

Country Gender Profile
(Tunisia)

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Abbreviation (Tunisia)

ATCE	Tunisian Agency of External Communication
ATM	Tunisian Mothers Association
BTS	Tunisian Solidarity Bank
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CNFF	The National Council for Women and the Family
CREDIF	The Centre for Research, Studies, Documentation and Information on Women
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for West Asia
FIAP	The Fund of Professional Insertion and Adaptation
FNS	National Solidarity Fund
FONAPRA	The National Fund for the Promotion of Handicraft
FOPRODI	The Fund for Industrial Promotion and Decentralization
GAD	Gender And Development
HIV/AIDS	Human-Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
IPDR	The Integrated Rural Development Program
ILO	International Labour Organization
INS	National Institute of Statistics
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MAFF	Ministry of Women, Children, Family Affairs and Aged People
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
ONFP	National Family and Population Board
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PDUI	The Integrated Urban Development Program
PNAFN	The National Program to Assist Needy Families
PRD	The Regional Development Program
SIVP	The Internship in Preparation of Professional Life
SONEDE	Tunisian Agency of Water Distribution
UNDP	United Nations Development Programs
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNFT	National Union of Tunisian Women
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WDR	World Development Report
WHO	World Health Organization
WID	Women in Development

Country WID Profile

(Tunisia)

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1. Basic Profile

1-1 Socio-Economic Profile

Economic Indicators source: 1)

GNI/Capita (US\$)	Growth rate of real GDP	GDP Implicit deflator	Gini index	Aid/GNI
1,990 ('02)	4.7% (92-02)	4.1%(90-02)	39.8('00)	2.37% ('02)
1,700 ('92)	3.8% (82-92)	7.4%(80-90)	NA	2.63% ('92)

Demographic Indicators source: 1), *2)

Total (millions)	% of female population	% of urban population*	Population growth rate	Total Fertility Rate	Life Expectancy*	
					Male	Female
9.78(02)	49.53% ('02)	66.1% (01)	1.9% (80-02)	2.08% ('02)	70.8 ('02)	74.6 ('02)
8.49('92)	49.44% ('92)	49.9% ('75)	1.0% (75-01)*	3.2% ('92)	69.0 ('92)	72.6 ('92)

Public Sector Expenditure to sectors source: 4)

	Health	Education	Social Welfare	Defense	Others
2001	6.2%	19.1%	1.3%	4.9%	68.6%
1997	6.2%	17.3%	1.1%	4.9%	70.5%

Industry/GDP source: 1)

	Agriculture	Industry	Service
2002	10.3%	29.3%	60.4%
1995	11.4%	29.0%	59.6%

Labour Indicators source: 4)

total	Total No.	Unemployment Rate	Minimum wage	female	% of total	Unemployment Rate	Minimum wage
2003	3.46 mil	14.3%	0.998 TD/hr.	2003	24.7%	15.8%	0.998 TD/hr.
1994	2.77 mil	15.6%	0.731 TD/hr.	1994	22.9%	17.2%	0.731 TD/hr.

Proportion of workers source: 4)

male	Agriculture	Industry	Service	female	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1999	21.7%	33.2%	45.1%	1999	25.9%	35.7%	38.4%
1984	28.7%	33.2%	38.1%	1984	25.9%	49.1%	25.0%

Women in decision-making source: 5), 6)

	Member of parliament	Ministries	Deputy	Managers
2004	22.5%	14.9%	20.6% (02)	15.7% ('00)
1994	8.0%	-	13.3%	-

Law for Women (the latest ones only)

Amendment of the Code of Nationality that allow a women to transmit her nationality to her children born of a non-Tunisian father	2001
Promulgation of a law on reproductive medicine	2001
Amendment of the constitution to further consolidate the principle of non-discrimination and equality of rights between sexes	1997

Ratification and signature of international law for women

International Agreement No. 4 on night labour for women	1957
The International Agreement on all forms of discrimination with respect to employment and occupation	1959
International Convention on Consent to Marriage	1967
The International Agreement on women's political rights	1967
International Convention on Equal Pay for Equal Work between Men and Women	1967
International Convention against Discrimination against Women	1969
Agreement on the eradication of all forms of discrimination against women	1985

Policy of WID

Socio-economic Development Plan: Women and Family Aspect	2002-2006
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Governmental organization of WID

