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 obtain individuals’ demographic data and to identify protection issues, specific needs and future intentions.

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

**Demographic profile**

- **60+** 83%
- **18-59** 70.0%
- **12-17** 11.9%
- **1-5** 0.5%
- **Single** 71%
- **60+** 17%

**Country of origin**

- Côte d'Ivoire: 44%
- Sudan: 22%
- Eritrea: 26%
- Somalia: 19%
- Guinea: 10%
- Bangladesh: 8%
- Libya: 6%
- Other: 4%

**Referrals**

- Asylum-seekers referred to UNHCR: 77% (162)
- Migrants referred to IOM: 23% (48)

**Length of stay in Libya**

- 0-1 month: 74%
- 1-6 months: 6%
- 6-12 months: 19%
- more than a year: 1%

**Impact of transit through Libya**

- 92% (126) 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**

- Seeking asylum: 77% (162)
- Remain in Tunisia without seeking asylum*: 13% (27)
- Returning to country of origin: 5% (10)
- Undecided: 5% (10)
- Onward movement: 0.5% (1)

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