

30 September 2020

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.

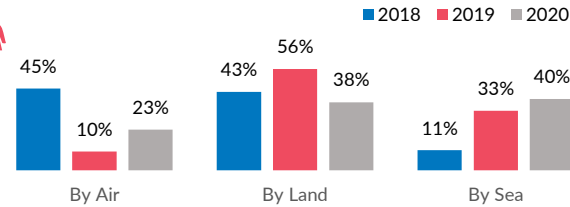
This population reach Tunisia by air, land and sea, through regular and irregular channels, with the aim to seek asylum or to move onward to Europe



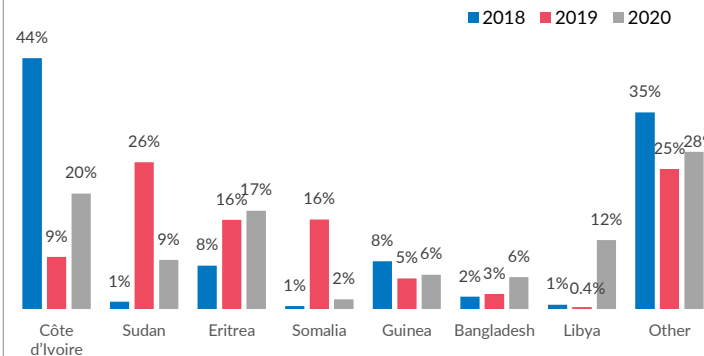
230 persons profiled since Jan 2020

1,082 persons profiled in 2019; **782** in 2018

Entry points to Tunisia



Country of origin



Referrals

77% (178) Asylum-seekers referred to **UNHCR**

23% (52) Migrants referred to **IOM**

Vulnerability profile

8% (18) Victim of trafficking

21% (48) Victim of torture

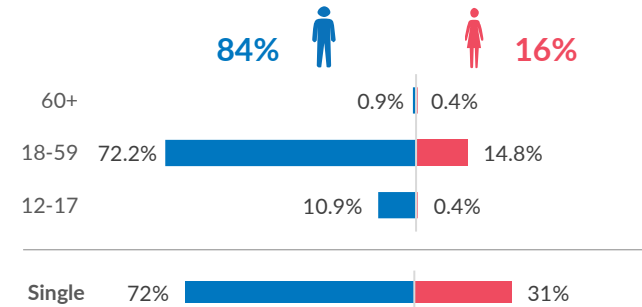
9% (21) SGBV survivor

10% (22) Medical condition/under specific treatment

2% (4) Person with disabilities

4% (9) Pregnant or lactating woman

Demographic profile

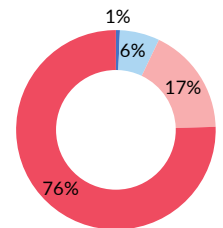


Transit through Libya

67% (155) individuals transited through Libya

Length of stay in Libya

- 0-1 month
- 1-6 months
- 6-12 months
- more than a year



Impact of transit through Libya

93% (144) 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

77% (178) Seeking asylum

13% (29) Remain in Tunisia without seeking asylum*

5% (12) Undecided

4% (10) Returning to country of origin

0.4% (1) 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.