2.3 Distribution of passers-by by nationalities

The month	Tunisian	Non-Tunisian
January	20,56%	79,44 %
February	17,45%	82,54 %
March	13%	86,92%
April	10%	90%
Total	15,27%	84,72%

2.4 Distribution of frustrating passes by authorities

Mois	Médenine	Gabès	Sfax	Mahdia	Monastir	Sousse	Nabeul	Tunis	Bizerte
Avril	%1,16	*	%97	%1	*	*	1%	*	0,47%

* La présence de cette marque ne signifie pas que ces régions ne sont pas témoins de opérations, mais les données officielles publiées dans les notifications n'incluaient pas les opérations interceptées dans ces régions.

2.5 Distribution of frustrating passes

The month	Land	The Sea
January	38,46%	%61,53
February	17,18 %	82,81 %
March	9,35%	90,46%
April	28,71 %	71,29 %
Total	%23,42	76,57%

2.6 The tragedies of irregular migration on the Tunisian coasts

The month	The number of victims and missing
January	37
February	67
March	53
April	80
Total	237

The number of dead and missing on the Tunisian coast	The number of dead and missing in the Central Mediterranean Basin
237	409

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.

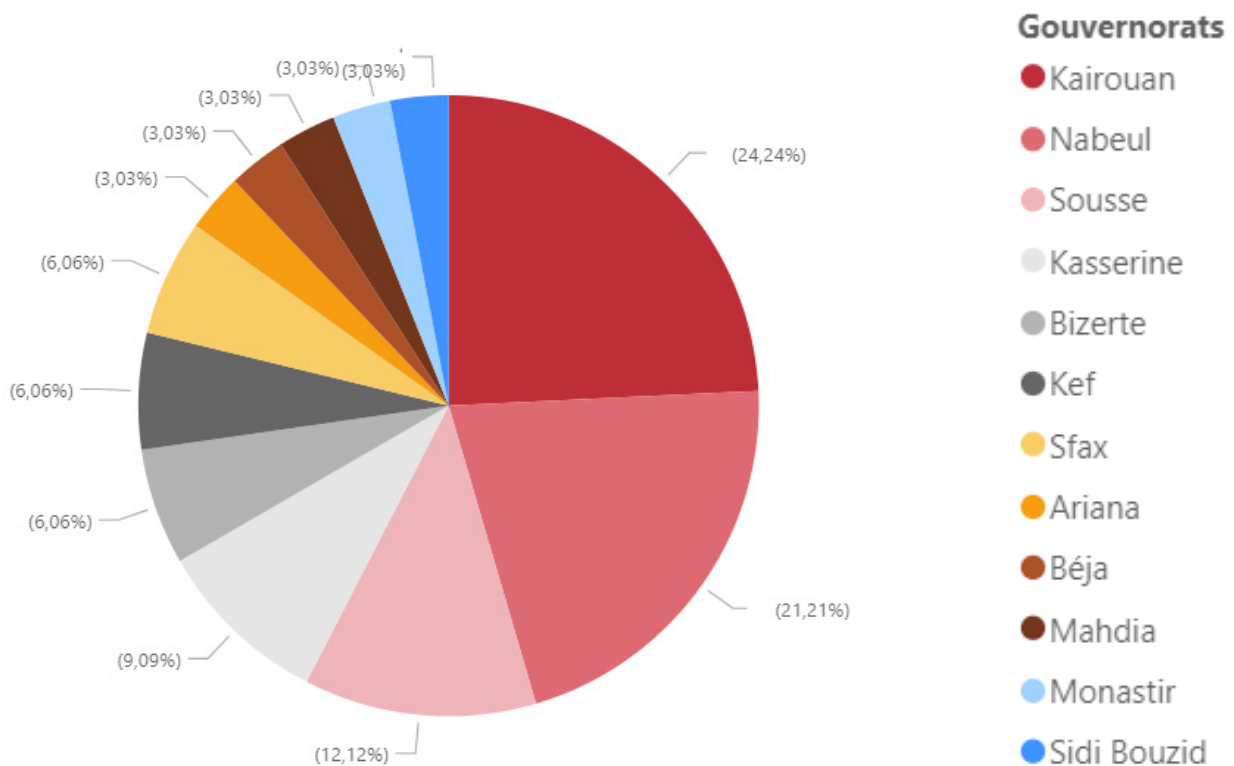
The figures provided remain approximate and require continuous updating according to figures from official and civil structures that may be issued in subsequent reports but provide a reading of the evolution and change in the dynamics of irregular migration.

