

MONTHLY  
REPORT  
**JULY**  
**2024**

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## THIRST PROTESTS ON TOP !

**The number of social movements increased by 15% compared to June (212 protest movements) and remained unchanged compared to May (248 protest movements).**

The governorate of Gafsa continued to top the list of regions witnessing citizen protests, recording 44 movements, followed by the governorate of Medenine, which recorded 39 movements, Jendouba with 28 movements, Kairouan with 26 movements, and Nabeul with 22 movements, while the governorate of Tunis was relegated to the bottom ranks, where only 3 protest movements were observed. The thirst crisis and the problem of frequent interruptions to drinking water and water supplies were the main driving forces behind the citizen movements (residents) that took place in July, where they were represented in over 20% of protests.

The Tunisian Social Observatory team observed simultaneous demonstrations by hundreds of citizens in different regions of the Republic, most of which were followed by escalating steps, and recorded the blocking of national and regional roads, the disruption of activities and rallies in front of governorate and municipal headquarters to put pressure on regional authorities to put an end to frequent and incessant water cuts.

Water-related protests have not only affected the population concerned with drinking water supplies, but large-scale movements have also been recorded in recent weeks by farmers complaining about the lack of irrigation water, as

they were no longer able to overcome the drought, which has caused damage to large quantities of cereal crops and fruit trees, particularly in the north-western regions of the country. Professional demands and workers' movements (payment of wages, improvement of working conditions and settlement of professional situations) remained at the forefront of the demands raised during July, when they were present in 89 demonstrations, representing 36% of the total social movement.

Workers at horticultural enterprises in the Kebili and Tataouine governorates have organized a series of demonstrations ranging from workplace rallies to sit-ins, to demand payment of their financial dues which have been outstanding for months. During the month of July, residents emerged as the most active protagonists with 37%, and these movements were linked to fundamental aspects of the right to a decent life, demanding their right to drinking water, irrigation water, electricity, health services, transport, improvement of the environmental situation, waste collection, lifting of isolation and road construction, as well as movements denouncing the declining situation of rights and freedoms... Movements were mainly organized on the ground during July, divided between vigils, protest rallies and peaceful marches, and resulted in 92 actions, including a march to the capital launched from the governorate of Beja

by sugar factory workers. Sit-ins came second with 62 actions. The month was marked by more intense actions, such as blocking roads, disrupting activities and agitation, reflecting a state of anger and discontent.

Workplaces represented the first space for demonstrations and protests, followed by roads, which hosted most vigils, and the media, which became a refuge through which the voices of various sectors and groups dissatisfied with their social or economic reality were heard, with the Gafsa phosphate company dropping to fourth place with 31 actions. The headquarters of delegations, governorates, electricity and water companies and hospitals were also occupied by residents to express their growing anger at the deterioration of social services of all kinds. As in previous months, organized actions dominated spontaneous ones, accounting for 73%, and most of them were collective, while 10 individual actions were recorded, mainly in the form of distress calls through the media.

There were 145 mixed movements in July, while 96 movements were organized by men only, and 04 by women, all linked to the thirst crisis and the right to drinking water. The number of suicides for the month of July reached 11 cases between suicide and attempted suicide, with the governorate of Bizerte recording the highest number of suicides, followed by El Kef and Kairouan.

Five of the suicides took place in residential areas, while four took place in public spaces and two on farms. Men accounted for 63% of suicides, women 36%, and 72% of self-harm cases ended in the death of the perpetrator.

The phenomenon of violence has not deviated from its usual general context in previous months, as it retains the same criminal indicators and the premises of revenge and honor. The street remained the main space for the practice of violence during July, followed by the private space, the home, which

witnessed 25% of the cases of violence observed, and violence against men topped the list of assaults, alongside the recording of cases of murder, robbery and violence against children, whose motives varied between aggression, revenge and theft, and during which various tools such as sharp instruments, knives and stones were used. Men account for 85% of all assailants, while women account for 10%. In 55% of cases, the violence was individual, while in the remaining 45% it was collective.