- Ministry of Women's, Family, Children's and Aged People's Affairs – MAFF (1992)
- The National Council on Woman and Family – CNFF (1992)
- The Centre of Research, Studies, Documentation and Information on Woman – CREDIF (1990)
- The National Commission on Woman and Development (1991)

References

- 1) World Development Report, 2003, World Bank
- 2) Human Development Report, 2003, UNDP
- 3) The State of the World's Children 2003, UNICEF
- 4) Annuaire des Statistiques, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, INS
- 5) Tunisia: A Country at Work, 2004, ATCE
- 6) National Observatory for Women, CREDIF

1-2 Health Profile

Expansion of health service source: 1), *4)

No. of physicians*	No. of Hospital Beds	Public expenditure on health* (% of GDP)
(per 1,000 people)		
70 ('97)	1.76 ('97)	4.9 ('01)
NA	2.13 ('80)	5.0 ('95)

Child Health source: 1), 2), *4), **5)

	Mortality Rate		% of the vaccinated (1-year-old children)*				
	Infant (per1,000)	Under-5 (per1,000)	BCG	DPT	Polio	Measles**	
2002	21	26	03	93%	95%	95%	89.5%
1995	29	37	99	97%	96%	95%	84.6%

Family planning source: 1), *6), **8)

Contraceptive prevalence rate*	Births attendance rate*	Maternal mortality rate (per100,000)**	Age at first marriage (years old)**	Total fertility rate	HIV/AIDS source: 4)	
					% age 15-49	Women (No. of age15-49)
62.9% ('01)	89.3% ('00)	64 (00)	29.2 (01)	2.08 ('02)	<0.5% ('03)	284 (03) ⁵
49.8% ('88)	69.0% ('88)	98.9 (94)	20.9 (66)	2.67 ('95)	<.05% (99)	204 (99) ⁵

Nutrition source: 3)

% of infants with low birth weight	Oral re-hydration therapy use rate
5% (96-00)	82.9% (99)
-	-

Community health service source: 3), * 10) SONEDE

	Access to safe water*		Access to adequate sanitation	
	urban	rural	urban	rural
2003	100%	85.3%	96% (00)	62% (00)
1994	100%	60.6%		

1-3 Education Profile

Commitment to Education source: *2)

Education system (years)		Public expenditure on education (as % of)*	
Compulsory	Primary	GDP	gov. expenditure
9	6	6.8% (98-00)	17.4% (98-00)
		6.0% ('90)	13.5% ('90)

Adult literacy rate source: 2), *3)

	Total	Male	Female
01	72.1 %	82.3%	61.9%
90	59.1%	72%*	46%*

Enrolment Ratio source: 3), *9), ** 7)

	Primary education (Net enrolment ratio)*		Secondary education (Gross enrolment ratio)		Higher education (Gross enrolment ratio)**			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
03-04	99%	99%	95-99	73%	76%	00	18%	19%
81-82	97.6%	82.5%	93**	47.1%	44%	81	8%	3%

Female Ratio of Higher Education source: 7)

	Education	Agriculture	Engineering and Technology	Medicine and Natural sciences	Total
99-00	34.4%	38.6%	27.4%	58.7%	50.4%
94-95	47.5%	31.2%	20.4%	53.3%	43.1%

References

- 1) World Development Report, World Bank, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 2) Human Development Report, UNDP, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 3) The State of the World's Children, UNICEF, 1996, 2001
- 4) World Health Report, WHO, 2004
- 5) Health Annual Report 2003, Ministry of Health
- 6) Tunisian Woman and Men in Figures, CREDIF, 2002
- 7) Les Femmes en Tunisie 2000, CREDIF
- 8) Population in Tunisia, ONFP
- 9) Tunisia: a Country at work, ATCE, 2004
- 10) Tunisian Water Agency, SONEDE

2. General Situation of Women and Government Policy on WID/Gender

2-1 General Situation of Women in Tunisia

General Situation of Women in Tunisia

- 1) Tunisia is considered to have the most revolutionary status for woman rights among Arab countries.**
- 2) The only and first Arab country to clearly abolish polygamy.**
- 3) Family planning program success has allowed a better birth control and a low birth rate.**

[General situation]

Tunisia has long had reputation as one of the most advanced Arab countries in terms of women's rights. The special status enjoyed by Tunisian women is the result of a reformist tradition going far back as the 19th century. This tradition was consecrated, as early as 1956, with the adoption of the Code of Personal Status, a revolutionary legislation in the region. The code abolished polygamy and repudiation, and made divorce decisions the sole prerogative of the courts. Tunisian women were able to enjoy the benefits of a successful family planning program. They were also given the right to vote and be elected to public office, to education, to equal pay for equal work, etc.

