

Research Terms of Reference

Migration from Tunisia:

Tunisia as a country of departure and return

TNS1802

Tunisia

11/10/2018

Version 4

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Tunisia		
Type of Emergency	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural disaster	<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict	
Type of Crisis	<input type="checkbox"/> Sudden onset	<input type="checkbox"/> Slow onset	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	Mercy Corps		
Project Code	17iAHE 2Z9		
Research Timeframe <i>Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)</i>	1. Start collect data: 1/10/2018	4. Data sent for validation: 24/10/2018	
	2. Data collected: 19/10/2018	5. Outputs sent for validation: 29/10/2018	
	3. Data analysed: 24/10/2018	6. Outputs shared with partner: 31/10/2018 (preliminary draft); 09/11/2018 final draft	
Number of assessments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single assessment (one cycle)	<input type="checkbox"/> Multi assessment (more than one cycle)	
Humanitarian milestones <i>Specify what will the assessment inform and when e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;</i>	Milestone	Deadline	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Donor plan/strategy	2018/2019	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Inter-cluster plan/strategy	__/__/__	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cluster plan/strategy	__/__/__	
	<input type="checkbox"/> NGO platform plan/strategy	__/__/__	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify):	Tunisian national strategy on migration 2019	
Audience Type & Dissemination <i>Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience</i>	Audience type	Dissemination	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors)	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programmatic	<input type="checkbox"/> Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Operational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)	
Detailed dissemination plan required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
M&E Matrix required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
General Objective	Improve understanding of Tunisia's role as a country of departure and return for Tunisians to inform humanitarian policy and programming.		

Specific Objective(s)	1) Explore drivers of irregular migration ¹ of Tunisian nationals to Europe since 2011 and triggers of upsurge in irregular boat arrivals since 2017 2) Understand the demographic and socio-economic profiles of Tunisian returnees from Europe who left Tunisia after 2011. 3) Understand the livelihoods of Tunisian returnees (before leaving for Europe) since 2011. 4) Understand how Tunisian returnees decided about returning to Tunisia. 5) Outline the main challenges that Tunisian returnees face once back in Tunisia.				
Data collection	RQ 1: What are the demographic and socio-economic profiles of Tunisian returnees (both for voluntary and forced return)? RQ 2: What are the drivers of Tunisians' decisions to irregularly (without visa or other entry permit) go to Europe since 2011 and what triggered the upsurge of Tunisians' departures via boat crossing the Mediterranean to Italy since 2017? RQ 3: What were the livelihoods of Tunisian returnees before leaving Europe? RQ 4: Why and how do Tunisians return to Tunisia? RQ 5: What are the main challenges returnees face once returned in Tunisia?				
Geographic Coverage	Greater Tunis, Sfax governorate, two location tbd during inception phase of the project				
Secondary data sources	See Secondary data matrix in Annex				
Population(s) <i>Select all that apply</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in informal sites	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs Other (<i>Specify</i>):	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in camp		Refugees in informal sites	
		Refugees in host communities		Refugees Other (<i>Specify</i>):	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Host communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other (<i>Specify</i>): Tunisian migrants who left for Europe irregularly since 2011 but have since returned	
Stratification <i>Select type(s) and enter number of strata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Geographical #: _ _ _ Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Group #: 2 Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No (stratified by time of departure to Europe: 2017 and on / from 2011 and 2017)	
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	[<i>Other Specify</i>] #: _ _ Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Data collection tool(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Structured (Quantitative)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Semi-structured (Qualitative)
		Sampling method			Data collection method
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 1 <i>Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Purposive		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Key informant interview (Target #): 10
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Snowballing		<input type="checkbox"/>	Individual interview (Target #): _ _ _ _ _
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[<i>Other specify</i>]		<input type="checkbox"/>	Focus group discussion (Target #): _ _ _ _ _
				<input type="checkbox"/>	[<i>Other specify</i>] (Target #): _ _ _ _ _
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 1 <i>Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Purposive		<input type="checkbox"/>	Key informant interview (Target #): _ _ _ _ _
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Snowballing		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Individual interview (Target #): 90
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[<i>Other specify</i>]		<input type="checkbox"/>	Focus group discussion (Target #): _ _ _ _ _
				<input type="checkbox"/>	[<i>Other specify</i>] (Target #): _ _ _ _ _

¹ Defined as individuals arriving in Italy via boat crossing the mediterranean sea and with no legal papers/ visas allowing official entry to the country.

Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 2 <i>Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Snowballing <input type="checkbox"/> [Other specify]		<input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Target #): 6 <input type="checkbox"/> [Other specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _			
Data management platform(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IMPACT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mercy Corps		
Expected output type(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Situation overview #: _ _	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Report #: 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Profile #: _ _
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: _ _	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Final) #: _ _	<input type="checkbox"/>	Factsheet #: _ _
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Interactive dashboard #: _	<input type="checkbox"/>	Webmap #: _ _	<input type="checkbox"/>	Map #: _ _
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[Other Specify] #: Research Terms of Reference (ToR)				
Access	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)				
Visibility <i>Specify which logos should be on outputs</i>	Mercy Corps and REACH logos will appear on the final outputs.					

2. Context

Tunisia has historically been a country of emigration.² Since Tunisia's independence in 1956, both presidents Habib Bourguiba and Zine El Abidine Ben Ali encouraged Tunisian workers to migrate.³ In parallel, the EU started implementing measures to tackle irregular migration through a visa system and restrictive border control policies.⁴ At the start of the 21st century, Tunisia adopted a hard stance on irregular migration to comply with European policies.⁵ Therefore, until the Jasmine Revolution in 2011, irregular migration by sea from Tunisia to Italy was contained but never fully stopped.⁶ Following the Revolution, the decrease in border control triggered a new peak in irregular migration. In the days following the Revolution, thousands of Tunisians left the shores⁷ and from January to September 2011, 42 807 people were recorded as entering Italy irregularly by sea.⁸

While overall irregular boat arrivals via the Mediterranean sea to Italy have decreased over the last three years⁹, the number of Tunisians reaching Italy irregularly via boat has conversely skyrocketed.¹⁰ As of 30 April 2018, Tunisians are the 1st most represented nationality (1,910) amongst new sea arrivals to Italy.¹¹ This represents a significant shift to previous years: according to the Tunisian Forum for Social and Economic Rights (FTDES), in 2016, only 833 Tunisians went to Italy in an irregular way.¹² In 2017, 6151 Tunisians reached Italy, which is 6 times more than in 2016. Yet, in 2017, the number of Tunisians only accounted for 5% of the total number of people coming by sea to Italy in an irregular way.¹³

² Hassan Boubakri, Swanie Potot, 19 May 2016, "Migrations et Révolution en Tunisie", Hal, <https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01317993/document>, (accessed on September 12, 2018)

³ Katharina Natter, May 28, 2015, « Revolution and Political Transition in Tunisia: A Migration Game Changer? », Migration Policy Institute, <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/revolution-and-political-transition-tunisia-migration-game-changer>, (accessed on September 12, 2018)

⁴ Isabel Schäfer, 2015, "Youth, Revolt, Recognition – The Young Generation during and after the "Arab Spring", Mediterranean Institute Berlin, <https://edoc.hu-berlin.de/bitstream/handle/18452/3770/58.pdf?sequence=1>, (accessed on September 12, 2018)

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Hassan Boubakri, Swanie Potot, 19 May 2016, "Migrations et Révolution en Tunisie", Hal, <https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01317993/document>, (accessed on September 12, 2018)

⁷ Ibid

⁸ Françoise de Bel-Air, 2017, « Migration Profile : Tunisia », Migration Policy Centre, Issue 2016/08, http://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/45144/MPC_PB_2016_08.pdf, (accessed on July 06, 2018), p.2

⁹ IOM, 08 June 2018, "Mediterranean Migrant Arrivals Reach 33,400 in 2018; Deaths Reach 785", <https://www.iom.int/news/mediterranean-migrant-arrivals-reach-33400-2018-deaths-reach-785>, (accessed on June 25, 2018)