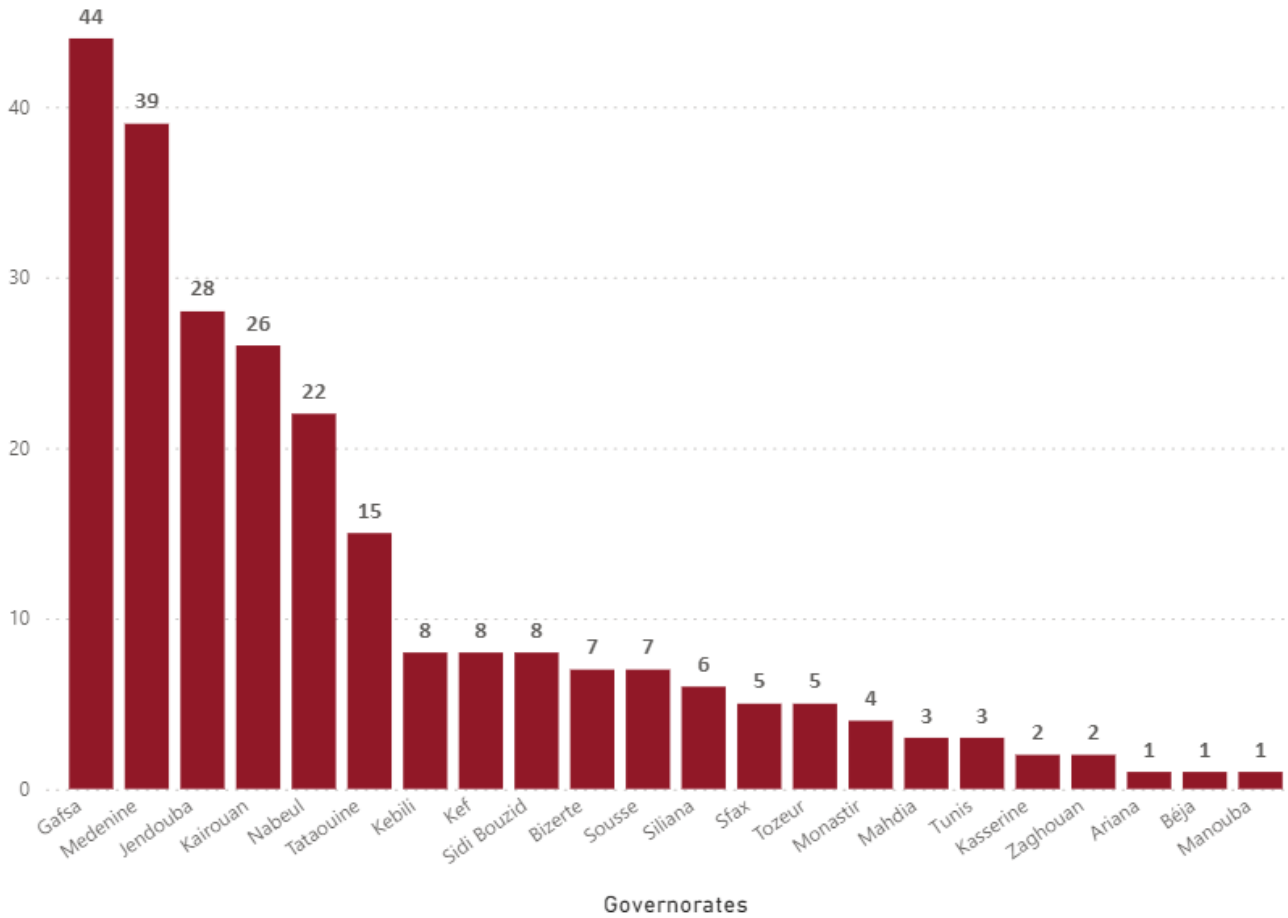


**01**

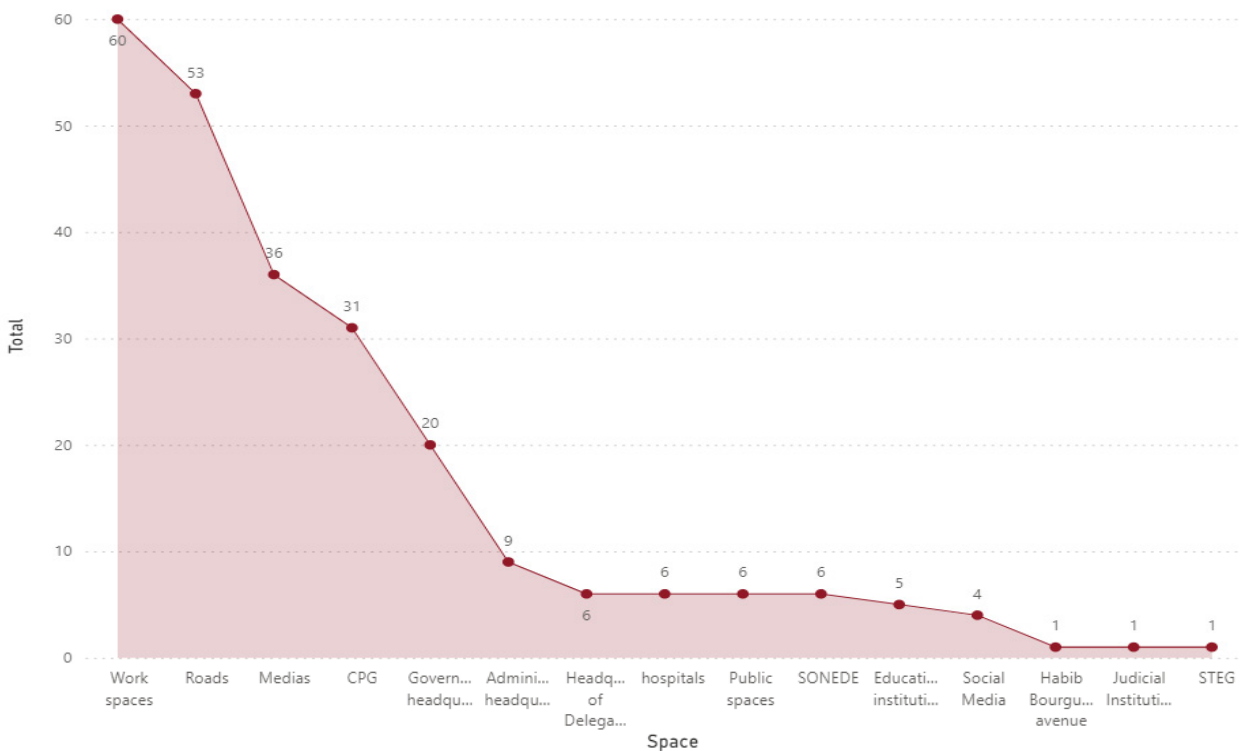
# **SOCIAL MOVEMENTS**

**245**  
**PROTESTS**  
July 2024

# 1.1 Geospatial Distribution



# 1.2 Space of Social Movements



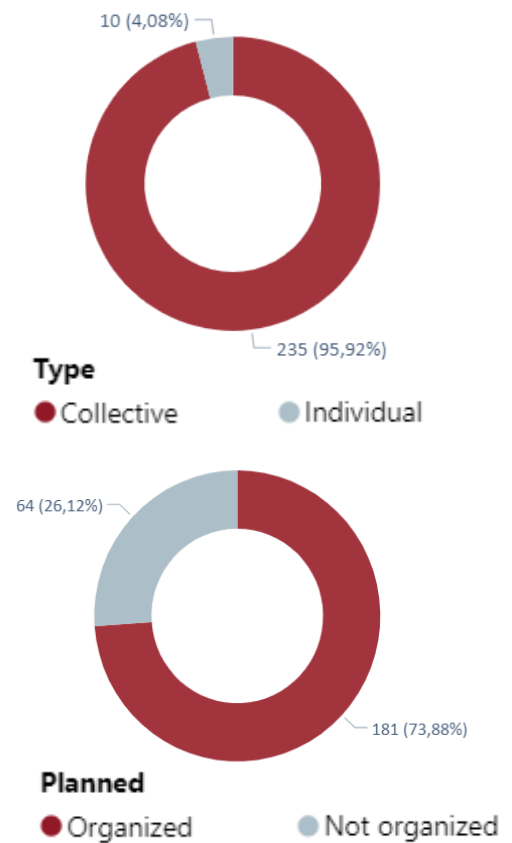
## 1.3 Actors for Social Movements

Acteurs	Total
Resident	92
Workers	86
Employees	26
Farmers	14
Activist	7
Parents	4
Trader	3
Students	3
Medical service employees	2
Journalists	2
Taxi Drivers	1
Unemployed graduates	1
Teachers	1
Family	1
Urban workers	1
Fishermen	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>245</b>

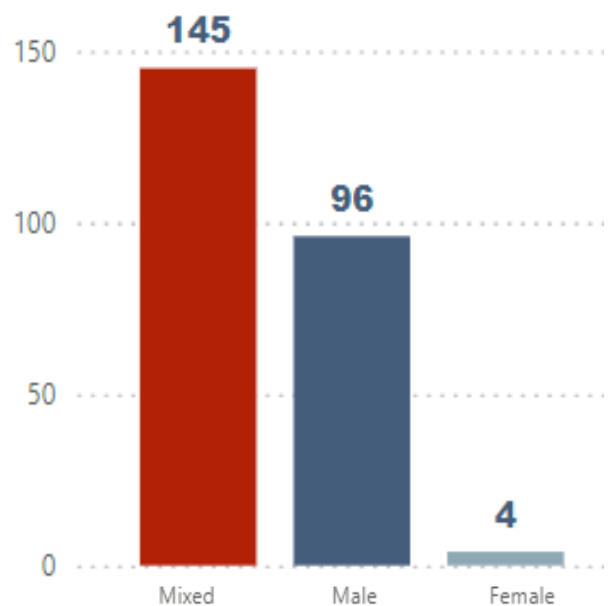
## 1.5 Manner of Social Movements

Manner	Total
Protest rally	70
Sit-In	62
Distress call	29
Protest gatherings	19
Blocking of activities	17
Road blocking	13
Media Call	11
Congestion	7
Red armband wearing	6
Statements	3
Stoppage	2
Peaceful march	2
Detention of a person/Means of transport	1
March to the capital	1
Petition	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>245</b>

## 1.4 Nature of Social Movements



## 1.6 Distribution Gendered



# 1.7 Reasons for Social Movements







# 02

# IRREGULAR MIGRATION

July 2024

## 982 MIGRANTS

ARRIVED ON THE ITALIAN COAST  
DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 2024

The monitoring of thwarted operations is based on information available from the Ministry of Interior, but the ministry did not provide detailed data for the month of July, hindering the accuracy of the monitoring process. During the month, 15 crossings were recorded and 116 irregular migrants were arrested on the Tunisian coast.

The month of July witnessed a significant increase in the number of Tunisian migrants who reached the Italian coast, reaching 982 migrants, bringing the number of Tunisian migrants arriving in Italy irregularly to 4201, compared to 6087 migrants during the same period in 2023, a decrease of 30.98%. Of these arrivals, 63.96% were men, 26.78% were minors, and 9% were women.