These gains have been further consolidated by measures taken in the 90's. Since 1993, the principle of partnership and co-responsibility of the couple within the family was introduced.

Today, Tunisian women enjoy equal rights with men in principle and in practice. Indicators show that the schooling rate of six-year-old girls is the same as that of boys (99%). In secondary schools (age 12 to 18 year-old), in school year 2003-04, the percentage of girls (53%) exceeds that of boys. The same holds true in higher education institutions (after the baccalaureate) where young women represent 56.4% of the students in 2003-04.

In professional life, women stand out with their growing presence in all economic sectors. They represent more than one-fourth of the total active population, and half of the teaching, medical and paramedical professions. More than 10,000 small and medium-sized enterprises, in the industrial, commercial and service sectors, are managed by women.

Tunisian women also hold a distinguished place in political life. In 2004, seven cabinet members are women (two ministers and five secretary of state) who represent a share of 14.9%, they were just five cabinet members, and 22.5% of the seats in parliament increasing from 11.5% previously. Within the Constitutional Democratic Rally (RCD-Ruling party), women account for 26.4% of the members of executive bodies an increase from 22%. In municipal councils, 20.6% of the members are women, in accordance with the amended electoral law which guarantees for women a minimum of 20% of the seats in municipal councils.

This policy of women's promotion has benefited society as a whole. It has allowed Tunisia to bring under control its demographic growth, and to keep it much below its economic growth. Without the implemented family planning program, Tunisia's population, according to experts, would have topped the 15 million mark in 2000, instead of about 10 million today. Standing out in their work, women play a vital role in societal progress, and in offering children a better level of care and education.

2-2 Government Policy on WID/Gender

Government Policy on WID/Gender

- 1) **Enhance gender capacity building**
- 2) **Reinforce women rights and enact related favourable and protective laws and regulations**
- 3) **Freedom concerning family planning procedures such as the authorization to unrestrictive recourse to abortion**

[Government Policy on Women]

According to the 10th 5-year Plan 2002-2006, in order to reinforce the advancement of women and equality of rights with men, the Government of Tunisia has set the following objectives:

- Gender capacity building, allowing an easier access to the economic life, the improvement of their work competencies and its adaptation to the needs of the new economy and work of the future;
- Control of illiteracy phenomenon with women, and mainly in rural areas;
- The reinforcement to the importance given to the rural women through the implementation of national programs while insuring the well coordination between various partners;
- Extension of the improvement of women health and social coverage;
- Strengthening of women participation in associative and civil institutions;
- Strengthening of the family capacity to develop well balanced relationship within its members in one hand and the society on the other hand.

In order to implement these decisions, the 10th 5-year plan is focusing on the following main axes:

- Woman and the knowledge society;
- Woman and its insertion in the labour market;
- Rural woman;
- Specific needs of woman;
- Woman in public and civil life;
- The family.

[Development Plans for Women]

[WID/Gender related laws and regulations]

Tunisia has long had reputation as one of the most advanced Arab countries in terms of women's rights. That reputation stems from the unique experience of Tunisia where the principle of equality between men and women is consecrated by law and in reality.

As early as 1956, the Code of Personal Status established a new organization of the family based on equality of rights, through a series of provisions that included:

- as the only Arab country that have clearly abolished polygamy;
- establishing legal divorce and granting both spouses the right to ask for divorce;
- setting the minimum age for marriage at 17 for girls, providing that they consent to the marriage;
- granting the mother the right of custody of her underage children when the child's father dies;
- granting further freedom concerning family planning procedures such as the authorization to unrestricted recourse to abortion.

New amendments announced by the Government of Tunisia on 13 August, 1992, have further strengthened the place of women by eliminating legal provisions that were ambiguous or could be interpreted in a discriminatory and sexist way. These amendments, adopted by the Chamber of Deputies in July 1993, stipulate in particular that:

- both spouses "must treat each other with consideration and assist each other in running the household and the affairs of their children". This provision replaced the former clause providing that "the wife must respect the husband's prerogatives";
- a mother's consent must be obtained for the marriage of her daughter who is minor;
- mothers may participate in handling their children's affairs, particularly in the case of a divorced mother who has custody of her children.

