Research Terms of Reference

Sub-Saharan African migration to Tunisia:
Tunisia as a country of transit and destination
TNS1801
Tunisia

22/08/2018
Version 4

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Tunisia				
Type of Emergency	□	Natural disaster	□	Conflict	
Type of Crisis	□ Sudden onset		□ Slow onset		X Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	Mercy Corps				
Project Code	17iAHE 2Z9				
Research Timeframe *Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)*	1. Start collect data: **03/08/2018**		4. Data sent for validation: **10/09/2018**		
	2. Data collected: **31/08/2018**		5. Outputs sent for validation: **14/09/2018**		
	3. Data analysed: **07/09/2018**		6. Outputs shared with partner: **21/09/2018**		
Number of assessments	X	Single assessment (one cycle)	□	Multi assessment (more than one cycle)	

Humanitarian milestones *Specify **what** will the assessment inform and **when** e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;*	**Milestone**		**Deadline**	
	x	Donor plan/strategy	**2018/2019**	
	□	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _	
	□	Cluster plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _	
	□	NGO platform plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _	
	x	Other (Specify):	Tunisian national strategy on migration	

Audience Type & Dissemination *Specify **who** will the assessment inform and **how** you will disseminate to inform the audience*	**Audience type**	**Dissemination**
	x Strategic	x General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors)
	x Programmatic	□ Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting
	□ Operational	x Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting)
	□ Other (specify):	x Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)

Detailed dissemination plan required	□	Yes	x	No
M&E Matrix required	x	Yes	□	No
General Objective	Improve understanding of Tunisia's role as a country of transit and destination for Sub-Saharan African migrants to inform humanitarian policy and programming.			
Specific Objective(s)	1) Explore routes and drivers of sub-Saharan African migration to Tunisia, especially since 2017			
	2) Investigate conditions for migrants in Tunisia and their role in shaping stay/ further movement from the country			

	3) Investigate present and potential future international migratory movements of sub-Saharan African migrants living in Tunisia
	    a. Investigate the macro, meso and micro factors which shape migrants' decision to transit through Tunisia
	    b. Investigate the macro, meso and micro factors which shape migrants' decision to stay in Tunisia

Data collection	**RQ 1:** What are the migration routes that sub-Saharan African migrants take to reach Tunisia? **RQ 2:** What are the drivers of sub-Saharan African migrants' decisions to go to Tunisia? **RQ 3:** What are the most common protection risks that sub-Saharan African migrants face *en route* to Tunisia? **RQ 4:** What are the challenges that sub-Saharan African migrants face in Tunisia? (Both for those who chose Tunisia as their intended destination and those who arrived in Tunisia with the intention to transit but stayed) **RQ 5**: How has Tunisia's role as a country of destination and transit (to Europe, to its nieghbouring countries or back to their countries of origin) been evolving in relation to recent events in the region? **RQ 6:** What are the migratory intentions of sub-Saharan migrants living in Tunisia, and how have they changed compared to the moment of departure from their country of origin and why?
Geographic Coverage	Tunisia
Secondary data sources	• Altai Consulting, 2015, "Migration Trends Across the Mediterranean: Connecting the Dots", study prepared for the IOM MENA, https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Migration/StudyMigrants/IOs/IOMTrendsAccrossMediterranean.pdf. • Hassan Boubakri, 2015 « Migration et Asile depuis 2011: vers de nouvelles figures migratoires? », Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, vol.31 N°3 & 4. • Hassan Boubakri, 2013 « Les migrations en Tunisie après la révolution » • FTDES, 2017, « Rapport Annuel : Emigration non réglementaire depuis la Tunisie », https://ftdes.net/rapports/emigration2017.pdf. • Françoise De Bel-Air, December 2016, « Tunisia: Migration Profile », Migration Policy Centre, http://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/45144/MPC_PB_2016_08.pdf. • Christophe Harrison, Anaïs Elbassil, Florence Limousin, Terre d'Asile Tunisie, 15 December 2016, « Portraits de migrants : Description de l'immigration en Tunisie par les migrants accompagnés à la permanence d'accueil de Terre d'Asile Tunisie de janvier 2014 à mars 2016 ». • IOM, "Migration in Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia – Overview of the Complex Migratory Flows in the Region", 2015, https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/Reseach-on-complex-migratory-flows-in-Egypt-Morocco-and-Tunisia.pdf • IOM, "Rapport de Profilage des Migrants Ivoiriens", https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/country/docs/cote-divoire/Cote-d%27Ivoire-Rapport-Profilage-2017.pdf. • Labidi, Lassaad, Bennour, Lotfi, Jaidi, Ali, May 2017, « L'emploi formel et informel des travailleurs immigrés en Tunisie : cartographie et profils socioéconomiques

		des travailleurs immigrés en Tunisie » ILO report, http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---migrant/documents/publication/wcms_554853.pdf. • Observatoire National de la Migration, 2016, Statistiques, (http://www.migration.nat.tn/index.php/2016/07/11/statistiques/. • UNHCR, 01 May 2018, "Tunisia: Mixed migration flows profiling", https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/63933.pdf. • UNHCR, Tunisia Global Focus, http://reporting.unhcr.org/node/2529. • Francesca Zampagni et al., 2017 "Migrants in Countries of Crisis – Libya Case Study, Un Unending Crisis – Responses of Migrants, States and Organisations to the 2011 Libya Crisis", International Centre for Migration Policy Development, https://micicinitiative.iom.int/sites/default/files/resource_pub/docs/libya_casestudy_final.pdf		

Population(s) *Select all that apply*	□	IDPs in camp	□	IDPs in informal sites
	□	IDPs in host communities	□	IDPs Other *(Specify):*
	□	Refugees in camp		Refugees in informal sites
		Refugees in host communities		Refugees Other *(Specify):*
	□	Host communities	**x**	Other *(Specify):* **People in mixed migration flows[1]**

Stratification *Select type(s) and enter number of strata*	□	Geographical #:_ _ _ Population size per strata is known? □ Yes □ No	x	Group #: 2 Population size per strata is known? **X** Yes □ No (stratified by time of arrival in Tunisia: +/- 1 year)	□	*[Other Specify]* #: _ _ Population size per strata is known? □ Yes □ No

Data collection tool(s)	□	Structured (Quantitative)	**x**	Semi-structured (Qualitative)

