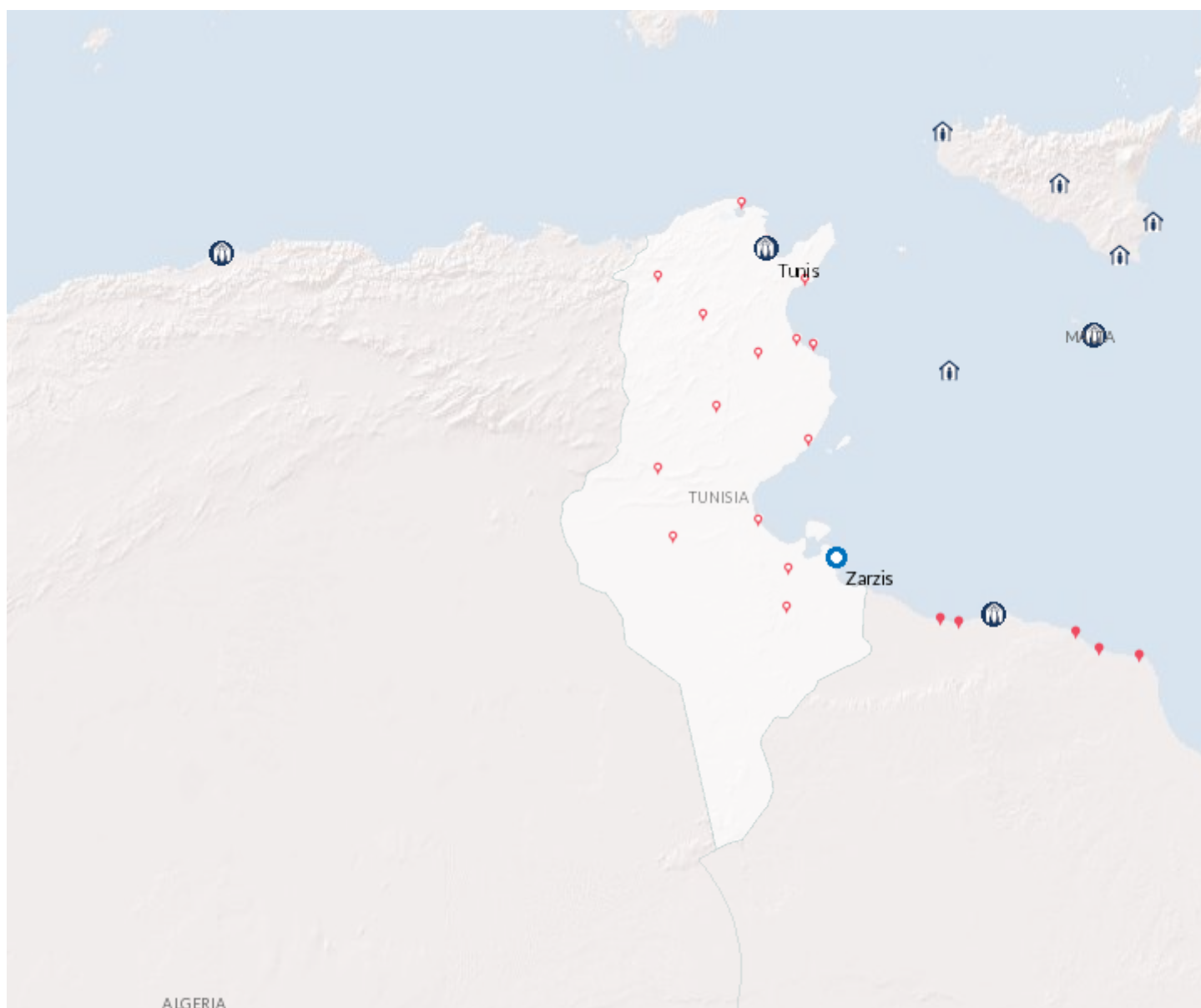


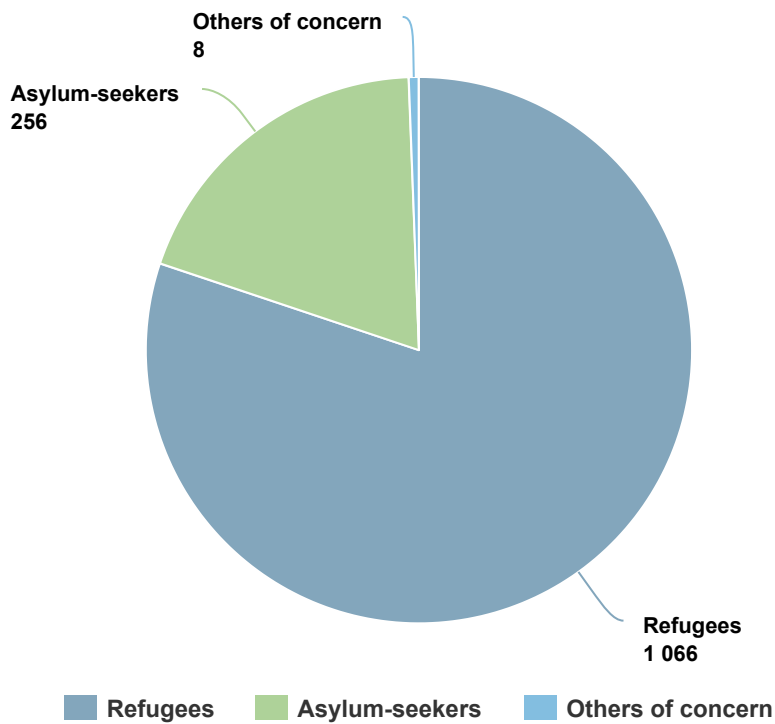
Operation: Tunisia



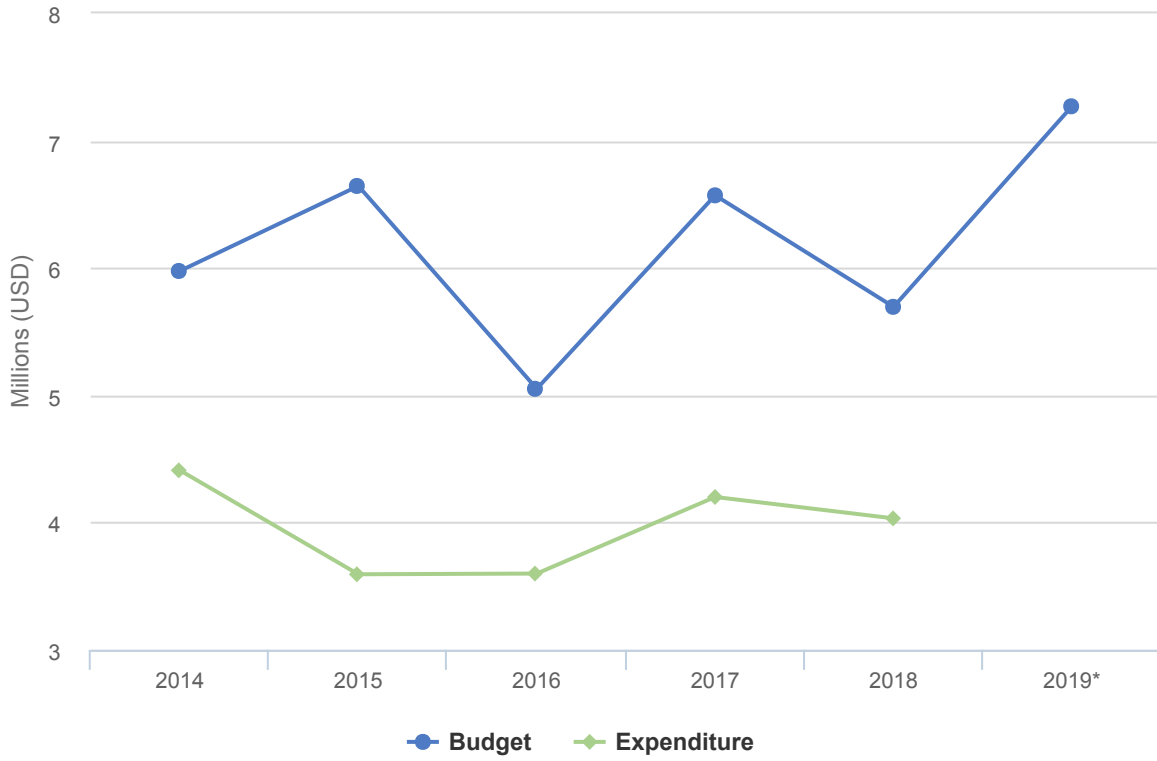
People of Concern

73% INCREASE IN
2018

2018	1,330
2017	770
2016	685



Budgets and Expenditure for Tunisia



Operational environment

The protection environment in Tunisia remained favourable during 2018, despite a slight increase in new arrivals from Libya. Migration and asylum concerns continued to figure prominently in the discourse at the national level. The enactment of a domestic asylum law made considerable headway after a draft law was finalized, though the statute has yet to be adopted. Despite high-level support to advance the draft asylum law, competing concerns ultimately hindered its formal adoption in 2018.

Population trends

The number of people of concern in Tunisia increased considerably in 2018 – by approximately 42% – amounting to nearly 1,400 registered refugees and asylum-seekers. Arrivals to Tunisia continued by land and air from neighbouring sub-Saharan countries, as well as by land and sea from Libya. Syrian nationals made up the majority of people of concern, constituting some 68% of registered refugees. A large number of third country nationals transited by land from Libya, including an unexpectedly high number of Eritrean nationals.

Key achievements

- The introduction of cash assistance for education during the scholastic year, beginning October 2018.
- Improved distribution of multi-sectorial cash assistance, including to people with specific needs, such as survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.
- Enhanced referral, profiling, and temporary shelter assistance through collaboration with partners.
- New cooperation with local partners improved support for protection solutions and assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers.

Unmet needs

- Lack of funding limited the number of people of concern who were able to benefit from assistance for vocational training and support for micro-projects relating to employment.
 - Enhanced community-based protection and case management is necessary to help strengthen the resilience of refugees, for example by combatting school dropouts and addressing negative coping strategies such as begging.
 - An increase in the number of asylum-seekers put added strain on UNHCR's capacity to conduct refugee status determination. Furthermore, insufficient capacity to conduct proper resettlement interviews and assessments left the operation at a 56% rate of resettlement implementation against its set target.
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