Moreover, by virtue of the measures adopted by the Government of Tunisia in favour of the family, a divorced mother with custody of her children receives family allowances.

Since 1998, the law has allowed the mother to give her patronymic name to her child of unknown father. Other new provisions include:

- married girls who are still legal minors have the right to manage their own private lives and affairs;
- a fund is to set up to guarantee payment of child support and alimony to divorced women and their children;
- the provisions referring to child support are recast in such a way as to ensure payment of child support for the couple's children until they come of age or finish their

schooling; in the case of girls, this allowance continues to be paid even after they come of age, until they marry, if they have no independent income. This also specifies that a child's maternal grandparents are entitled to an allowance, and advantage which was formerly enjoyed only by the paternal parents.

Changes have also been made in the Nationality Code, the Penal Code and the Labour Code. A Tunisian Woman married to a non-Tunisian man may now hand down her nationality to her children, provided the father consents (the 1999 amendment). The amended article 12 of the 2002 Nationality Code stipulates that the Tunisian mother's statement is required for her child to get the Tunisian nationality, when the father is dead, legally unfit or absent. In the case of the Penal Code, a more severe punishment for marital violence has been established and the bond of marriage is now considered an aggravating circumstance in such cases. The preamble to the Labour Code an article explicitly stating that there must be no discrimination between men and women in any aspect of labour.

WID/GAD related laws and regulations

Laws and regulations	Date	Content
Promulgation of the Personal status of Tunisian Women	1956	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abolition of polygamy. - Minimum age for marriage set at 15 for girls and 18 for boys. - Marriage made contingent upon women's own consent. - Establishment of legal divorce proceedings
Promulgation of the Tunisian Constitution	1959	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equality of rights and duties between men and women. - Women are recognized the right to vote and to stand for public office.
Family Planning	1961	Authorization of the sale of contraceptives to the public
Personal Status	1964	The minimum age for marriage is set at 17 for girls and 20 for boys
Family Planning	1965	Recourse to abortion authorized starting from the 5 th child
Family Planning	1966	The National Programme of Family Planning is initiated
Amendment of Family Planning Law	1973	Unrestrictive recourse to abortion authorized
Amendment of Education Law	1991	Schooling is made mandatory for children of both sexes aged 6 to 16 years
Amendment of the Code of Personal Status	1993	To guarantee a mutual assistance in the management of the household and children's affairs.

Amendment of the Penal Code and the Code of Nationality	1993	Provision that a Tunisian women married to a non-Tunisian may legally transmit her nationality to her children born of him, subject to his consent.
Promulgation of the Child Protection Code	1995	Ensuring the protection of the rights of children in general, and girls in particular
Amendment of the Constitution	1997	To further consolidate the principle of non-discrimination and equality of rights between the sexes
Amendment of the Penal Code and the Code of Nationality	1998	A Tunisian woman can, by right, give her name to her children of unknown parentage. The father's name is given to the child on basis of genetic fingerprinting
Family Planning and Health	2001	Promulgation of a law on reproductive medicine
Amendment of the Code of Nationality	2001	By virtue of which a woman may legally transmit her nationality to her children born of a non-Tunisian if the father abandoned them, is deceased, or legally irresponsible

Source: Tunisian Women and Men in Figures, 2001, CREDIF

2-3 National Machinery

(Ministry of Women's, Family and Children Affairs)

- 1) Ministry of Women's, Family and Children Affairs has been created on 1993
- 2) In 1990, a centre of excellence for research on women and dissemination "CREDIF" was established
- 3) Tunisia holds a long list of NGOs, associations and governmental organizations specialized in gender issues

[Background]

Ministry of Women's, Family and Children Affairs - MAFF

In August 1993, the State Secretariat for Women and the Family, which had been created in August 1992, was made into fully-fledged ministry, its mission being to design government policy in the field of women and family issues, and to coordinate the actions of the various parties concerned with such issues. In September 2002, the attributions of the Ministry were widened to encompass children issues. Practically, this ministry is essentially a "horizontal" organism.

Institutions in charge of women's affairs in Tunisia

In Tunisia there are various NGOs and governmental organizations specialized in women affairs. A list of most of them is provided below in section 5.1. These institutions are for objective to support MAFF implement its specific projects of development in rural areas and among lowest income families. Amongst the most important governmental organizations to support these activities. They are the Centre for Research, Studies, Documentation and Information on Women (CREDIF), the National Women and Development Commission, the National Council for Women and the Family (CNFF) and the National Commission for Rural Women.