	Sampling method	**Data collection method**
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 1 *Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews*	**x** Purposive □ Snowballing □ *[Other specify]*	**x** Key informant interview (Target #): **10** □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Focus group discussion (Target #): _ _ _ _ □ *[Other specify]* (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 1 *Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews*	**x** Purposive □ Snowballing □ *[Other specify]*	□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ **x** Individual interview (Target #): **60** □ Focus group discussion (Target #): _ _ _ _ □ *[Other specify]* (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 2 *Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews*	**x** Purposive □ Snowballing □ *[Other specify]*	□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ **x** Focus group discussion (Target #): **6** □ *[Other specify]* (Target #):_ _ _ _ _

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[1] According to the definition of mixed migration provided by the IOM: "Mixed flows have been defined as 'complex population movements including refugees, asylum seekers, economic migrants and other migrants'. Unaccompanied minors, environmental migrants, smuggled persons, victims of trafficking and stranded migrants, among others, may also form part of a mixed flow", MHub, What is Mixed-Migration?

If more than 2 structured tools please duplicate this row and complete for each tool.					
Data management platform(s)	x	IMPACT		x	Mercy Corps
	□	[Other (Specify)]:			

Expected ouput type(s)	□	Situation overview #: _ _	x	Report #: **1**	□	Profile #: _ _
	□	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: _ _	□	Presentation (Final) #: _ _	□	Factsheet #: _ _
	□	Interactive dashboard #:_	□	Webmap #: _ _	□	Map #: _ _
	x	[Other Specify] #: **Research Terms of Reference (ToR)**				

Access	x	Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)
	□	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)
Visibility *Specify which* ***logos*** *should be on outputs*		Mercy Corps and REACH logos will appear on the final outputs. The cover page for the final report will use Mercy Corps layout and design, while REACH template will be used to display the findings for the final report.

2. Context

Traditionally a country of emigration, Tunisia started experiencing already in the 1990s an increasing in-flow of migrants of Sub-Saharan origin – a phenomenon indirectly linked to the pan-African policies adopted by its Libyan neighbour, as well as to civil wars and the ensuing economic instability in some Central and West African countries.[2] In the 2000s, the establishment of the headquarters of the African Development Bank in Tunis and the privatisation and internationalisation of Tunisian universities led to an increase in the inflows of highly-skilled migrants from sub-Saharan African countries to Tunisia.

While such trends continued into the first decade of the 2000s, they saw a sudden acceleration in 2011 - a pivotal year for migration in Tunisia. Beginning with the revolutionary events in 2011 in the country, Tunisia witnessed several waves of migration in connection to events taking place both internally and in Libya. Moreover, the conflict upsetting Libya since 2014 drove many Tunisians, third-country nationals as well as Libyans to cross from Libya into Tunisia, making the country a veritable "platform for evacuation".[3] While many sub-Saharan Africans returned to their country of origin, others remained in Tunisia or went back to Libya, an element which points at Tunisia's double nature as country of transit and destination.

Since then, Tunisia has adopted increasing restrictions and border controls to stem migratory flows. Nevertheless, there is some evidence that the country continues to be an important place of destination for migrants of sub-Saharan African origin as well as of transit towards Europe or towards neighbouring countries. However, information about how the country's role as transit and destination has evolved more recently is sparse and often contradictory. Moreover, there is a scarcity of up-to-date information and data about migrants' conditions in the country, the challenges they face in accessing services and the risks they might incur during their stay.

Given all these considerations, the present assessment seeks to acquire an updated picture of sub-Saharan African migration to Tunisia with the aim to advance understanding of recent migratory dynamics in the country and inform humanitarian policy and programming.

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[2] De Haas, H., Trans-Saharan Migration to North Africa and the EU: Historical Roots and Current Trans-Saharan Migration to North Africa and the EU: Historical Roots and Current Trends, November, 2006.
[3] Zampagni et al., Migrants in Countries in Crisis: Libya Case Study, ICMPD, 2017.

3. Methodology

3.1. Methodology overview

This assessment will use a **qualitative approach** in order to explore issues related to the movement of sub-Saharan African migrants to Tunisia on whom very limited and no up-to-date information is available.

Qualitative data will be collected through **semi-structured in-depth, individual interviews (IIs) and focus group discussions (FGDs)** with sub-Saharan African migrants living in Tunisia, and key informant (KI) interviews with people with knowledge, selected, on the basis of the results of the secondary data review (SDR), among migration experts and practitioners in Tunisia, inter-governmental organizations, national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and community-based organizations working on sub-Saharan African migration to Tunisia.

This assessment will use the **definition of "people in mixed migration flows"**: "Mixed flows have been defined as 'complex population movements including refugees, asylum seekers, economic migrants and other migrants'. Unaccompanied minors, environmental migrants, smuggled persons, victims of trafficking and stranded migrants, among others, may also form part of a mixed flow."[4]

3.2. Population of interest

This assessment will target sub-Saharan African adult migrants (older than 18 years old) who arrived regularly or irregularly to Tunisia within 12 months of data collection or more than one year ago.

3.3. Secondary data review

A secondary data review (SDR) was carried out to identify available information on the evolution of Tunisia's migration profile, including in relation to its neighbouring countries.In particular, the SDR aimed at increasing understanding of the demographic and socio-economic profiles of sub-Saharan African migrants living in Tunisia, the routes migrants take to reach and to leave Tunisia, their living conditions in the country, and figures on the departures of sub-Saharan African migrants from Tunisia to Europe and to neighbouring countries. The SDR showed that limited and often outdated information is available on these topics. Nevertheless, it contributed to informing the definition of the research questions and of the overall methodology, the indicators and the development of the data collection tools. This will be further fine-tuned based on the information received from key informants. Secondary data will also be used to contextualise findings from data collection. Please see in the Annexes a matrix of the secondary sources consulted.

The definition of the analytical framework for this study draws on different migration theories and approaches that recognise migrants' ability to make choices in migration processes. This means recognising the variety of micro, meso and macro factors affecting migrants' decisions in order to grasp the complexities of their migration experiences, as opposed to approaches depicting migrants as perfectly rational actors moved by systemic push and pull factors.

