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Inhuman and degrading treatment of black Africans in Tunisia, the outcome of institutional racism and the offshoring of European immigration policies

Friday 14 July 2023, by [Associations, international organizations, trade unions, political parties](#) (Date first published: 13 July 2023).

The undersigned organizations deeply express their concern and outrage regarding the pernicious situation in Tunisia, particularly these last days in Sfax, the main coastal city of the south. Since the death of a Tunisian national presumably during a scuffle[1] with some sub-Saharan nationals on the 3rd of July 2023, Sfax has become the theater of confrontation between an overheated segment of the population out of the hate campaign on social media and targeted exiles from sub-Saharan Africa who happened to stay in this city. This adds to the critical racist and xenophobic events that took place in March 2023[2] when three sub-Saharan immigrants were killed.

The hate and racist speech - a real “push for crime”- uttered by the Tunisian President in February 2023[3] triggered these extortions and gave a blank cheque to the severe violence against exiles. This was occasioned by the local authorities’ attitude, allowing fake news to persist on social media and by the violent behaviour of some groups - policemen, military men, and others from the population - vis à vis black exiles systematically attacked and violated with total impunity.[4]

Several testimonies especially those of the main people concerned: organizations of the civil society and foreign media estimate that serious violations of human rights are perpetrated: arbitrary and violent arrests, committing crime and suicide, physical aggression and stabbing...

These actors denounce a genuine migrants’ hunt and roundups followed by the return of thousands of persons to borders with Algeria and Libya. The Tunisian authorities are likely aiming to gather these sub-Saharan exiles at the frontiers helpless without any assistance and without any means to survive including asylum seekers. Roundups and arbitrary expulsions from their lodgings, destruction or property thefts, inhuman and degrading treatment as well as physical violence took place. [5]

Violations of human rights are being committed by public authorities and/or private militia widely documented but the perpetrators are not yet convicted neither by the courts nor by the state authorities.

All this is happening within a context of an unprecedented crisis in Tunisia affecting all levels: economic, social, political, institutional, financial, etc., a crisis deepened by pressure and haggling from the European Union (EU), which intends to impose on Tunisia the outsourcing of border controls and migration management via a “strengthened” but unequal partnership on migration.[6]

This repressive policy involves the expulsion from European countries of all exiles with no right of residence who have transited through Tunisia, which is designated as a “safe country”, unlike Libya.

The reason for this is to make Tunisia the EU's border guard, responsible for containing "undesirable" migration and keeping it as far away from European territory as possible, in exchange for substantial and timely financial aid (at least € 900,000).

All this is taking place despite worries arising from the imperious deviation of power noticed in Tunisia[7] and in defiance of the rule of law and the fundamental rights of exiles in Tunisia.

This crisis is also aggravated by the ambiguity of the Algerian authorities who are exploiting the migration issue for political reasons by diverting people of sub-Saharan origin from Algeria - which has land borders with sub-Saharan African countries - to Tunisia which does not.

We express our full solidarity with all the victims of violence, whatever their nationality; we condemn this racist violence, wherever it originates, and express our indignation at the deafening and complicit silence of the Tunisian authorities.

We call on Tunisia to assume its responsibilities by protecting the exiles on its territory from all acts of violence, by putting an end to this racist violence and to the illegal deportations at Tunisia's borders, and to comply with international law.

Finally, we denounce in the strongest terms the pressure exerted by the EU on Tunisia in the context of unequal and bargained-for cooperation for the purpose of imposing its ultra-secure immigration and asylum policy on this Mediterranean country, in defiance of international law and the rights of exiles.

Signatory organizations

Associations :

Agir pour le changement et la démocratie en Algérie (**ACDA**)

Action jeunesse du FMAS - Maroc (**AJM**)

Association Femmes plurielles (**FP**)

Assemblée citoyenne des originaires de Turquie (**ACORT**)

Association de défense des droits de l'homme au Maroc (**ASDHOM**)

Association des marocains en France (**AMF**)

Association des travailleurs maghrébins de France (**ATMF**)

Association **Khamsa** Solidaire Ici et Ailleurs, Meurthe et Moselle, France

Association **N'aoura**, Bruxelles

Association pour la taxation des transactions financières et pour l'action citoyenne (**ATTAC**)

Cedetim / **IPAM**

Coalition internationale des sans-papiers et migrants (**CISPM**)

Coalition marocaine pour la justice climatique (**CMJC**)

Collectif associatif pour m'observation des élections - Maroc

Collectif marocain pour la protection sociale (**CMPS**)

Comité de suivi du forum social maghrébin (**FSMAGH**)

Comité pour le respect des libertés et des droits de l'Homme en Tunisie (**CRLDHT**)

Coordination des sans-papiers 75 (**CSP-75**)

Droit ici et là-bas (**Diel**)

Droit au logement (**DAL**)

Droit devant

E-Joussour

Euro-Mediterraan Centrum Migratie & Ontwikkeling (**EMCEMO**)

Fédération des associations avec tous.te.s les immigré.e .s (**FASTI**)

Fédération des tunisiens citoyens des deux rives (**FTCR**)

Fondation Frantz Fanon (**FFF**)

Forum des alternatifs Maroc (**FMAS**)

Groupe d'information et de soutien aux travailleurs immigrés (**GISTI**)

Le réseau syndical de la migration au Maroc

Riposte internationale (**RI**)

Le Collectif Soumoud

Le Pont de Genève - Suisse

Ligue algérienne de défense des droits de l'Homme (**LADDH**)

Ligue des droits de l'Homme (**LDH**)

Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples (**MRAP**)

Observatoire marocain des libertés publiques (**OMLP**)

Portail Maghreb Machrek

Réseau euro Med France (**REF**)