The Centre for Research, Studies, Documentation and Information on Women - CREDIF

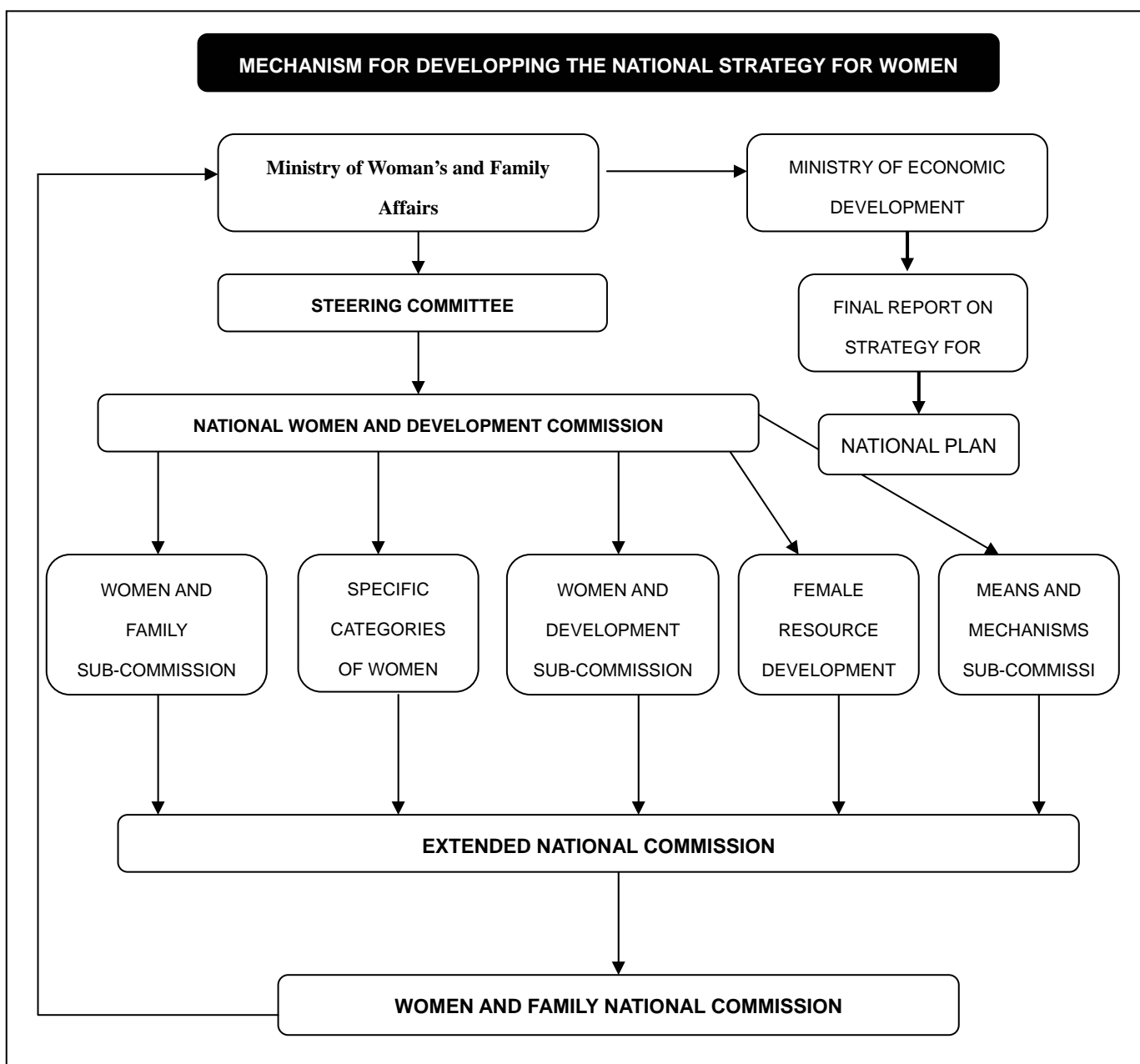
This specialized institution is responsible for:

- Promoting studies and carrying out research and surveys on women and their status in Tunisian society;
- Collecting data and documentation on the dissemination of information that highlights women rights;
- Preparing reports on women condition. The CREDIF also runs an observatory which monitors developments in the conditions of women, and manages a training program on "Gender and Development" for Tunisian and African women as part of south-south partnership.