AINVISIBLE NUMBERS

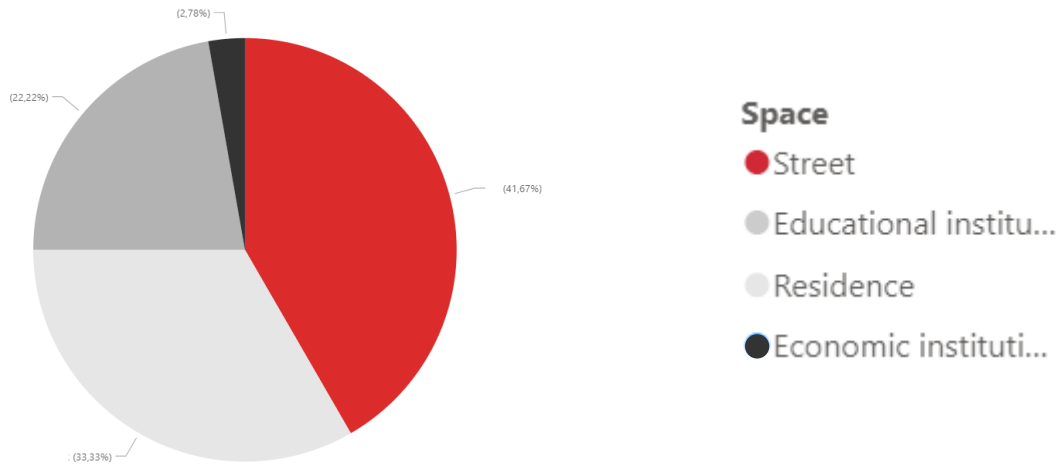
It's the number of migrants arriving in Europe across different routes without passing through local authorities or international structures does not have any effect on the census, which is important and varies according to the tactics of migrant smuggling networks. It also includes departures from the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