¹⁰ FTDES (A), 2017, « Rapport Annuel : Emigration non réglementaire depuis la Tunisie », <https://ftdes.net/rapports/emigration2017.pdf>, (accessed on June 25, 2018), p.6

¹¹ IOM (A), 08 June 2018, "Mediterranean Migrant Arrivals Reach 33,400 in 2018; Deaths Reach 785", <https://www.iom.int/news/mediterranean-migrant-arrivals-reach-33400-2018-deaths-reach-785>, (accessed on June 25, 2018)

¹² Ibid, p.7

¹³ Ibid, p.6

In light of such emigration scale, it is crucial to understand the motivations behind Tunisians' departures and their profile. Furthermore, Tunisians' deportations from Europe have also increased over the past three years.¹⁴ Yet, little is known in regards to returnees' livelihoods and reintegration back in society. REACH, in partnership with Mercy Corps is therefore conducting this study to better analyse on the one hand, Tunisians' migration drivers and profiles since 2011 and, most notably since 2017, and on the other hand assess their intentions and living conditions upon return.

3. Methodology

3.1. Methodology overview

This assessment will use a **qualitative approach** to investigate the drivers and recent upsurge in Tunisian emigration to Europe, as well as the ways to return and challenges for Tunisian returnees once back in Tunisia.

Qualitative data will be collected through **semi-structured in-depth, individual interviews (IIs) and focus group discussions (FGDs)** with Tunisians having returned voluntarily or forcibly to Tunisia, and key informant (KI) interviews with key informants (KIs), 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 migration to Tunisia.

2.2. Population of interest

This assessment will target Tunisian adult migrants (18 years old or older) who left for Europe irregularly either in 2011-2016 or from 2017 to 2018, and voluntarily or forcibly returned to Tunisia.

2.3. 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 Tunisians departing irregularly from Tunisia to Europe, and Tunisian returnees to Tunisia, the routes migrants take to leave Tunisia, the triggers for leaving and the conditions for returnees once back. 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.

2.4. Primary Data Collection

The qualitative data will be collected using a phased approach as follows:

- 1) Through **semi-structured in-depth interviews with key informants (KIs)**, to identify broader changes in trends in Tunisian emigration to Europe, define research questions as well as identify locations with significant presence of the target population;
- 2) Through **in-depth semi-structured individual interviews with Tunisian returnees (IIs)**, aiming to explore in-depth individuals' stories and experiences;
- 3) Through **focus group discussions with Tunisian returnees (FGDs)**, which aim to explore common trends and dynamics which will emerge from a preliminary analysis of IIs.

¹⁴ David L. Suber, June 2017, "Failing Readmission" p.7

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 being Tunisian and time of departure from Tunisia in order to capture possible differences among the migration experiences and profiles of those who migrated from 2011 to 2016, and those who migrate from 2017 to 2018. REACH aims to conduct 90 IIs and six FGDs with Tunisian returnees. For each subgroup of FGDs one minimum will be administered with women only:

- 1) **60 IIs and three FGDs** with Tunisian returnees who migrated to Europe **between 2011 and 2016** and then returned to Tunisia;
- 2) **30 IIs and three FGDs** with Tunisian returnees who migrated to Europe from 2017 and on and then returned in Tunisia.

Data collection will last approximately **three weeks** between the months of September and October 2018, and will take place mostly in the metropolitan areas of **Greater Tunis, the Sfax governorate**, as well as two other locations that will emerge as the most relevant from interviews with KIs (one tentatively being Medenine). Greater Tunis and Sfax governorate have been selected as they host the largest proportion of Tunisian returnees as major urban hubs.

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 3 enumerators (a total of **6 enumerators**), speaking Arabic and French, and will be based respectively in Tunis and Sfax. 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.

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)** and a **Junior Assessment Officer (JAO)** based in Tunis.

2.5. 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.
- **Specificity:** while taking into account the bias of respondents, interviews which contain more detailed accounts with information that can be verified through secondary sources will be treated as more relevant if contradicting with other information collected during primary data collection.

