

Contextualizing the CPA



How CPA can be used to explore potential programming involving migrants in the Southern Tunisia

Summary of the Analysis Results

Tunis, June 2021 - Between August and September 2020, **WeWorld-GVC** and the **Social Change School** collaborated on a remote field exercise conducted by students of its Master's program aimed at contributing to the definition of a Programmatic approach of WeWorld-GVC in the sector of Migration in Southern Tunisia. The exercise took place remotely due to the COVID-19 pandemic. As part of the above objective, the study focused on assessing the applicability and the contextualization of the WeWorld-GVC [Community Protection Approach \(CPA\)](#) in the specific context Southern Tunisia.

The methodological approach consisted in three different phases:

1. **Preparatory activities**, conducted through desk research, CPA studies and context analysis;
2. Identification and selection of relevant **stakeholders**;
3. Elaboration of **Questionnaire Guidelines**;

Several key stakeholders were interviewed, including INGOs, Local NGOs, Public Authorities and WeWorld-GVC staff. The interviews pursued three main objectives: assessing the stakeholders' knowledge and experience of migration concerns, defining their role within the context, and establishing their experience in applying participatory approaches.

The **most interesting results of the interviews** demonstrated the need to **work with the hosting communities** to overcome cultural resistances, the necessity to **mobilize local responses** from local NGOs and CSOs, the **transitory nature** of the migration phenomenon in Tunisia, the need to **improve synergies and coordination** among humanitarian actors, **legislative gaps** related to status and recognition of migrants and finally, the need to **improve Qualitative & Quantitative data collection**.

The experience also verified the **CPA applicability** in the particular context of Southern Tunisia, and area facing a complex set of concerns by both migrants and host communities alike, stressing the need for a multi-stakeholder, holistic approach to addressing their needs.



Map of Tunisia: Governorate of Médenine highlighted

Two elements have been considered as **enabling factors** for any strategic Integrated Protection Program: (a) improvement of efficiency and effectiveness of aid system to better address migrants needs; and (b) increase the access to relevant information for migrants.

A **multi-actor aid system** is crucial in order to define a holistic and effective strategy and to avoid duplication. In order to do so, the development of a coordination mechanism is an essential step to improve the aid system as a whole.

The lack of access to information faced by migrants has been highlighted as a particular concern, consisting of both misinformation before arrival and a lack of information on rights and obligations upon arrival. What is considered crucial is the **need to intervene on the lack of information upon arrival**.

As conclusion, the study identified two main programmatic strategies: (1) **Facilitate access to primary goods and services for migrant communities** (2) **Improve protection conditions, life and safety standards for migrants in a vulnerable situation**.

With reference to these **next steps**, the research activities recommended to:

- deepen the **context analysis** of Southern Tunisia mapping local authorities and NGOs working in the area;
- **in terms of CPA implementation**, further investigate the scope of the suggested or additional interventions, organization goals and resources availability, in order to take a final decision on modes and applicability.

The full report is an internal document that can be made available upon request.