- Within the CREDIF, a UNESCO chair was created for studies on the condition of women.

The National Women and Development Commission

This commission was set up in June 1991. Its mission is to design an overall strategy and multi-sector based programs to benefit women, assisted in this by representatives from all governmental structures and institutions concerned with women’s affairs, and by representatives from all the parties and national organizations and associations working in this sector. This commission also prepared, as part of the national social and economic development plans, the Women Strategy for the Eighth Plan (1992-1996), the Ninth Plan (1997-2001) and the Tenth Plan (2002-2006).



The National Council for Women and the Family - CNFF

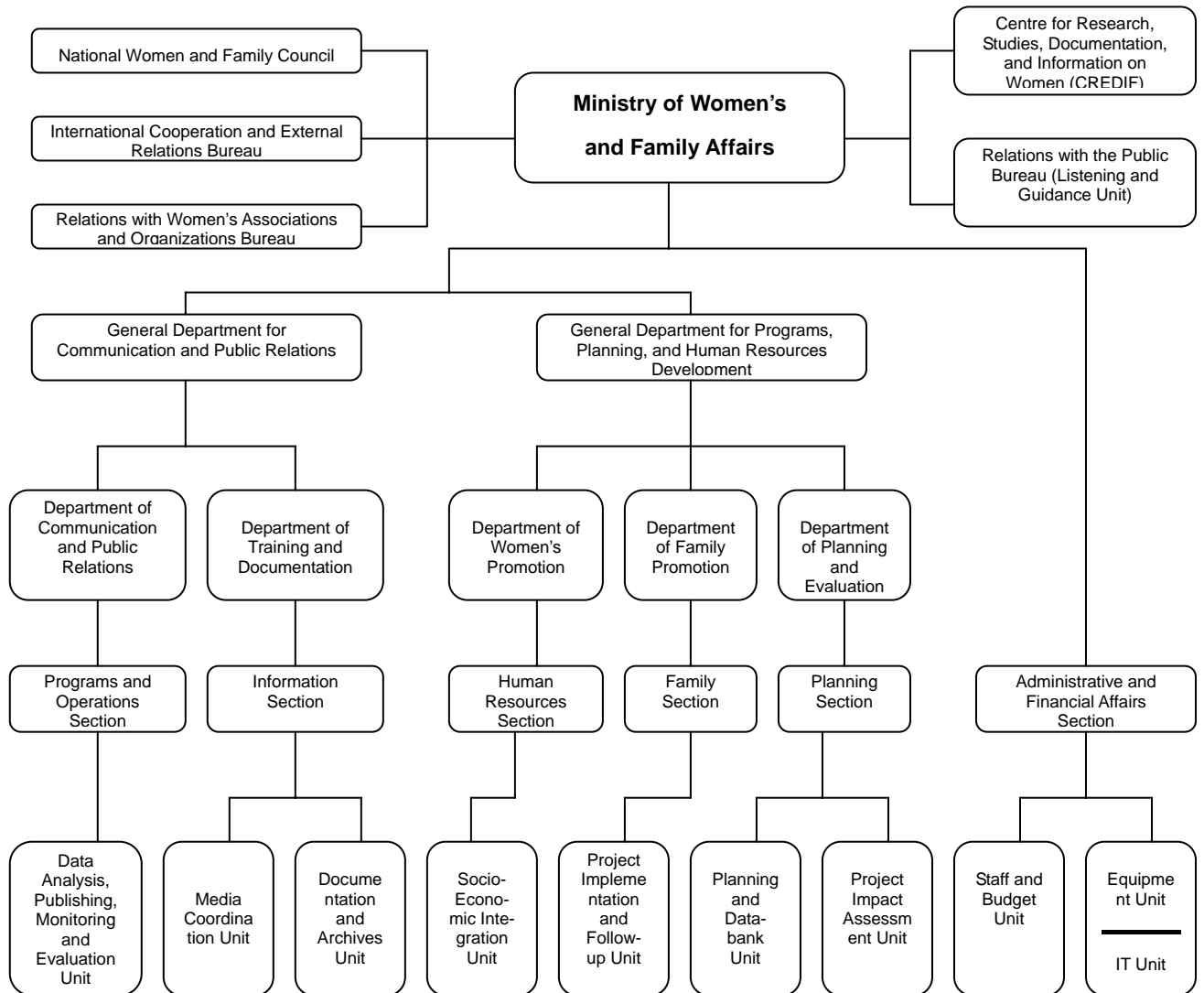
This council is an advisory body of the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs that includes representatives from governmental institutions concerned with women and family affairs, and representatives from non-governmental organizations and national associations working in the same sector. It is chaired by the Minister of Women's, Family and Children Affairs.

