ABOUT
• MHub is undertaking field surveys with migrants, refugees and asylum seekers along key migratory routes to build up a body of data over time and to map country and regional level mixed migration trends.
• This snapshot presents early survey findings of the profiles, intentions and experiences of those moving in mixed migration flows who have recently arrived in Tunisia in the last year.
• Though these findings cannot be considered statistically representative of the migration population, they do provide key insights into the migration process.

KEY FINDINGS
These findings are based on 177 interviews conducted between 29 March and 30 June and 1 August and 30 November in Medenine, Sfax, Tunis, and Zarzis regions of Tunisia.

INTENTIONS
• 30 interviews were held in November with 20 respondents from Cote d’Ivoire, 9 from Senegal and 1 from Gambia. Those from Cote d’Ivoire stated they came to Tunisia in search of economic opportunities
• All Senegalese respondents left with the intention of reaching Europe through Libya in search of economic opportunities.
• The Senegalese respondents had entered Tunisia on foot via the land border with Libya, after their attempt to reach Europe by boat failed and they lacked funds for a second attempt. The reasons for choosing to come to Tunisia included proximity and relative safety.
• All Senegalese respondents in November had the intention to seek assistance in Tunisia to return to their home country.

JOURNEY
• Senegalese respondents’ average length of journey from Senegal to Tunisia was 6 months, with an average of 2-4 months spent in Libya. The average cost of the entire journey ranging between 1,300 USD and 1,600 USD.

RISKS AND ABUSES
• From November respondents alone - primarily from Cote d’Ivoire (20) and Senegal (9), 47% experienced detention, 40% were physically abused, 30% experienced forced labour, 17% had been robbed and 20% witnessed the death of another migrant in the course of their journey.
• 33% of Senegalese respondents had their documents destroyed while 65% of those from Cote d’Ivoire at the time of survey were without their documents which were being held by the Tunisian authorities.

DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF ALL INTERVIEWEES

RISKS & ABUSES (experienced or witnessed)

QUOTES FROM RESPONDENTS
“Before leaving your country and coming to another one, try to get all the information you can before taking this decision so when you reach your destination you are not surprised by what is awaiting you.” - Male respondent from Cote d’Ivoire in Medenine 11/16

“If I knew that I would be caught when coming to the south of Tunisia, I would have stayed in the capital, at least a lot of foreigners live there and I could have found a job. Now I am here (CRT temporary housing in south), and all my documentation is with the authorities and I don’t know what to do.” - Male respondent from Cote d’Ivoire in Medenine 11/16

“I wanted to liberate myself from my father, to be independent and count only on myself, I wanted to live outside my country, and that is what I tried, but I would have never imagined it would be so difficult.” - Male respondent from Cote d’Ivoire in Medenine 11/16

“I wanted to come here to make some money, to improve my life, but now when I look at what happened to us, I say to myself that I should have stayed home with my family. I don’t know what to do now.” - Female respondent from Cote d’Ivoire in Medenine 11/16

PHOTO FROM THE FIELD

Entrance of accommodation provided by the Tunisian Red Crescent to female migrants in Medenine, Tunisia - 11.16

Migrants from Senegal in Medenine, Tunisia - 11.16