

# TUNISIA

## Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

### Figure Analysis 2019

#### CONTEXT

IDMC reported four new displacements on 23 April in Tunisia from Bou Omran, Gafsa governorate, as a result of an attack on a family home by the Soldiers of the Caliphate (*Jund al-Khilafah*), an armed group which has declared its loyalty to the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIL). This is the first time that IDMC is recording displacement associated with conflict in Tunisia.

Even though the security situation in Gafsa is often reported by the media as concerning, monitoring of conflict displacement in the country is not systematic, and this one instance of displacement might reflect [a broader phenomenon](#).

The Soldiers of the Caliphate is on the US list of foreign terrorist organizations. No other displacement resulting from attacks has been identified by IDMC so far in Tunisia, but there have been several military operations resulting in pre-emptive killings of a presumed member of the group in the western mountainous regions by Tunisia's counter-terrorism forces. [The last one was reported in August](#).

New displacements that occurred in 2019	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2019 <i>(Year figure was last updated: 2019)</i>	Partial Solutions and Unverified Conditions		
		Number of IDPs who have made partial progress towards a durable solution*		Number of IDPs whose progress towards durable solutions cannot be verified**
		Flows <i>(1 January – 31 December 2019)</i>	Stock	Flows <i>(1 January – 31 December 2019)</i>
4	4	-	-	-

\*This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2019 and for whom the evidence obtained by IDMC suggests that progress toward durable solutions is only partial given their living conditions. In a few instances, this number may refer to movements having taken place in 2019 (flows) rather than a total number of people (stock).

\*\*This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2019 but for whom there is no available evidence to corroborate progress toward durable solutions. In a few instances, this number may refer to movements having taken place in 2019 (flows) rather than a total number of people (stock).

## NEW DISPLACEMENTS THAT OCCURRED IN 2019

*This corresponds to new instances of internal displacement that occurred in 2019.*

### **IDMC figure and rationale**

IDMC recorded four new displacements in 2019. This estimate is based on one instance of displacement as a result of an attack by an Islamist armed group, the Soldiers of the Caliphate, on a family house. Since one family was reported to have fled, the estimate was calculated using IDMC's average household size for Tunisia.

### **Sources and methodologies**

The source for this estimate was the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED). ACLED compiles a range of reporting from the media and social media on political violence and protest events throughout various regions of the world. In this specific case in Tunisia, the source was Al Chourouk, a local news outlet in Arabic.

### **Main caveats and monitoring challenges**

IDMC was not able to triangulate the information with other sources for this specific event. The monitoring of conflict displacement in the country is not systematic, and this one instance of displacement might reflect a [broader phenomenon](#).

### **Significant changes from last year**

This is the first time that IDMC reports on displacement as a result of conflict or violence in Tunisia.

## TOTAL NUMBER OF IDPS

*This corresponds to the total number of individuals living in internal displacement as of 31 December 2019.*

### **IDMC figure and rationale**

IDMC's estimate of the total number of IDPs displaced as a result of violence is based on only one instance of new displacement. No information on returns or achievement of durable solutions in relation to that event has been retrieved. As a result, the total number of IDPs is equal to the number of new displacements for 2019.

### **Sources and methodologies**

These are explained in the previous section.

### **Main caveats and monitoring challenges**

These are explained in the previous section.

### **Significant changes from last year**

This is the first time that IDMC reports on displacement associated with conflict or violence in Tunisia.

## CONFIDENCE ASSESSMENT

The Confidence Assessment provides an at-a-glance overview of the comprehensiveness of the data available regarding displacement associated with conflict for each country. It describes the methodologies used, frequency of reporting, data disaggregation and geographical coverage. Here two key metrics are analysed: the new displacements and the total number of IDPs.

Displacement metric	New displacements	Total number of IDPs
Reporting units	Households	Households
Methodology	Media monitoring	Media monitoring
Geographical disaggregation	Admin 2 or more	Admin 2 or more
Frequency of reporting	No	No
Disaggregation by sex	No	No
Disaggregation by age	No Triangulation	No Triangulation
Data triangulation	No	No
Data on settlement elsewhere	No	No
Data on returns	No	No
Data on local integration	No	No
Data on cross border movements	No	-
Data on deaths	No	No
Data on births	Households	Households

For any additional questions please email: [data@idmc.ch](mailto:data@idmc.ch)

For the full country profile on Tunisia please visit:  
<http://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/tunisia>