In 1997, this body was reinforced by the creation of three commissions, responsible in particular for following up the image of women in the media and for promoting equality of opportunity between the two sexes in regards of law enforcement and preparing national and international meetings concerning women and the family.

The National Commission for Rural Women

This commission was created in 2001 to elaborate a national strategy to promote rural women and to guarantee greater efficiency for the national plan for the promotion of rural women, the implementation of which started in 1998.

Chart of the Ministry of Women's, Family and Children Affairs - MAFF



3. Current Situation of Women by Sector

3-1 Education

Education

- 1) **Enrolment rate in primary education is 99% for both sexes in 2002**
- 2) **Basic education for kids aged between 6 and 16-year-old is compulsory since 1993**
- 3) **Women illiteracy rate was brought from 96% in 1956 to 36.3% in 1999**

[Government Policy]

In 1956, the year of the independence of Tunisia from France, Tunisia was characterized with an overwhelming spread of illiteracy. Among the population of 10 years-old and more, women illiteracy rate was estimated to 96% and 75% for men. This was mainly due to a severe lack of schools, very low schooling rate and a discriminatory behaviour towards women. Investing in education is the first and supreme choice in Tunisia since independence. With the relative lack of natural resources, the main objective of the Tunisian government since the independence is to give the first primordial priority to education and human resources development. Since then, national expenditure on education represents almost 30% of the government annual budget.

[Literacy education]

The reduction of illiteracy is one of the main objectives for the educative policy of Tunisia. For the population of 10-years-old and more, the rate of illiteracy has dramatically decreased from 84.7% in 1956, to reach 54.9% in 1975, and then 27% in 1999. Meanwhile, Women illiteracy rate was brought down from 96% in 1956 to 68% in 1975 and to 36.3% in 1999. Tunisia's success in this field won the country the 1994 UNESCO prize for literacy, awarded to the National Union of Tunisian Women (UNFT).

However, we observe that women who are always behind. Higher rate for women illiteracy are observed in rural areas. A woman among two is still illiterate. However, it is only one woman among four in urban areas. For men, these rates are about one for ten for urban areas and one for four for rural areas.

To back up the national literacy rate program, and speed the literacy effort for both genders, a national adult education program was started in April 2000. This program which targeted the 15-49 age group (though giving the priority to those between 15 and 29), was intended to bring the general illiteracy rate down to 20% in 2004 and lower the illiteracy rate for the 15-29 age group from 9.1% in 1999 to 3% in 2004.

Illiteracy rate for the population aged 10-years-old and more (%)

	1966	1975	1984	1994	1999
Women	82.4	67.9	58.1	42.3	36.3
Men	53.9	42.3	34.6	21.2	17.7
Total	67.9	54.9	46.2	31.7	27.0

Source: Women in Tunisia 2000, CREDIF

[Primary and secondary education]

In Tunisia, the right to free education is guaranteed for all children of school age (6 years old). Education has been spreading since the early years of independence. Since the school year 1991-1992, schooling has become compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 16. This policy has resulted in an enrolment rate of 99% for six-year-olds. In 2001-2002, the net schooling rate for children between the ages of 6 and 11 was 97.2%.

There has been remarkable progress in the enrolment of girls: the rate for the 6-12 age group rose from 79.6% in 1986-1987 to 91.6% in 2001-2002.

Girls accounted for 47.6% of all children in the first cycle of basic education in 2002-2003, compared with 44.5% in 1986-87. In the basic education and secondary schools, the proportion of female children rose from 42.4% in 1986-87 to 52% in 2002.

The results achieved show the impact reforms, introduced during the past decade, have had the quantitative and qualitative progress of the education sector.