3.4. Primary Data Collection

The qualitative data will be collected as follows:

1) Through **semi-structured in-depth interviews with key informants (KIs),** to identify broader changes in trends in Sub-Saharan African migration to and through Tunisia, define research questions as well as identify locations with significant presence of the target population.
2) Through **in-depth semi-structured individual interviews with migrants (II)**, aiming to explore in-depth individuals' stories and experiences
3) Through **focus group discussions with migrants (FGDs)**, which aim to explore common trends and dynamics

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[4] Mhub, [What is Mixed-Migration?](#)

Data collection tools will mostly contain open-ended and semi-structured questions, with a view to explore issues on which limited information is available.

After the secondary data review, a round of KI interviews will be conducted in the set-up phase of the assessment with a view to facilitate the identification of possible respondents, further fine-tune the definition of the research questions and the data collection sites for this assessment. At least 10 KIs will be selected among researchers and practitioners in the field of migration in Tunisia, representatives of -intergovernmental organisations (IGOs) and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), local and national authorities.

II and FGD participants will be **sampled purposively** on the basis of their sub-Saharan African origin[5] and time of arrival in Tunisia in order to capture possible differences among the migration experiences and profiles of migrants who spent a short time (up to 12 months) in Tunisia, and are more likely to be in transit, or a long time (12 months and more) possibly to work or study in the country. Efforts will be made to include as much as possible participants who have adopted different routes to enter the country, in order to account for potentially different experiences and challenges encountered. REACH aims to conduct 60 IIs and six FGDs with sub-Saharan African migrants:

1) **30 IIs and three FGDs** with sub-Saharan African migrants arrived **up to 12 months before the time of data collection** in Tunisia;
2) **30 IIs and three FGDs** with sub-Saharan African migrants arrived **more than 12 months before data collection** in Tunisia.

While accurate figures on the countries of origin of sub-Saharan African migrants in Tunisia are lacking, efforts will be made to include in both the interviews and the FGDs respondents whose nationality reflect the make-up of nationalities which emerged from the various sources consulted for the secondary-data review as being present in Tunisia. In addition, gender considerations will be built in the sampling of FGDs participants to allow for free-flowing discussions: out of the three FGDs, one all-female FGD per each stratum will be foreseen. FGDs will further be divided by language, ie. English and French discussion groups.

 Data collection will last approximately **three weeks** during the month of August 2018, and will take place mostly in the metropolitan areas of **Greater Tunis and Sfax governorate**, known as the main migration hubs in the country, and possibly in other locations that will emerge as relevant from interviews with KIs.

As far as specific data collection sites are concerned, these will be identified on the basis of information from secondary sources as well as key informants interviews. Interviews with the key informants will contextually provide channels to access directly or activate further networks of contacts that could facilitate access to the target population and data collection sites which are likely to include universities, informal sites, and urban centres.

The data collection team will include 2 teams of 2 enumerators (a total of **4 enumerators**), speaking the languages of the most reported countries of origin of sub-Saharan African Migrants in Tunisia (French and English), and will be based respectively in Tunis and Sfax. Whenever possible, the data collection team will include community mobilisers of sub-Saharan African origin, who will facilitate access to the population of interest. Enumerators will preferably not interview migrants from their same country of origin, in order to minimise the risk of pre-empting possible answers. All data collection teams will be trained on data collection methods and ethical safeguards before the beginning of data collection, and on how to counter bias during data collection.

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[5] While disaggregated data on the presence of sub-Saharan African nationals are sparse and difficult to access, the multiple sources consulted for the SDR suggest a significant presence of the following nationalities: Ivorians, Cameroonians, Senegalese, Malians, Nigerians, Guineans, While clearly most of the migrants appear to originate from West-Africa, in at least one report compiled by the ILO in 2017, the presence of some migrants from East Africa (Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somali and Sudan) was also highlighted, though they appear to be a minority.

The enumerators will be directly supervised by a **Project Officer** (PO) who will facilitate access to data collection sites and ensure the timely submission of quality data. The Project Officer will be responsible for conducting daily briefing sessions at the beginning of the working day and debriefing session at the end of the working day to ensure a smooth progression of fieldwork, with a view to promptly identify and address issues of concern. He/she will be the reference contact for the data collection team for the regular implementation of data collection activities and for any challenges that could arise in the field, and will liaise on a daily basis with the assessment team in Tunis to inform the team about any developments related to the fieldwork. The overall supervision of the assessment will be ensured by a **Senior Assessment Officer (SAO)** with the support of a **Junior Assessment Officer (JAO)** based in Tunis.

3.5. Data Processing & Analysis

Primary data will be collected through questionnaires filled in manually by enumerators and transcribed on a daily basis for submission to the PO and Assessment team in Tunis. Incoming data will be monitored and cleaned on a daily basis in order to monitor its quality with a view to address any possible issues of concern in a timely manner.

The analysis will look into possible relationships between the key features of respondents, such as country of origin, time of arrival in Tunisia and migratory intentions, etc. and will be triangulated and contextualised with information emerging from KI interviews and secondary data. Qualitative data will be coded through the analysis software Atlas.Ti or Nvivo on the basis of the following criteria:

- **Frequency:** the analysis will take into account the number of times a piece of information was reported by respondents. Given the non-probability nature of the sample, this will only be considered indicative of how much the information is spread among respondents and will not be strictly associated to a different level of importance.
- **Specificity:** while taking into account the bias of respondents, detailed information will be treated as more relevant.
- **Extensiveness:** extensiveness of comments will be linked to how many different participants have reported a specific comment or issues.

4. Roles and responsibilities

Table 2: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Research design	Senior Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager (AM)	REACH HQ; Assessment Manager (AM); Mercy Corps	
Supervising data collection	Project Officer and Junior Assessment Officer	Senior Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager	REACH HQ Mercy Corps
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	Junior Assessment Officer	Senior Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager	REACH HQ Mercy Corps
Data analysis	Senior Assessment Officer and Junior Assessment Officer	Senior Assessment Officer	REACH HQ Assessment Manager	Mercy Corps
Mapping	GIS Officer	Senior Assessment Officer	REACH HQ Assessment Manager	

Output production	Senior Assessment Officer and Junior Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager	REACH HQ; Mercy Corps
Dissemination	Senior Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager	REACH HQ; Mercy Corps
Monitoring & Evaluation	Senior Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager	REACH HQ
Lessons learned	Senior Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager	REACH HQ

Responsible: *the person(s) who executes the task*

Accountable: *the person who validates the completion of the task and is accountable of the final output or milestone*