## 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
May	1024	172	2658	613	180	4075	686	68	*451
June	1714	175	2086	770	123	3528	309	*80	2363
July	3461	226	3226	1769	37	848	982	*15	*116
Maritime Guard Data								**2971	13049**
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7458</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>12562</b>	<b>6087</b>	<b>1013</b>	<b>27477</b>	<b>4201</b>	<b>3654</b>	<b>32760</b>

\*The Interior Ministry did not release detailed data for the month.

\*\*Data reported by the National Guard spokesperson but not monitored in detail.

## 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
February	440	281	22	24	113
March	673	483	34	58	98
April	853	518	63	87	185
May	686	475	38	44	129
June	309	209	18	21	61
July	982	628	91	119	144
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4201</b>	<b>2738</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>705</b>

## 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**

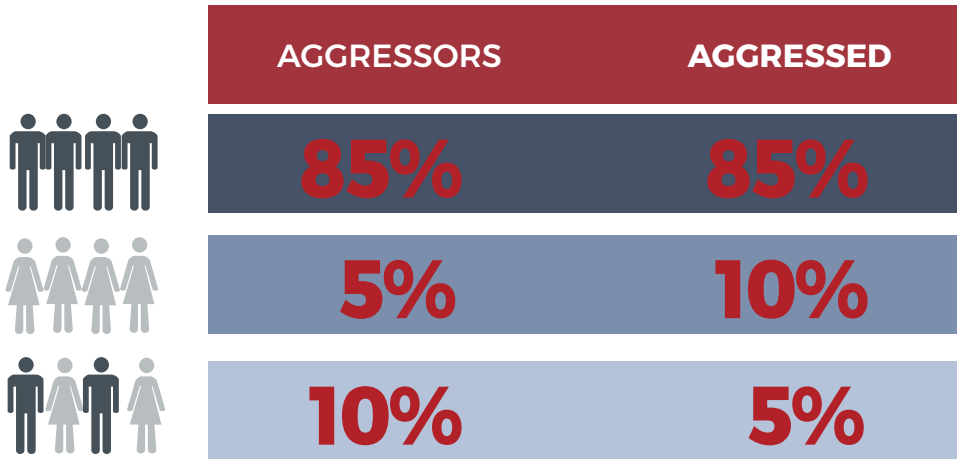
It's the number of migrants arriving in Europe across different routes without passing through local authorities or international structures does not have any effect on the census, which is important and varies according to the tactics of migrant smuggling networks. It also includes departures from the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