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	Senior Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager	REACH HQ; Mercy Corps
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	Project Officer	Senior Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager	REACH HQ; Mercy Corps
Data analysis	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	TNS1802

Project Code	17iAHE 2Z9			
Donor	Mercy Corps			
Project partners	Mercy Corps			
Research Contacts	Francesca Garofalo, Senior Migration Assessment Officer, francesca.garofalo@reach-initiative.org			
Data Management Plan Version	Date: 10/09/2018	Version 1		
Related Policies	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>No respondents will be interviewed without having expressed their free informed consent. No children will be interviewed for this assessment.</p>			
Documentation and Metadata				
What documentation and metadata will accompany the data? <i>Select all that apply</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data analysis plan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Data Cleaning Log, including:
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Code book	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deletion Log
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Metadata based on HDX Standards	<input type="checkbox"/>	Value Change Log
			<input type="checkbox"/>	Data Dictionary
			<input type="checkbox"/>	Other <i>[specify]</i>
Ethics and Legal Compliance				
Which ethical and legal measures will be taken?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Consent of participants to participate ¹⁵	<input type="checkbox"/>	Consent of participants to share personal information with other agencies
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No collection of personally identifiable data will take place	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gender, child protection and other protection issues are taken into account
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	All participants reached age of majority		Other <i>[please specify]</i>
Who will own the copyright and Intellectual Property Rights for the data that is collected?	REACH and Mercy Corps will jointly own copyright and intellectual property of the data that is collected.			
Storage and Backup				
Where will data be stored and backed up during the research?	<input type="checkbox"/>	IMPACT/REACH Kobo Server	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Kobo Server: <i>[specify]</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	IMPACT Global Physical / Cloud Server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Country/Internal Server

¹⁵ The interview cannot proceed if the respondent is unwilling to participate.

	<input type="checkbox"/>	On devices held by REACH staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	Physical location <i>[specify]</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other <i>[specify]</i>		
Which data access and security measures have been taken?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Password protection on devices/servers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data access is limited to Assessment staff involved in the project and data analysis and quality assurance teams at HQ
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Form and data encryption on data collection server		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other <i>[specify]</i>		
Preservation				
Where will data be stored for long-term preservation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IMPACT / REACH Global Cloud / Physical Server	<input type="checkbox"/>	OCHA HDX
	<input type="checkbox"/>	REACH Country Server	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other <i>[specify]</i>
Data Sharing				
Will the data be shared publically?	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No, only with mandating agency / body
Will all data be shared?	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No, only anonymized/ cleaned/ consolidated data will be shared
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No, other <i>[specify]</i>		
Where will you share the data?	<input type="checkbox"/>	REACH Resource Centre	<input type="checkbox"/>	OCHA HDX
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Humanitarian Response	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other <i>[specify]</i>
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		Sub-question		Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes
	0.0	Ice-breaker		How are you doing today?	
RQ 1: What are the demographic and socio-economic profiles of Tunisian returnees (both for voluntary and forced return)?	0.1			When did you migrate to Europe?	<i>2011-2016 or 2017-2018?</i> <i>Please specify year and month</i>
	0.2			When did you return to Tunisia?	<i>Please specify year and month</i>
	0.3	Demographic background		Age	
	0.4			Gender	
	0.5			City and governorate of origin	
	0.6	Educational attainment		How many years of schooling have you completed?	<i>None; 1-5 years; 6-9 years; 9-12 years; university.</i>
			1.1.1	How did you support yourself before leaving for Europe?	<i>If you worked, what did you do? Did your parents support you?</i>
			1.1.2	How did the socio-economic situation of your household affect your decision to leave?	