Consulted: *the person(s) who must be consulted when the task is implemented*

Informed: *the person(s) who need to be informed when the task is completed*

5. Data Management Plan

Administrative Data		
Research Cycle name	*Migration in Tunisia: Sub-Saharan African migration*	
Project Code	17iAHE 2Z9	
Donor	Mercy Corps	
Project partners	Mercy Corps	
Research Contacts	Diana Ihring, Migration Assessment Manager, diana.ihring@reach-initiative.org Francesca Garofalo, Senior Migration Assessment Officer, francesca.garofalo@reach-initiative.org Silvia Irace, Junior Assessment Officer, silvia.irace@reach-initiative.org	
Data Management Plan Version	*Date: 18/07/2018*	*Version 1*
Related Policies	REACH will not destroy any of the dataset included in this research but will apply information anonymization policy (replacing sensitive fields in the data into codes) to ensure the sensitive information of participants will not be shared with irrelevant parties. Due to data security, REACH will not keep any paper form (hard filling) from this assessment's dataset. The dataset of this assessment will be archived virtually on the REACH country server, and global cloud as REACH primary data. REACH or other stakeholders can benefit from this information in future assessments, reports, and proposals. A copy of the dataset will be provided to the partner upon request. Any anonymized secondary data incorporated in these datasets will be fully referenced, acknowledging the original data source. REACH will apply restrictions only on those datasets which contain sensitive information such as beneficiary contact details, personal information and complainant identity. REACH will apply an anonymization policy, unlinking all sensitive information from the dataset while ensuring a unique record identifier is in place that enables reconnection of the information. No respondents will be interviewed without having expressed their free informed consent. No children will be interviewed for this assessment.	

Documentation and Metadata			
What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?	**x**	Data analysis plan	□ Data Cleaning Log, including: □ Deletion Log □ Value Change Log

Select all that apply	□	Code book	□	Data Dictionary
	□	Metadata based on HDX Standards	□	Other *[specify]*

Ethics and Legal Compliance				
Which ethical and legal measures will be taken?	□	Consent of participants to participate	□	Consent of participants to share personal information with other agencies
	x	No collection of personally identifiable data will take place	□	Gender, child protection and other protection issues are taken into account
	x	All participants reached age of majority		Other *[please specify]*
Who will own the copyright and Intellectual Property Rights for the data that is collected?	REACH and Mercy Corps will jointly own copyright ad intellectual property of the data that is collected.			

Storage and Backup				
Where will data be stored and backed up during the research?	□	IMPACT/REACH Kobo Server	□	Other Kobo Server: *[specify]*
	□	IMPACT Global Physical / Cloud Server	X	Country/Internal Server
	□	On devices held by REACH staff	□	Physical location *[specify]*
	□	Other *[specify]*		
Which data access and security measures have been taken?	x	Password protection on devices/servers	X	Data access is limited to *[specify, e.g. REACH staff]*
	□	Form and data encryption on data collection server		
	□	Other *[specify]*		

Preservation				
Where will data be stored for long-term preservation?	X	IMPACT / REACH Global Cloud / Physical Server	□	OCHA HDX
	□	REACH Country Server	□	Other *[specify]*

Data Sharing				
Will the data be shared publically?	□	Yes	x	No, only with mandating agency / body
Will all data be shared?	□	Yes	x	No, only anonymized/ cleaned/ consolidated data will be shared
	□	No, other *[specify]*		
Where will you share the data?	□	REACH Resource Centre	□	OCHA HDX
	□	HumanitarianResponse	□	Other *[specify]*

Responsibilities	
Data collection	Francesca Garofalo, Senior Assessment Officer, Francesca.garofalo@reach-initiative.org
Data cleaning	Francesca Garofalo, Senior Assessment Officer, Francesca.garofalo@reach-initiative.org
Data analysis	Francesca Garofalo, Senior Assessment Officer, Francesca.garofalo@reach-initiative.org

Data sharing/uploading	Francesca Garofalo, Senior Assessment Officer, Francesca.garofalo@reach-initiative.org

6. Data analysis plan

a) Data collection method: individual in-depth interviews

RESEARCH QUESTIONS	SUBQ#	Sub-question	Question#	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes
Personal Profile		Ice-breaker		How are you doing today?	
		Demographic background	0.1	Age	
			0.2	Gender	
			0.3	Country of origin	
			0.4	Did you travel to Tunisia alone or with other people?	- *Friends* - *Family* - *No one*
		Educational attainment	0.5	How many years of schooling have you completed?	- *None* - *1-5 years* - *6-9 years* - *10-12 years* - *University*
		Employment / study in Tunisia	0.6	What are you doing in Tunisia?	- *Just work (What work? Temporary, fixed-term? Is the employer providing social security?)* - *Just study* - *Work and study*

					- *None* - *Other?*
			0.7	How do you support yourself in Tunisia?	- *Do you receive any scholarships?* - *Do you rely on the support of friends / family? (in country of origin / in Tunisia)* - *Do you rely on the assistance of any organisations?* - *other?*
RQ 1: What are the migration routes that sub-Saharan African migrants take to reach Tunisia?	**1.1**	How long are sub-Saharan African migrants' journeys to Europe?	1.1.1	When did you arrive in Tunisia? *(month and year)*	
			1.1.2	When did you leave your country of origin? (how long did it take from your country of origin to Tunisia)?	
			1.1.3	Why did you leave your country of origin?	
	1.2	What are the factors affecting the length of sub-Saharan	1.2.1	When you left your country of origin, where did you plan to go?	
			1.2.2	Which countries did you cross before coming to Tunisia and how long did you stay in each of these countries?	
			1.2.3	Which means of transportation did you use to move from one country to the other?	

		African migrants' journeys to Tunisia?		How much did you pay for each leg of the journey or for the whole journey (**specify currency**)? What did you pay the smuggler for? (travel, travel and stay, other…)	
			1.2.4	First destination: why did you go there?	- What did you expect to find there? (macro factors related to socio-economic, political environment, etc.) - Presence of family, friends, recruiters? - Was there a smuggling network facilitating your mobility? - Other?
			1.2.5	First destination: why did you decide to leave?	- *Did anything change in the socio-economic or political environment affecting your decision to leave?* - *Did you meet any Integration challenges?* - *Lack of opportunities related to education or employment?* - *Other factors?*
			1.2.6	Second destination: why did you go there?	- *What did you expect to find there? (macro factors related to socio-economic, political environment)* - *Presence of family, friends, recruiters?* - *Was there a smuggling network facilitating your mobility?* - *Other?*
			1.2.7	Second destination: why did you decide to leave?	- *Did anything change in the socio-economic or political environment affecting your decision to leave?* - *Did you meet any Integration challenges?* - *Lack of opportunities related to education or employment?* - *Other factors?*
			1.2.8	Other (third / fourth destinations etc.) Why did you go there? Why did you decide to leave?	
			1.2.9	What was your entry point in Tunisia?	

