Tunisia is primarily a transit country for most migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers. This population arrives by air, land and sea, through regular and irregular channels, often with the aim of moving onward to Europe.

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

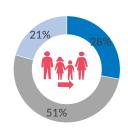


Feedback: Chiara Maria Cavalcanti cavalcac@unhcr.org
Zeineb Marzouk marzoukz@unhcr.org

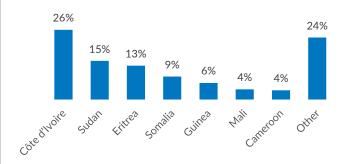


Entry points to Tunisia

- By Air
- By Land
- By Sea



Country of Origin



Referrals

48% (810) Asylum-seekers referred to UNHCR

48% (800) Migrants referred to IOM

4% (68) Ongoing counselling - pending referral

Vulnerability profile

23% (391) Victim of trafficking

14% (230) Victim of torture

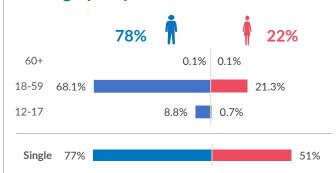
3% (51) SGBV survivor

7% (115) Medical condition/under specific treatment

0% (5) Person with disabilities

3% (48) Pregnant or lactating woman

Demographic profile



Transit through Libya

69% (1156) individuals transited through Libya

Length of stay in Libya



Impact of transit through Libya

94% (1090) of those who transited through Libya experienced some form of violence or abuse (torture, ill-treatment in detention, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), etc.)

Future intentions at the time of profiling

48% (810) Seeking asylum

29% (494) Remain in Tunisia without seeking asylum*

10% (167) Onward movement

6% (106) Undecided

6% (101) Returning to country of origin

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