			1.1.3	Did you provide your family with any economic support while you were abroad? How often and how?	
RQ2: What are the drivers of Tunisians' decisions to irregularly (without visa or other entry permit) go to Europe since 2011 and what triggered the upsurge of Tunisians' departures via boat crossing the Mediterranean to Italy since 2017?	2.1	Indifference threshold: Why do Tunisians prefer migrating instead of staying?	2.1.1	Why did you leave your Tunisia?	Factors linked to: the socio-economic situation of the country? The political situation in Tunisia? Your household? Your personal socio-economic situation? Your personal political situation? Your desire for adventure? Social networks in Tunisia or at destination? (culture of emigration, etc.)
			2.1.2	What was your destination? Why did you go there?	Family? Lack of economic resources? Work and study? Other?
			2.1.3	Who do you know among relatives and acquaintances who made the choice to leave?	
			2.1.4	Can you tell me the first time you thought about migration? How did this happen?	<i>Did you know anyone else who left for there?</i>

			2.1.5	Where did you learn about the possibility to migrate?	<i>TV? Family and friends at home? Family and friends at destination?</i>
			2.1.6	What ways to migrate to Europe did you know about?	<i>Legal migration: visa to study, work, family reunification Irregular travel: by boat, taking a flight on a tourist visa and overstay</i>
			2.1.7	Why did you decide to travel irregularly? Were you aware about the risks that this would entail?	<i>-if you knew of other, legal options, why did you choose to go via irregular means?</i>
			2.1.8	Can you please tell me about the day you decided to leave? When was it?	<i>What triggered your decision to leave?</i>
			2.1.9	Can you describe how you prepared the day before leaving?	<i>What did you bring with you?</i>
			2.1.10	How old were you when you left for the first time and why? Did you leave any other times?	
			2.1.11	Who did you inform about your departure?	
	1.2	Locational threshold: where did Tunisians leaving after 2011 wanted to go?	2.2.1	When you left Tunisia, where did you plan to go and why?	<i>What did you expect to find at destination? Who did you know who was already there?</i>
	1.3	Trajectory threshold: what trajectories did Tunisian who left after 2011 take to reach Europe?	2.3.1	How did you plan on reaching your intended destination?	<i>Through the support of family, friends, recruiters? Was there a smuggling network</i>

					<i>facilitating your mobility? With what means of transportation?</i>
			2.3.2	How did you learn and decide about the trajectory to take?	<i>TV, facebook, internet, friends of your age, smugglers, etc.?</i>
			2.3.3	Who did you leave with? Why?	
			2.3.4	Did you first migrate internally before leaving abroad?	<i>How long did you stay in another Tunisian location before leaving?</i>
			2.3.5	What was your departure point from Tunisia?	<i>Name city etc.</i>
			2.3.6	What was your point of arrival from Tunisia?	
			2.3.7	Which countries did you cross after you left Tunisia and how long did you stay there?	<i>What did you expect to find there? (macro factors related to socio-economic, political environment, etc.)</i>
			2.3.8	How much did you pay for the journey? Which means of transportation did you use to reach your first destination?	<i>How did you finance the trip? (used savings, worked before, received money to pay from family/ friends..) How much money did you bring with you to support you once at destination?</i>

			2.3.9	How do you think that the profiles and migratory decisions of Tunisians heading to Europe since 2017 differ from those who left from 2011 to 2016?	<i>Differences in terms of motivations? Age? Destinations? Sources of information? etc.</i>
RQ 3: What were the livelihoods of the Tunisians before leaving Europe?	3.1		3.1.2	How did you support yourself at destination?	
			3.1.3	Did you build a family there?	<i>Is your family now with you here in Tunisia? If anyone of your family stayed behind in Europe, where and why?</i>
			3.1.4	Where do you currently live in Tunisia?	<i>Is this where you lived before you left? Why did you decide to move here when you returned?</i>
RQ 4: Why and how do Tunisians return to Tunisia?	4.1	What were the challenges Tunisians faced while in Europe?	4.1.1	Can you tell me about the biggest challenges you faced at destination? In which country did these happen?	<i>How did these difficulties influence your decision to return? <u>Checklist:</u> <i>Legal challenges? Access to healthcare? Family issues? Racism?</i></i>
	4.2	How was the decision to return taken?	4.2.1	When did you first think about returning? (also for forced returnees) If forced returnees: when were you first notified you	<i>Who told you so? How did this happen?</i>