			1.2.10	What are the location(s) in Tunisia where you went next? Why did you move from one to the other?	
			1.2.11	How did you move from one location to the other?	- *Smuggler?* - *Regular means of transportation?* - *Etc.*
RQ 2: What are the drivers of sub-Saharan African migrants' decisions to go to Tunisia?			2.1	Why did you choose to come to Tunisia instead of other neighbouring countries?	- *Family members/friends* - *Employment opportunities* - *Educational opportunities* - *Visa exemption* - *I did not choose to come here (e.g. rescued at sea). Specify what happened otherwise….*
RQ 3: What are the biggest protection risks that sub-Saharan African migrants face en route to Tunisia?	3.1	What are the main protection risks run by sub-Saharan African migrants in Tunisia?	3.1.1	Can you tell me about the biggest challenges you or someone you know faced on the way to Tunisia? In which country did these happen?	- Robbery, kidnapping, killings, physical and sexual abuses, detention, bribes, discrimination, inability to meet basic needs, etc.
			3.1.2	Are there people who are more likely to experience these challenges / are more exposed to these risks? What makes them more at risk?	- *Gender* - *Age* - *Legal status* - *Inability to speak the language of the country* - *Time of arrival (newly arrived / old arrived)*
			3.1.3	Were you aware that you could run into these risks? What was your source of information ?	
	3.2	What are the most reported support mechanisms sub-Saharan African migrants face while en route to Tunisia?	3.2.1	Who could you rely on for support? How did you cope with hardship?	

RQ 4: What are the most common challenges that sub-Saharan African migrants face in Tunisia? (both for those who chose Tunisia as their intended destination and those who arrived with the intention to transit but stayed)	4.1	What are the most self-reported challenges sub-Saharan African migrants face in Tunisia?	4.1.1	What are the most important challenges you face in Tunisia?	
			4.1.2	Among the locations you lived in Tunisia, where did you experience the biggest challenges? Why?	- *Was it in transit?* - *Was it in a specific site?* - *Was this due to: access to services, employment availability, study, family reasons, etc?*
	4.2	What challenges do sub-Saharan African migrants access basic services?	4.2.0	What challenges have you faced since your arrival in Tunisia in terms of the following:	
			4.2.1	To access documents	- *What documents ?* - *How would access to papers affect your situation in Tunisia?* - *Why are you meeting /have you met these challenges?* - *If applicable, do you plan to regularize your status in the next twelve months?* - *What do you think could facilitate your access to papers?*
			4.2.2	To access a shelter	- *How does access to a shelter would affect your situation in Tunisia?*

					- *Why are you meeting / have met these challenges?* - *What do you think could facilitate your access to shelter?*
			4.2.3	To access employment	- *How does access to employment would affect your situation in Tunisia?* - *Why are you meeting / have met these challenges?* - *What do you think could facilitate your access to employment?*
			4.2.4	To access education	- *How does access to education would affect your situation in Tunisia?* - *Why are you meeting / have met these challenges?* - *What do you think could facilitate your access to education?*
			4.2.5	To access healthcare	- *How does access to healthcare would affect your situation in Tunisia?* - *Why are you meeting / have met these challenges?* - *What do you think could facilitate your access to healthcare?*
	4.3	What challenges do sub-Saharan African migrants meet in integrating in Tunisian society?	4.3	in interacting with your host community	- *How would your situation in Tunisia change if you interacted more with your host community?* - *Why are you meeting / have met these challenges?* - *What do you think could facilitate your better integration in Tunisian society?*
RQ 5: How has the role of Tunisia as a country of	5.1	What is the scope of Tunisia as a transit	5.1.1	Can you tell me about anyone who left to Europe from Tunisia? Why?	- *When did they go? / Is this a recent phenomenon or something that was already done in the past?* - *How would they do it?* - *Why did they go from Tunisia instead of Libya?*

destination and transit (to Europe, its neighbouring countries and back to migrants'countries of origin) been evolving in relation to recent events in the region?		country to Europe?			- *Would they rely on similar networks of facilitators that organize journeys for Tunisians?*
	5.2	How does the situation of instability in Libya affects the choice of Tunisia as a transit / destination country?	5.2.1	(For respondents who have not been in Libya themselves) Do you know anyone who came to Tunisia from Libya? Why? Is this a recent phenomenon or something that was done also in the past?	
			5.2.2	Can you tell me about anyone who plans to go or went to Libya to reach Europe?	- *When did they go? Is this a recent phenomenon or something that was done also in the past?* - *How/ With what means?* - *Why did they go / do they plan to go to Libya instead of leaving from Tunisia?* - *From where did they cross / do they plan to cross to Libya?Would they rely on similar networks of facilitators that organize journeys for Tunisians?*
	5.3	Is Tunisia a transit country to Algeria and vice versa?	5.3.1	Can you tell me about anyone who came to Tunisia from Algeria? What was his/her final destination?	- *Is this a recent phenomenon or something that was done also in the past?*
			5.3.2	Can you tell me about anyone who reached Algeria from Tunisia? What was his/her final destination?	- *When and why?* - *What was his/her nationality?*
RQ 6: What are the migratory intentions of the sub-Saharan African migrants living in Tunisia?			6.1.1	Do you plan to stay in Tunisia in the next 6 months?	
			6.1.2	Why? Why not?	
			6.1.3	Do you plan to stay in Tunisia in the next 12 months?	
			6.1.4	Why? Why not?	
			6.1.5	If you plan to move, where would you go and why?	
			6.1.6	If you plan to stay in Tunisia, would you stay in the current location or move elsewhere? Why?	
			6.1.7	Would you recommend other people to come to Tunisia? For what purposes?	
			6.1.8	What are the things you like about your life in Tunisia?	