VIOLENCE

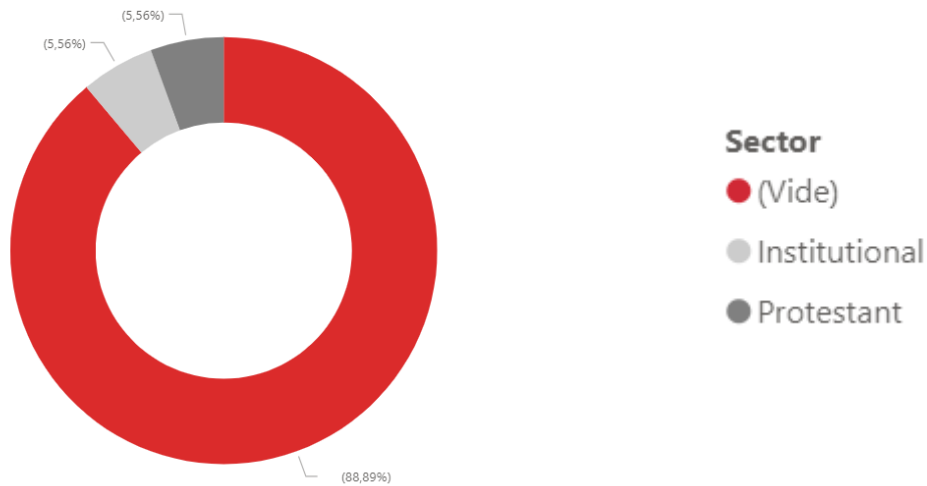
Geographical distribution



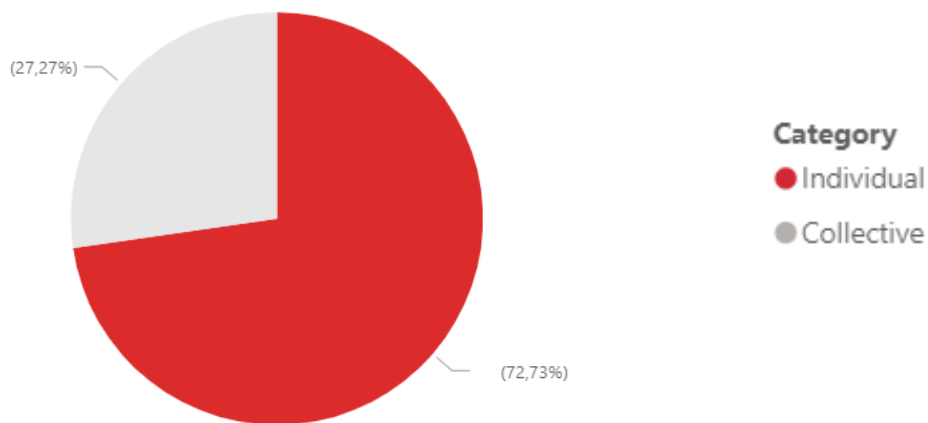
Spaces of violence



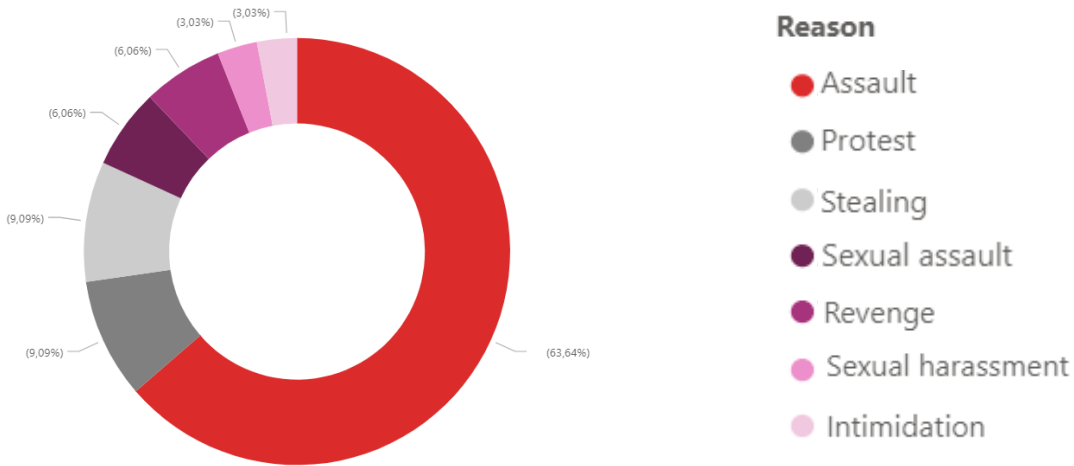
Sectors of violence



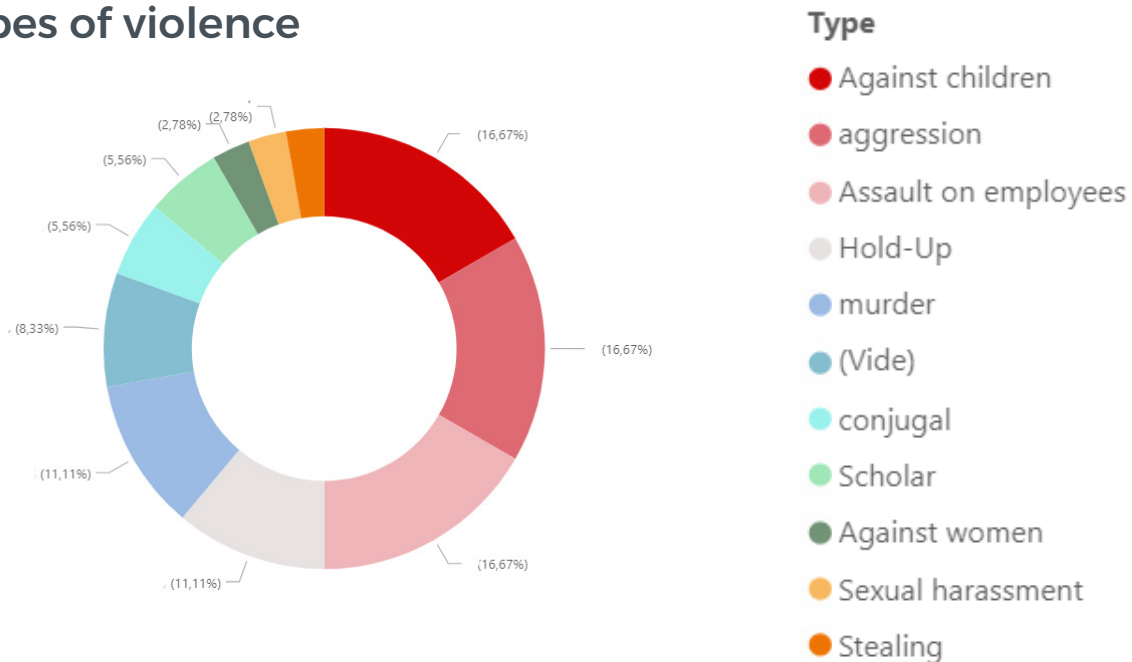
Violence category



Reasons for violence



Types of violence



Gender distribution



SUICIDE & SUICIDE ATTEMPTS

20 CASES
Registered in