				would have to leave and how were you identified?	
			4.2.2	Was the decision to return your own or were you forced into it? Where were you when they told you that you would be returned?	Prefecture, police, migrant detention centre, etc. Can you tell me how forced return works? Were you informed about what would happen upon your return?
			4.2.3	Did you return through assisted voluntary return (AVR)? If so, through which organisation?	
			4.2.4	Can you tell me about how AVR programmes work?	How did you learn about this possibility? Where did you apply for AVR? Did you receive any counseling or information? Did you enroll in a programme? How long did you have to wait? What conditions were you offered to go back to Tunisia? (travel paid, money for reintegration, etc)
			4.2.5	Can you describe what are the factors underpinning your decision to return?	<i>Family, healthcare, forced return</i>
			4.2.6	When did you finally decide to leave? What triggered your decision?	

			4.2.7	If forced: how long after you were notified, did you actually leave?	
			4.2.8	What means did you take to return to Tunisia? Who did you travel with back to Tunisia?	
			4.2.9	To what location did you decide to return once you were back in Tunisia? Could you choose? Why did you go there?	
RQ 5: What are the main challenges returnees face once returned in Tunisia?	5.1	What are the challenges returnees face once back in Tunisia?	5.1.1	Did the place of return match your expectations about return? And in what way was it better/ worse than you expected?	
			5.1.2	What do you like and dislike about being back to Tunisia?	
			5.1.3	What are the biggest challenges you have been facing since your return to Tunisia?	
			5.1.4	More specifically, can you tell me about the biggest legal challenges you faced once back in Tunisia?	Are there any services or forms of employment you do not have access to because of your returnee status? (for example, public employment, unemployment indemnity, etc)?
			5.1.5	More specifically, can you tell me about the biggest challenges you faced in finding a source of income, once back in Tunisia?	What coping mechanisms are you using if you have not been able to find any sources of income?

			5.1.6	Were you promised to receive any support from any public authorities or NGOs once back in Tunisia?	What kind of support? Are you receiving it? For how long?
			5.1.7	Did you meet any difficulties in interacting with other Tunisians when you came back? If yes, what challenges did you face?	<i>How did you overcome these, if any?</i>
	5.2	How do challenges faced impact on further migratory intentions of returnees?	5.2.1	What are your migratory intentions for the next 12 months?	<i>Do you consider trying leaving again? For where? How? Why?</i>

b) Data collection method: key informant interviews

RESEARCH QUESTIONS		Sub-question		Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes
RQ 1: What are the demographic and socio-economic profiles of Tunisian returnees (both for voluntary and forced return)?			1.1	What is your role within this organisation?	
			1.2	Can you tell me about any projects and activities your organisation carries out in relation to Tunisian prospective migrants or returnees? How long have you been working with Tunisian migrants and/or returnees?	Where do these take place?
RQ2: What are the drivers of Tunisian emigration to Europe since 2011?	2.1	Indifference threshold: Why do Tunisians prefer migrating instead of staying?	2.1.1	What, in your opinion, have been the main drivers of Tunisian emigration to Europe since 2011?	Factors linked to: the socio-economic situation of the country? The political situation in Tunisia? Attractive role at destination?

			2.1.2	What, do you think, can explain the upsurge in irregular boat departures from Tunisia that has been registered since 2017?	What are the enabling factors that facilitated this movement? Social networks in Tunisia or at destination? (culture of emigration, etc.)
			2.1.3	What factors in Tunisia have enabled/ facilitated this outward movement since 2011?	How (if applicable) do you think have these changed since 2017?
			2.1.4	What factors in Europe have enabled/ facilitated this outward movement since 2011?	How (if applicable) do you think have these changed since 2017?
			2.1.5	What factors in countries neighbouring Tunisia (e.g. Libya) have enabled / facilitated this outward movement since 2011?	How (if applicable) do you think have these changed since 2017? For instance, do you think the deteriorating security situation in Libya has an impact on emigration of Tunisians from Tunisia? Why/why not?
			2.1.6	What, do you think, are the profiles of Tunisians heading to Europe from 2011 to 2016?	How do these compare to the profiles of Tunisians who have left Tunisia since 2017?
	2.1	What were the livelihoods of Tunisian returnees before leaving Tunisia after 2011?	2.2.1	What are the profiles of Tunisians who left after 2011, in particular in relation to their socio-economic situation?	What is their educational level? Their employment sector and type of work they do?
			2.2.2	What is the impact of recent Tunisian emigration on family members of migrants in terms of remittances and investments? (2011-2018)	How much do Tunisian migrants in Europe send home in remittances? How important are these remittances for the families back home