| | | | | What are the things that you dislike about your life in Tunisia and that you think you could find elsewhere? | |

b) Data collection method: key informant interviews

Research questions	SUBQ#	Sub-question	Question#	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes
KI background on the topic			0.1	Do you work with migrants originating from Sub-Saharan countries?	
			0.2	From which countries do your beneficiaries originate?	
			0.3	Are they old/recent arrivals?(Recent=less than 12 months ago)	
			0.4	Is your organization/ institute implementing activities that have to do with the target population?If yes, what kind of activities?	
			0.5	In which areas of Tunisia?	
RQ1: Profiles Of Mixed Migrants Of Sub-Saharan Origin In Tunisia			1.1.1	What is the estimated number of migrants in Tunisia (and of sub-Saharan African migrants in particular? What are the sources of these estimates and how are they calculated?	
			1.2.1	What are the top countries of origin of Sub-Saharan migrants in Tunisia ?	*What do you consider the % breakdown of nationalities could be approximately?*

			1.2.2	What are the major differences in the profiles of short-term and long-term Sub-Saharan migrants in Tunisia (age, gender, nationality)?	
			1.2.3	How have migrants' profiles changed in the last year (since summer 2017)?	*Which nationalities have increased?* *Which gender?*
RQ2: Sub-Saharan Migrants In Tunisia: Length Of Stay, Locations, Challenges In Accessing Services			2.1.1	Where in Tunisia migrants of Sub-Saharan origin tend to live?	*Region/Cities* *Within cities, specific areas/suburbs known to host large concentrations of migrants (especially in Tunis and Sfax)* *Are there specific areas known to be inhabited by certain nationalities?* *Differences in locations preferred according to regular/irregular status?*
			2.1.2	How many months do sub-Saharan African migrants tend to stay in Tunisia after their arrival? Why? Where?	*Region/Cities where migrants tend to stay at their arrival / move to* *Within cities, specific areas/suburbs known to host large concentrations of migrants (especially in Tunis and Sfax) at migrants arrival and following areas*
			2.1.3	What are the biggest challenges migrants are faced with after their arrival in the country? Legal challenges	*Education* *Access to healthcare*

				Economic/livelihood challenges Access to services Social challenges to integration / Public opinion's perceptions	*Housing*
			2.1.4	Are there groups that are more vulnerable among sub-Saharan African migrants? What are the factors affecting their vulnerability (gender, status, age, nationality, tribal group)?	
			2.1.5	Are there groups that are more vulnerable among sub-Saharan African migrants? What are the factors affecting their vulnerability (gender, status, age, nationality, tribal group)?	
RQ3: What Are The Migratory Intentions Of sub-Saharan African Migrants In Tunisia? Tunisia As Transit Country Towards Europe			3.1.1	What factors are likely to play into migrants' decision to stay, return to their countries or continue the journey to Libya/Europe /Algeria to then possibly go ahead towards Morocco? Are there differences in the profiles of those who choose to leave directly from Tunisia and those who continue their journey to Libya?	
			3.1.2	Tunisia has long conceived itself as a country of emigration. Have there been changes in the way Tunisia conceives its migration profile and in the reception of migrants?	
			3.1.4	The deterioration of economic conditions and mounting unemployment in Tunisia has been pointed at as a factor explaining the spike of Tunisians' departure from Tunisia since last Summer 2017. How about the impact of these conditions on Sub-Saharan African migrants?	
			3.1.5	What happens to migrants apprehended in the attempt to cross the sea from Tunisia, are intercepted at sea from Libya and then brought to Tunisia or alternatively try to cross by land to Libya? Are they subjected to any form of detention/subjected to deportation?	
			3.1.6	How could ongoing events and dynamics in neighboring countries (Libya/Algeria) and Sub-Saharan transit countries (i.e. Niger) impact on the situation in Tunisia from a migration point of view?	

RQ4: Sub-Saharan Migrants Journeys: What Are The Most Commonly Used Routes And Channels – Both Regular And Irregular – Through Which Sub-Saharan Migrants Arrive In Tunisia?			4.1.1	What are the most commonly used channels (regular/irregular) adopted by sub-Saharan African migrants to reach Tunisia?	*For regular entries, what are the channels most commonly adopted?* *For irregular entries, what are the most commonly adopted entry points to the country?*
			4.1.2	What are the most commonly used smuggling routes to Tunisia? How have they evolved over time?	
			4.1.3	What are the kind of risks sub-Saharan African migrants are likely to incur during their journey to Tunisia?	

c) Data collection method: FGD

Research questions	SUBQ #	Sub-question	Questi on#	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes
FGD participant background			0.1	Can you please tell us where your come from and in which countries you have been before coming to Tunisia?	
			0.2	Can you please tell us when did you arrive in Tunisia?	*Is this your first time in Tunisia?*
			0.3	Can you tell us why you came to Tunisia and what are you doing at the moment?	
RQ1: Profiles of mixed migrants of Sub-Saharan Origin In Tunisia & What are the main drivers of sub-Saharan African migration to Tunisia?			1.2	In what sectors migrants tend to concentrate in Tunisia?	*For students, which areas of study do they tend to opt for? Which institutions did they choose and why?* *In which employment sectors do migrant workers/women tend to cluster?Why?*
			2.2	Why do you think migrants decide to go to Tunisia instead of other countries in the region?	*Why do students go to Tunisia instead of Morocco?* *How about workers, why do they go to Tunisia instead of Morocco/Algeria/Libya?*
			2.3	How does Tunisia's proximity to Europe influence migrants' decisions to go there?	
			1.2	How have migrants' profiles changed in the last year (since summer 2017)?	*Which nationalities have increased?* *Which gender?*

			1.2	Who do you think are the migrants in the most vulnerable conditions? Why?	*Among students, who do you think are the most vulnerable profiles?* *Among workers, who do you think are the most vulnerable profiles?* *In terms of gender, do you think women are more vulnerable than men or is it the other way round?* *In terms of time of arrival, who do you think are the most vulnerable profiles?* *In terms of vulnerability, are there differences among migrants based on the channel adopted to come to Tunisia (regular, irregular)?*
RQ 2: What are the migration routes that sub-Saharan African migrants take to reach Tunisia?			2.1	What are the most commonly used channels (regular/irregular) adopted by sub-Saharan African migrants to reach Tunisia?	*For regular entries, what are the channels most commonly adopted? For regular entries, what are the main entry-points to Tunisia?* *Probes: countries crossed, means of transportation used, visa overstay…* *For irregular entries, what are the channels most commonly adopted ? For irregular entries, what are the main entry-points to Tunisia?* *Probes: countries crossed, means of transportation used…*
			2.2	Can you describe how sub-Saharan African migrants plan their journeys to Tunisia?	What sources of information do they consult? On what support can they rely *for the preparation of the journey and throughout their journey* (recruiters, smugglers, intermediaries?)
RQ 3: What are the biggest protection risks that sub-Saharan African migrants face en route to Tunisia?			3.1	What are the kind of risks sub-Saharan African migrants are likely to incur during their journey to Tunisia?	
RQ 4: What are the most common challenges that sub-Saharan African migrants face in Tunisia? (both for those who chose Tunisia as their intended destination and those who arrived with the intention to transit but stayed)			4.0	What are the routes sub-Saharan African migrants tend to follow within Tunisia?	

| | | | 4.1 | Where do you think that life conditions are worse for migrants here in Tunisia? Why?

