Individuals rescued at sea, intercepted, or arrested on the grounds of irregular entry, stay or attempted irregular departure, are often referred to humanitarian actors by the authorities, and are then profiled, to collect individuals’ demographic data and to identify protection issues, specific needs and future intentions.

This population reaches Tunisia by air, land and sea, through regular and irregular channels, with the aim to seek asylum or to move onward to Europe.

### Country of origin

- **Sudan**: 26% (2022), 7% (2021), 34% (2020), 45% (2019)
- **Eritrea**: 16% (2022), 16% (2021), 22% (2020)
- **Somalia**: 16% (2022)
- **Cote d’Ivoire**: 9% (2022), 13% (2021), 22% (2020)
- **Guinea**: 69% (2022)
- **Syria**: 14% (2022)
- **Mali**: 5% (2022)
- **Ethiopia**: 5% (2022)
- **Nigeria**: 4% (2022)
- **Bangladesh**: 3% (2022)
- **Other**: 14% (2022), 39% (2021), 12% (2020), 3% (2019)

### Demographic Profile

- **Age and Gender**
  - **Women**: 60%
  - **Men**: 40%

### Transit through Libya

- **33 (100%)** persons transited through Libya

- **23 (70%)** of those who transited through Libya experienced some form of violence or abuse (torture, ill-treatment in detention, sexual and gender-based violence (GBV), etc.)

### Vulnerability profile

- **4** Victim of Torture
- **0** Medical Condition/under specific treatment
- **1** Victim of Trafficking
- **1** GBV Survivor
- **0** Pregnant or lactating woman
- **1** Person with disabilities

### Future intentions at the time of profiling

- **31 (94%)** Seeking asylum
- **0 (0%)** Returning to country of origin
- **1 (3%)** Undecided
- **0 (0%)** Remain in Tunisia without seeking asylum*
- **1 (3%)** Onward movement

*Reasons for this include, most commonly, to earn money for onward migration; less commonly to earn money to avoid going home with nothing.