**03**

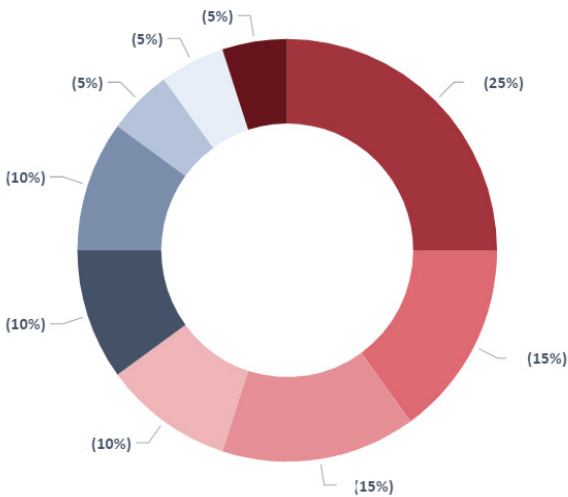
# VIOLENCE



## ACTOR PROFILES

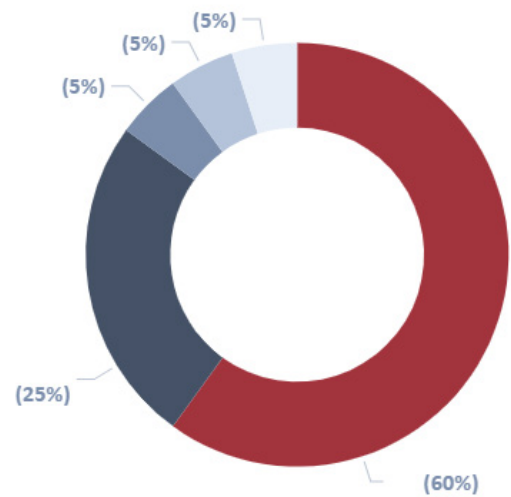


## TYPES OF VIOLENCE



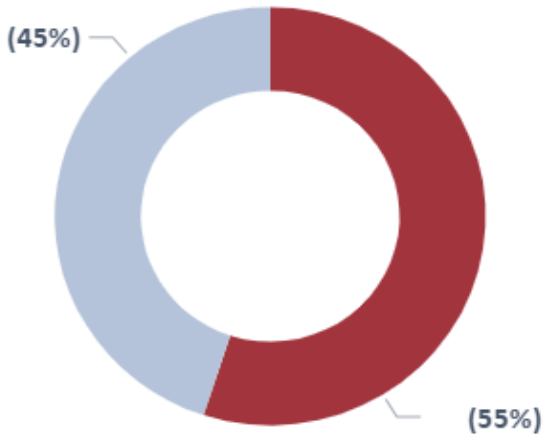
- Against men
- aggression
- Assault on employees
- Against women
- murder
- Stealing
- Against children
- Against the youth
- Hold-Up

## SPACES OF VIOLENCE



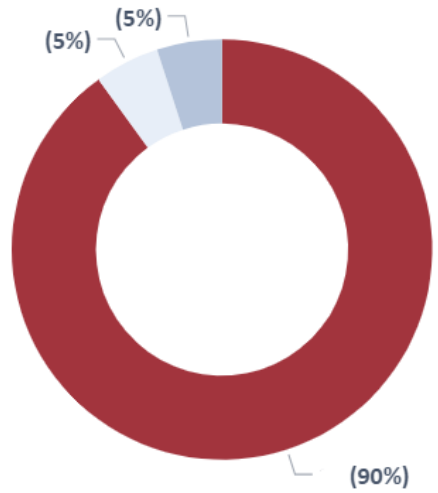
- Street
- Residence
- Governmental space: adr
- Public transport
- Tourist and leisure spaces