 Where do you think that life conditions are better for migrants here in Tunisia? Why? | |
| | | | 4.2 | What are the most frequent challenges faced by migrants who live in Tunisia? | a. *What are the most frequent challenges in accessing papers **in Sfax / Tunis**?*
 b. *What are the most frequent challenges in accessing services **in Sfax / Tunis**?*
 c. *What is the level of police controls/checks on migrants? Has the level of control changed in the last year **in Sfax / Tunis**?*
 d. *What happens to the migrants rescued at sea?*

 The facilitator refers to the key challenges emerged from the discussion above and selects appropriate questions from the below:

 e. *Which would you think are the challenges in accessing decent housing?*
 f. *What were the challenges for migrants in accessing healthcare in Tunisia?*
 g. *What are the challenges in accessing education in Tunisia? (**Only to students and parents**)*
 h. *Which would you think are the challenges related to access to income and assets?*
 i. *Which would you think are the risks related to employment conditions in Tunisia?*
 - *What is the risk of ending up in domestic servitude/being entangled in trafficking networks for migrants? Who are the individual most exposed to these risks? Do you think that the situation has changed with the approval in 2016 of the Law against Human Trafficking?* |

			4.3	Which obstacles do migrant face in interacting with Tunisian society? Have you witnessed any change (even in the attitude of Tunisian people? Have you witnessed any change (even in the attitude of authorities towards migrants) in the last year? Here in in Sfax / Tunis?	
			4.4	Do you think that these challenges have had an effect in discouraging migrants from coming to Tunisia and opt for other destinations? Why/Why not?	
RQ 5: How has the role of Tunisia as a country of destination and transit (to Europe, its neighbouring countries and back to migrants'countries of origin) been evolving in relation to recent events in the region?			5.1	**What are the experiences of migrants who tried to/left Tunisia to go to Europe?**	a. *Where did they leave from?* b. *When did they go?* c. *How long have/had they lived in Tunisia before leaving?* d. *What were they doing in Tunisia?* e. *Why did they leave?* f. *Why did they go from Tunisia instead of Libya?* g. *How did they learn about the possibility of taking this route?* h. *How would they do it?* i. *Did they rely on the same network of facilitators that organize journeys of Tunisian migrants?* j. *Which challenges did they encounter?* k. *How popular do you think this route has become/this is becoming among migrants?* l. *Do you think that more migrants are taking this route to go to Europe?* m. *Are there some nationalities that take this route more than others?*

	5.2	**What were the experiences of migrants who tried to go to third countries while in Tunisia?**	5.2.1	**Without revealing their identity, can you tell me about anyone who plans to go or went to Libya to reach Europe?**	a. *When did they go?* b. *How long have/had they lived in Tunisia before leaving?* c. *What were they doing in Tunisia?* d. *Why did they leave?* e. *Which route did they take to go to Libya and what means did they use?* f. *Why did they go/they plan to go to Libya instead of leaving from Tunisia? Did they rely on the same network of facilitators that organize journeys of Tunisian migrants? Which challenges did they encounter?* g. *How popular do you think this route has become/this is becoming among migrants?* h. *What was their nationality?*
			5.2.2	**Without revealing their identity, can you tell me about anyone who reached Algeria from Tunisia? What was his/her final destination?**	a. *When did they go there?* b. *How long have/had they lived in Tunisia before leaving?* c. *What were they doing in Tunisia?* d. *Why did they leave?* e. *Why did they choose to take this path?* f. *How did they learn about the possibility of taking this route? Did they rely on the same networks of facilitators that organize journeys for Tunisian migrants?* g. *What was their nationality?*
			5.2.3	**Without revealing their identity, can you tell me about anyone who reached Tunisia from Libya?** **Can you tell me about anyone who reached Tunisia from Algeria? What was his/her final destination?**	a. *When did they arrive?* b. *How would they do it?* c. *Which challenges did they encounter?* d. What was his/her final destination upon arrival to Tunisia? e. How did their intentions change during their stay in Tunisia? f. *How popular do you think this route has become/this is becoming among migrants? How easy is it to cross?* g. *When did they arrive?* h. *How would they do it?* i. *Which challenges did they encounter?* j. What was his/her final destination upon arrival to Tunisia? k. How did their intentions change during their stay in Tunisia? l. *How popular do you think this route has become/this is becoming among migrants? How easy is it to cross?*

			5.2.4	**What were the experiences of migrants who tried to go back to their country of origin while in Tunisia?**	

7. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	M&E Plan
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of downloads of x product from Resource Center	Country request to HQ	User_log	**x** Yes　□ No
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		**x** Yes　□ No
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		**x** Yes　□ No
		# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		**x** Yes　□ No
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		**x** Yes　□ No
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		□ Yes　**x** No
IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response	Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_log	Tunisia national migration strategy, Mercy Corps national strategy.
		# references in single agency documents			
Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making,	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feedback *and* Usage_Survey template	Usage survey to be conducted in December 2018, following the release of multiple outputs on migration in Tunisia, targeting at

aid planning and delivery				
Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			least 10 partners working on this topic in the country.
	Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
	Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			
	Perceived quality of outputs/programs			
	Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle	Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs *(providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.)*	# of organisations providing resources (i.e.staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation	Country team	Engagement _log	**x** Yes □ No
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			**x** Yes □ No
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			**x** Yes □ No