			2.2.3	What are the regions and specific locations with the highest rates of emigration in Tunisia?	
RQ 3: Why and how do Tunisians return to Tunisia?	3.1	What is the regulatory environment for returns from Europe to Tunisia?	3.1.1	Can you tell me about readmission agreements and voluntary return schemes to Tunisia? What is the legal framework in place?	
			3.1.2	Can you please explain me how migrants are returned by governments (both for voluntary assisted returns and deportations) in practice?	How long does this take? What are the means used, etc?
			3.1.3	Can you tell me what happens to Tunisians once they are readmitted in Tunisia? What is the role of the local and national authorities?	
RQ 4: What are the main challenges returnees face once returned in Tunisia?	4.1	What are the main challenges returnees face once returned in Tunisia?	4.1.1	What are the main locations where Tunisians return to?	
			4.1.2	What are the main challenges that returnees face once they are back in Tunisia?	Are there any challenges depending on the profiles of returnees? le socio-economic group, gender, age
			4.1.3	If reported issues in reintegration, what are the main psychological challenges in terms of relations with other Tunisians? How returnees are perceived?	
			4.1.4	How do these challenges differ among forced and voluntary returnees?	
	4.2	What are migratory intentions of returnees?	4.2.5	How likely is it that returnees try to reach Europe again?	Do you know of specific cases you could describe? After how long would people, once they returned, decide to migrate again?

c) Data collection method: FGDs

Research questions	SUBQ#	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes
FGD participant background	0.1	When did you leave Tunisia to go to Europe?	
	0.2	When did you return to Tunisia?	
	0.3	Age	
	0.4	Gender	
	0.5	City and governorate of origin	
	0.6	How many years of schooling have you completed?	
RQ1: What are the drivers of Tunisians' decisions to irregularly (without visa or other entry permit) go to Europe since 2011 and what triggered the upsurge of Tunisians' departures via boat crossing the Mediterranean to Italy since 2017?	1.1	Why do Tunisians leave Tunisia? How do you explain the increase in departures in 2017?	
	1.2	Where do Tunisians want to go? And why do they want to go there?	
	1.3	What are the profiles of the people leaving Tunisia? (individual/family, gender, age, etc)	
	1.4	How do the profiles of Tunisians currently leaving irregularly (who leave Tunisia by irregular means or enter Europe regularly and overstay their visa) from Tunisia have changed compared to those who left from 2011 and or previous generations?	

	1.5	What are the factors affecting the decision to migrate irregularly rather than by regular means?	What are the main obstacles for Tunisians to leave by regular means? To what extent is information about legal pathways accessible?
	1.6	What are the main sources of information about: how to migrate, where to migrate from Tunisia and to what destinations?	
	1.9	What are the main intended countries of destination for Tunisians? Why?	Countries and possibly regions or cities Have they changed since the previous generation? Why do Tunisians choose to go there instead of elsewhere?
	1.7	What are the main embarkation points from Tunisia?	Cities and regions in Tunisia
	1.8	What are the arrival points at destination (the actual locations migrants reach once they leave from Tunisia)?	Countries and cities <u>Checklist</u> Italy? Spain? Other country? Which specific location in each of these countries (Lampedusa, etc)?
	2.1	What are the socio-economic conditions of Tunisian migrants who leave Tunisia?	How does Tunisians' socio-economic and political conditions affect their decisions to leave?
	2.2	What is the role of Tunisian migrants' households in migrants' decision to migrate?	Are households generally informed about the decision to leave? Do households encourage or discourage irregular migration? Do Tunisians leave to support their households back home? Do Tunisians send remittances to their families? How?