## CATEGORY OF VIOLENCE



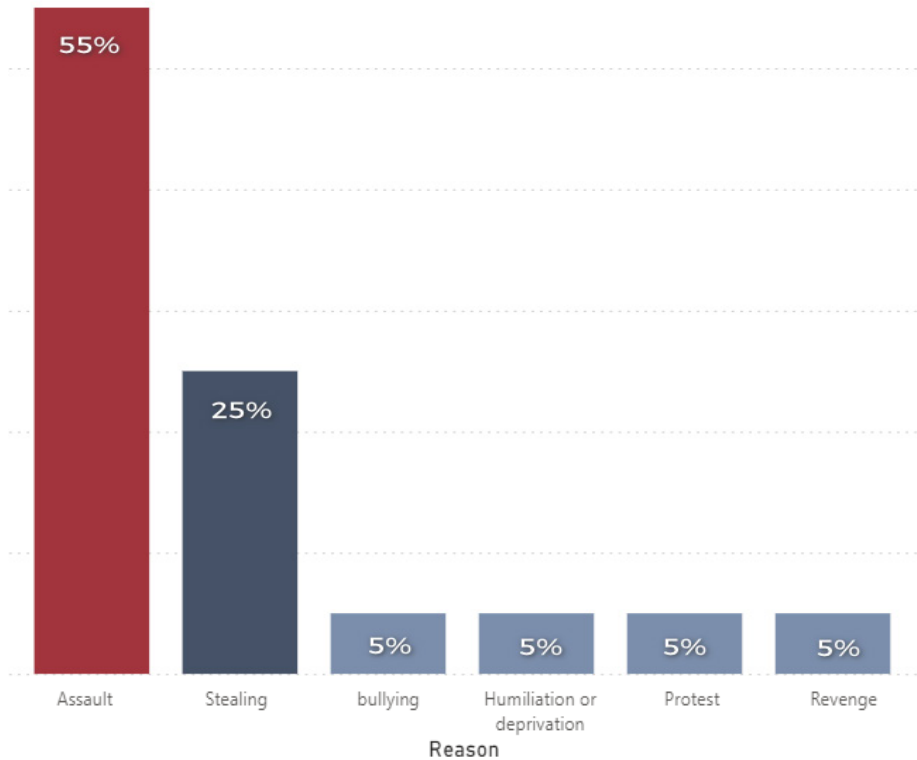
- Individual
- Collective

## SECTORS OF VIOLENCE



- (Vide)
- Marital violence
- Violence in the public space

## REASONS FOR VIOLENCE



**04**

**SUICIDE  
& ATTEMPT  
OF SUICIDE**

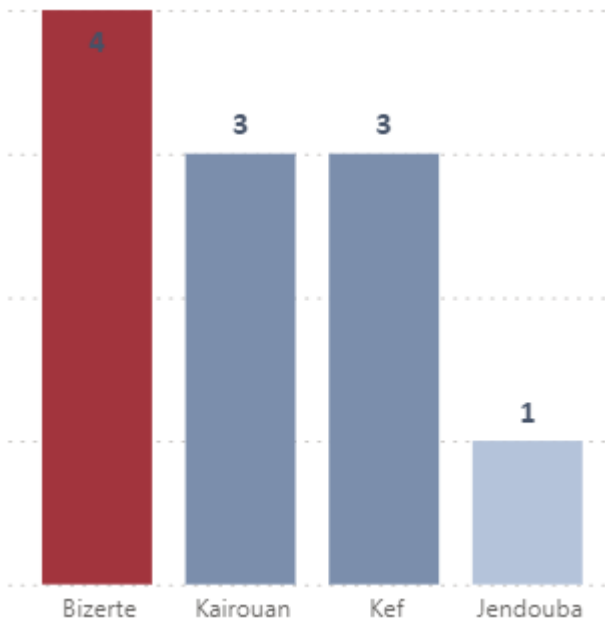
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**11 CASES**

**RECORDED  
in July 2024**

## 4-1 DISTRIBUTION

### Geographical



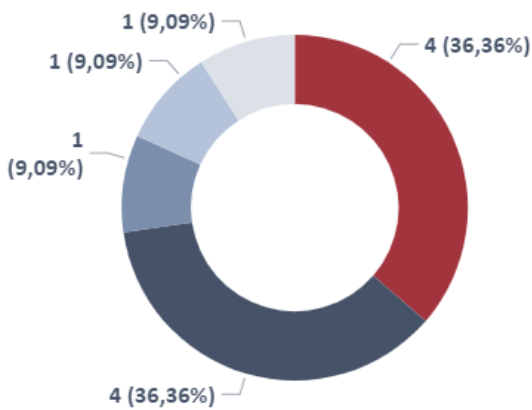
## 4-2 DISTRIBUTION

### Gendered



## 4-3 ACTORS

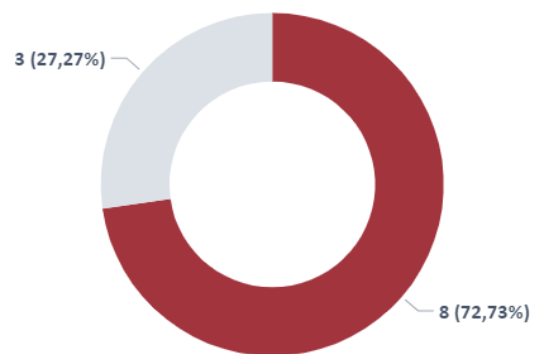
### of suicide



- adult man / woman
- young man / woman
- old man / woman
- Pupil
- worker

## 4-4 CASES

### of deceased



- Yes
- No