APRIL 2024

04

Geospatial Distribution

Gouvernerats	Total
Bizerte	3
Kairouan	3
Medenine	3
Kasserine	2
Kef	2
Sidi Bouzid	2
Gafsa	1
Jandouba	1
Kebili	1
Monastir	1
Sfax	1
Total	20

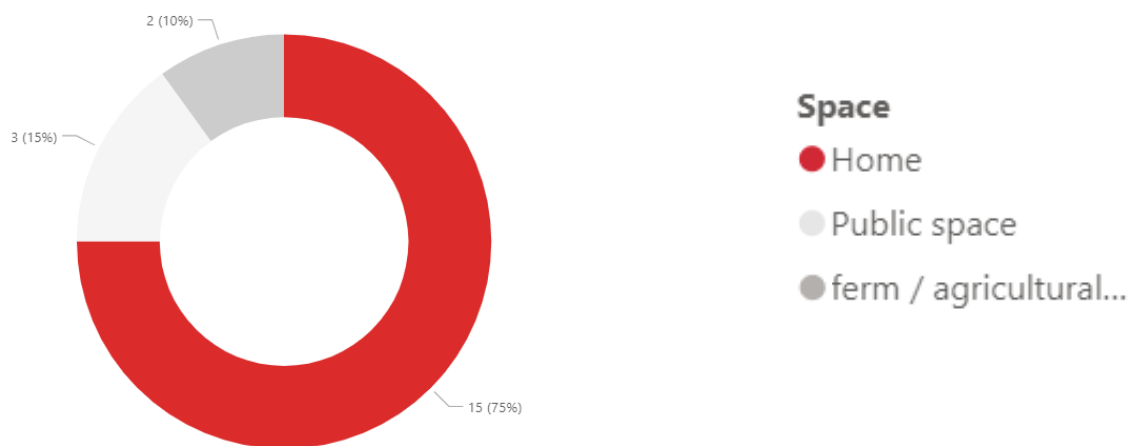
Actors of Suicide

Acteurs	Total
Young Man/Woman	9
Adult Man/Woman	7
Elderly Man/Woman	2
Trader	1
Child	1
Total	20

Gender Distribution



Space of Suicide



Cases of Death