SOS Migrants ASBL Belgique

SOS Racisme

Union des Juifs français pour la Paix (**UJFP**)

Union des travailleurs immigrés tunisiens (**UTIT**)

International Organisations :

Avocats Sans Frontières (**ASF**)

Coordination maghrébine des droits de l'Homme (**CMODH**)

Fédération internationale des droits de l'Homme (**FIDH**)

Euromed-Droit - **Euromed-Right**

Migreurop

Trade-UNions

Confédération française démocratique du travail (**CFDT**)

Confédération générale du Travail (**CGT**)

Fédération syndicale unitaire (**FSU**)

Union syndicale **solidaire**

Partis

Ensemble

Mouvement des progressistes (**MDP**)

Nouveau parti anticapitaliste (**NPA**)

Pour une Ecologie Populaire et Sociale (**PEPS**)

[1] "In Sfax, Death of a Tunisian during clashes with migrants arises violence fears." 5th July 2023, France24,
<https://www.france24.com/fr/afrique/20230705-%C3%A0-sfax-la-mort-d-un-tunisien-lors-de-heurts-avec-des-migrants-fait-craindre-des-violences>

[2] "Tunisia, racist violence targets black migrants and refugees", 10th March 2023, Human Rights Watch,
<https://www.hrw.org/fr/news/2023/03/10/tunisie-la-violence-raciste-cible-les-migrants-et-refugies-noirs>

[3] "Tunisia, the racist speech of the president triggers a wave of violence against black Africans", 10th March 2023, Amnesty International,
<https://www.amnesty.org/fr/latest/news/2023/03/tunisia-presidents-racist-speech-incites-a-wave-of-violence-against-black-africans/>

[4] "Tunisia, in Sfax, sub-Saharan exiles undergo the violence of the population, France Info 7th July 2023,
https://www.francetvinfo.fr/monde/afrique/tunisie/tunisie-a-sfax-les-exiles-subahariens-subissent-la-violence-de-la-population_5936150.html

[5]Human Rights Watch condemns the expulsion of migrants to the Tunisian desert. "It is a question of life or death." 8th July 2023, Human Rights Watch, <https://information.tv5monde.com/afrique/human-rights-watch-denonce-des-expulsions-de-migrants-vers-le-desert-en-tunisie-cest-une>

[6]Why is the EU considering reinforcing its partnership with Tunisia? 11th June 2023, L'Express & AFP : <https://www.lexpress.fr/monde/pourquoi-lue-veut-renforcer-son-partenariat-avec-la-tunisie-5KUG3YXCSNCWFF25QW53IXRV5E/>

[7] "In Tunisia, Kais Saïed is alone against all", 18th June 2022, Courrier international : <https://www.courrierinternational.com/article/analyse-en-tunisie-kais-saied-est-seul-contre-tous>

الموقف السياسي في تونس

الموقف السياسي في تونس هو موقف معقد ومتغير، يتأثر بالعديد من العوامل الداخلية والخارجية. في السنوات الأخيرة، شهدنا تحولات كبيرة في المشهد السياسي التونسي، بدءاً من تولي الرئيس Kais Saïed مقاليد السلطة في يوليو 2022، والذي أدى إلى تغييرات جذرية في النظام السياسي. هذا التغيير يعكس رغبة التونسيين في إصلاح النظام السياسي وتعزيز الديمقراطية، ولكنه يثير أيضاً تساؤلات حول مستقبل تونس ودورها في المنطقة والعالم. كما أن العلاقات الخارجية، وخاصة مع الاتحاد الأوروبي، أصبحت محوراً هاماً في السياسة التونسية، حيث تسعى تونس إلى تعزيز شراكتها مع الاتحاد الأوروبي في إطار رؤية تونس 2030.

من ناحية أخرى، تواجه تونس تحديات اقتصادية كبيرة، بما في ذلك البطالة المرتفعة والفساد الإداري، مما يخلق بيئة خصبة لتوترات اجتماعية وسياسية. لذلك، فإن الموقف السياسي في تونس ليس مجرد انعكاس للتغيرات الداخلية، بل هو نتيجة تفاعل هذه العوامل مع السياق الدولي المتغير. إن فهم هذا الموقف يتطلب تحليلاً شاملاً للديناميكيات السياسية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية في تونس، وكذلك للعلاقات الدولية التي تؤثر على مسارها.

في ظل هذه التحديات، تسعى تونس إلى تحقيق إصلاحات سياسية واقتصادية عميقة، وتعزيز الديمقراطية، وتحسين العلاقات مع شركائها الدوليين. إن النجاح في هذه الجهود سيعزز مكانة تونس كدولة ديمقراطية ومستقرة، قادرة على المساهمة في التنمية والتنمية المستدامة في المنطقة والعالم.

الموقف السياسي في تونس هو موقف معقد ومتغير، يتأثر بالعديد من العوامل الداخلية والخارجية. في السنوات الأخيرة، شهدنا تحولات كبيرة في المشهد السياسي التونسي، بدءاً من تولي الرئيس Kais Saïed مقاليد السلطة في يوليو 2022، والذي أدى إلى تغييرات جذرية في النظام السياسي. هذا التغيير يعكس رغبة التونسيين في إصلاح النظام السياسي وتعزيز الديمقراطية، ولكنه يثير أيضاً تساؤلات حول مستقبل تونس ودورها في المنطقة والعالم. كما أن العلاقات الخارجية، وخاصة مع الاتحاد الأوروبي، أصبحت محوراً هاماً في السياسة التونسية، حيث تسعى تونس إلى تعزيز شراكتها مع الاتحاد الأوروبي في إطار رؤية تونس 2030.