8. Secondary Data Review Matrix

Author (organisation)	Author (name)	Title	Publication date (month/year)	Focus (destination/transit/departure/return)	Themes (routes/drivers/intentions/..)	Method (quant/qualit/mixed/SDR)	Link
UNHCR	UNHCR	Tunisia: Mixed Migration Profiling, Key Findings	01/05/2018	Transit	Routes Drivers Intentions	Data collected from own database	https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/63933.pdf
Terre d'Asile Tunisie	Christophe Harrison, Anaïs Elbassil	Portraits of Migrants	December 15, 2016	Transit Destination	Profiles Drivers Intentions	Mixed	http://www.rosaluxna.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Portraits-de-migrants.pdf

Maison du Droit et des Migrants		Activity Report	January - June 2017		Profiles	Data collected from own database	https://www.dropbox.com/s/30uth2pt5l93dcx/Permanence%20juridique%20et%20sociale%20-%20rapport%20semestriel%20-%20Janvier_Juin%202017.pdf?dl=0
ICMPD/Oxford/IMI	Francesca Zampagni, Hassan Boubakri, Maegan Hendow …	Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) - Libya Case Study	2017	Transit	Profiles Drivers	Mixed	https://micicinitiative.iom.int/sites/default/files/resource_pub/docs/libya_casestudy_final.pdf
Mixed Migration Hub	Mixed Migration Hub	Country Brief- Tunisia	mar-18	Transit Destination	Profiles Drivers Routes	SDR	http://www.mixedmigrationhub.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Country-Profile-Tunisia-1.pdf
FTDES and Observatoire Maghrébin des Migrations		Report: Irregular Migration - Tunisia 2017	2017	Depart	Profiles Routes	SDR	https://ftdes.net/rapports/fr.omm3.2017.pdf
FTDES		Annual Report: Irregular Emigration from Tunisia	2017	Depart	Profiles Routes	SDR	https://ftdes.net/rapports/emigration2017.pdf
Rosa Luxembourg Stiftung	Matteo Mazzoleni	The Drama of Migrants in Tunisia	apr-16	Transit Destination	Profiles Conditions	SDR	http://www.rosaluxna.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Newsletter-the-drama-of-migrants-in-tunisia.pdf

ILO ONM, BIT, HCDH	L. Labidi, L. Bennour, A.Jaidi	The Informal and Formal Work of Immigrants in Tunisia	mar-17	Transit Destination	Profiles Conditions	Mixed	http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---migrant/documents/publication/wcms_554853.pdf
Nawaat	Adriana Vidano	Study: Between Ivory Coast and Tunisia - scams, trafficks and slavery	29-gen-18	Transit Destination	Profiles Conditions	Qualitative	available here
Inkyfada	Ager Oueslati, Monia Ben Hamadi, Marwen Ben Mustapha	Traffick in Tunisia: the confession of a trafficker	15-dic-17	Transit Destination	Profiles Drivers Intentions	SDR	https://inkyfada.com/2017/12/traite-tunisie-migrants-trafic/
UNHCR	UNHCR	Tunisia - Operational Activities	mar-18	Destination		Data collected from own database	https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/63551.pdf
Global Detention Project	Global Detention Project	Tunisia Immigration Detention Profile	lug-14	Transit Destination	Conditions	SDR	https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/africa/tunisia
DRC, IOM	DRC, IOM	Mixed Migration in West Africa - Data, routes and vulnerabilities of people on the move	aug-17	Transit	Routes	SDR	https://data2.unhcr.org/fr/documents/download/59082
Migration Policy Centre	Hassan Boubakri	Migrations Internationales et Révolution en Tunisie	2013	Transit	Routes	SDR	http://www.migrationpolicycentre.eu/docs/MPC-RR-2013-01.pdf
UNHCR	UNHCR	Tunisia - Factsheet	jan-18		Routes Profile	Data collected from own database	https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/62867.pdf
CSIS	Haim Malka	Destination Maghreb - Changing Migration Patterns in North Africa	apr-18	Transit Destination	Profiles Drivers Intentions	SDR	https://csis-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/publication/180502_Malka_Destination_Maghreb_Web.pdf?Dlh

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Médecins du Monde		Plaidoyer pour l'accès des migrants au droit à la santé en Tunisie	dec-16	Destination	Profiles	Qualitative	https://dujieoqn176qs.c loudfront.net/sites/www .doktersvandewereld.b e/files/publicatie/attach ments/rapport_plaidoy er_mdm_tunisie.pdf
Migration Policy Centre	Françcoise de Bel-Air	Migration Profile _ Tunisia	dec-16	Destination	Profiles	SDR	http://cadmus.eui.eu/bit stream/handle/1814/45 144/MPC_PB_2016_0 8.pdf
Cairn	Hassan Boubakri	Migration et Asile en Tunisie depuis 2011: Vers de Nouvelles Figures Migratoires?	2015	Transit	Routes Intentions	SDR	https://www.cairn.info/r evue-europeenne-des- migrations- internationales-2015-3- page-17.htm
IOM	IOM	Migration in Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia - Overview of the Complex Migratory Flows in the Region	2015	Transit Destination	Profiles Drivers Intentions	Qualitative	http://www.tunisia.iom.i nt/sites/default/files/res ources/files/Reseach% 20on%20complex%20 migratory%20flows%2 0in%20Egypt%20Moro cco%20and%20Tunisi a.pdf
Euromed	Euromed	Asylum and Migration in the Maghreb - Tunisia	dec-12	Transit	Tunisia	SDR	https://euromedrights.o rg/wp- content/uploads/2015/0 4/EMHRN-Factsheet- Tunisia_FR_15JAN201 3_WEB.pdf
Altai Consulting	Altai Consulting	Migration Trends Across the Mediterranean: Connecting the Dots	mar-16	Transit	Routes Intentions	Qualitative	https://www.ohchr.org/ Documents/Issues/Mig ration/StudyMigrants/I Os/IOMTrendsAccross Mediterranean.pdf

Cairn	Hassan Boubakri, Sylvie Mazzella	La Tunisie entre transit et immigration : politiques migratoires et conditions d'accueil des migrants africains à Tunis	apr-05	Transit Destination	Drivers Intentions	Qualitative	https://www.cairn.info/revue-autrepart-2005-4-page-149.htm
IOM (Côte d'Ivoire)	IOM	Rapport de Profilage des Migrants Ivoiriens	2017	Transit Destination		Qualitative	https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/country/docs/cote-divoire/Cote-d%27Ivoire-Rapport-Profilage-2017.pdf