	2.3		
	2.4	What are Tunisian migrants' expectations of the socio-economic conditions in Europe? Are Tunisians aware of the risks of	Are Tunisians aware of the risks entailed by their irregular status in Europe? To what extent do you think that knowing about other Tunisians' negative experiences (arrest and or return) may affect Tunisians' decisions to leave irregularly? Why?
RQ 3: What were the livelihoods of Tunisian returnees before leaving Europe?	3.1	In what formal and informal sectors do Tunisians tend to be employed while in Europe? How do they gain their livelihoods?	
	3.2	On what support can they rely?	Government, support from family back home, support from family or friends at destination,...
RQ 1: What are the demographic and socio-economic profiles of Tunisian returnees (both for voluntary and forced return)?	3.3	What are the demographic and socio-economic profiles of Tunisian returnees (both for voluntary, AVR and forced return)?	Gender, age, marital status, etc. How long do Tunisian stay in Europe before returning?
RQ 4: Why and how do Tunisians return to Tunisia?	4.1	What are the main challenges Tunisians face once in Europe?	How do these affect their decisions to return?
	4.2	How long do, on average, Tunisians tend to stay in Europe before returning?	
		Where in Tunisia do Tunisians tend to return? Why?	Governorates and cities. Do they return to their villages/cities of origin? If so, why? Do they tend to move elsewhere? If so, why
	4.3	Can you describe how forced return and AVR work?	Who are the actors involved? In what circumstances does this occur? Can you outline step by step how this works?

	4.4	What means of transportation are used by returnees to return to Tunisia?	
	4.5	How forced return and voluntary returns differ in terms of travel modalities?	
	4.6	What happens after Tunisians have been repatriated to their country of origin?	Do authorities or NGOs do any follow up?
RQ 5: What are the main challenges returnees face once returned in Tunisia?	5.1	What are the main challenges that Tunisian returnees face upon return?	
	5.2	What are the main challenges returnees in Tunisia face with regards to access to services?	Are there any services returnees cannot have access to if they have been forcibly repatriated? And which ones?
	5.3	What are the main challenges returnees in Tunisia face with regards to access to employment and livelihoods?	
	5.4	How do living conditions of people who returned through AVR or by their own means differ from those of people who forcibly returned?	
	5.5	How common is it for returnees to decide to leave Tunisia again (for Europe or other destinations) and why?	

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
		# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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_Feed back 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				least 10 partners working on this topic in the country.
	Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			
		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 (<i>providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.</i>)	# of organisations providing resources (i.e.staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation	Country team	Engagement_log	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 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/S DR)	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, Anais 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://micinitiative.iom.int/sites/default/files/resource_public/docs/libya_case_study_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_54853.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-traffic/
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_DestinationMaghreb_Web.pdf?Dlhx1bvfnCgU5jwPkJiKXjymfbr7rWb
Médecins du Monde		Plaidoyer pour l'accès des migrants au droit à la santé en Tunisie	dec-16	Destination	Profiles	Qualitative	https://dujioqn176qs.cloudfront.net/sites/www.doktersvanderwereld.be/files/publicatie/attachements/rapport_plaidoyer_mdm_tunisie.pdf
Migration Policy Centre	Françoise de Bel-Air	Migration Profile _ Tunisia	dec-16	Destination	Profiles	SDR	http://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/45144/MPC_PB_2016_08.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/revue-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.int/sites/default/files/resources/files/Reseach%20on%20complex%20migratory%20flows%20in%20Egypt%20Morocco%20and%20Tunisia.pdf

Euromed	Euromed	Asylum and Migration in the Maghreb - Tunisia	dec-12	Transit	Tunisia	SDR	https://euromedrights.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/EMHRN-Factsheet-Tunisia_FR_15JAN2013_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/Migration/StudyMigrants/IOs/IOMTrendsAcrossMediterranean.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