Girls Schooling Rate of 6 to 12 years old

1984	1994	2002
75.9%	86.2%	92.1%

Source: Press Kit, Tunisian External Communication Agency, 2004

[Gender consideration development plan and education]

Despite the accomplishments reached for women in Tunisia in the education and knowledge fields, the very high speed of the evolution of the society of knowledge calls for more endeavour towards women capacity building required to build the information society. The national plan has as objectives to incorporate as much possible women in scientific and technical fields that would allow to master new technologies and well adapt to the new technological environment.

[Higher education]

More women are being enrolled in higher education, the share of female students has reached 56.4% of the total numbers of students in 2004. Besides, the rate of access of girls (20-24 years-old) on total women population to higher education has increased from 3% in 1981 to 24% in 2002.

Percentage of Girls in Higher Education

Year	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
% of female students	50.4%	51.9%	53.9%	55.1%
% of female teachers	31.8%	33.3%	35.3%	37.8%

Source: Tunisia, a Nation at Work, 2004, ATCE

[Vocational and Technical education]

65,419 young women have received training in public vocational training centres, 57,000 in private centres and 21,860 in structures belonging to NGOs, including the UNFT, a major player in this field.

In the public sector, the percentage of female vocational trainees was 33.5%.

The percentage of female graduates was 41.05% for the technician's diploma. Girls are increasingly benefiting from more diversified and highly-qualified training, particularly in new specialities based on mastering new technologies and techniques, their presence in traditional areas is already very solid.

Renovation of training centres for young rural women was undertaken in 1992, and has made it possible to improve the skills of young female beneficiaries, particularly through modular training regarding the creation of business and initiation into the entrepreneurial profession.

3-2 Health

Health

- 1) Health expenditure levels are very close to developed countries, 6% of GNP
- 2) Increased life expectancy from 51 years in 1966 to 73.2 years in 2002
- 3) Infant mortality is 22.1‰ in 2003, and prenatal health coverage is 91.5% in 2000
- 4) Tunisia is considered among low HIV/AIDS infected countries, i.e. less than 1 case per 10,000 inhabitants

[Government Policy]

Health holds a very important place in the government policy. Expenditures levels are very close to developed countries (6% of GNP), and health indicators are considered to be among the best ones in the region (WHO 2000), and annual per capita expenditure on health was 155.8 dinars (US\$1=TD1.2 in 2004), against 39 in 1985.

[Medical Health]

Increased life expectancy at birth for both sexes from 51 years in 1966 to is 73.2 years in 2002.

Reduction of infant mortality rate from 138‰ in 1966 to 22.1‰ in 2003.

Vaccination coverage of infants exceeded 95% in 2003 against 70% in 1984, for the 8 diseases targeted by the National Vaccination Program, i.e. BCG, Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis (DTP), Measles, Hepatitis B, Polio and Hib.

Population growth rate has significantly dropped to 1.09% in 2002.

Life Expectancy at Birth			
1966	1994	2002	2004 (Est.)
51 years	67 years	73 years	73.2 years

Infant Mortality per Thousand Inhabitants			
1966	1984	2002	2003
138.6	51.4	22.1	22.1

Mortality Rate per Thousand Inhabitants		
1966	1984	2003
15	6.5	5.8

Number of Inhabitants per Doctor			
1971	1985	2002	2003
6,492	2,438	1,155	1,150

Source: Tunisia Press Kit, Tunisian External Communication Agency, 2004

[Nutrition Conditions]

Nutrition conditions had been improved, and this is due to the increase of revenue and the combination of the advancement of preventive and accessible curative health.

The amount of calories per meal, per person and per day is in continuous progression. In 1995, the amount of calories per person in all different regions of Tunisia amounted to more than the recommended level, which is 2,200 kcal.

There was a continuous improvement for Tunisian infants health situation due to the extensive and prevention programs, and the expansion of nutrition policies and actions, thus the percentage of natural breast-feeding has reached 97.5% in the neonatal period, and 49.8% for all the feeding period in the year 2000, compared to just 11.5% in 1992. Meanwhile, the percentage of infants with low birth weight had decreased from 10.4% in 1988 to 4% in 2000.

[Family Planning]

Since 1964, Tunisia has adopted an ambitious family planning policy. A special program of health and family planning education was launched through the country. Family planning and mother-child protective health services were combined in basic health care centres, and made more readily available to remote rural areas through mobile units belonging to the National Family and Population Board (ONFP).

In accordance with the policy of reinforcing reproductive health services, particularly in underprivileged areas, remarkable advances in birth control activities have confirmed performance in this sector and combined primary health care and family planning services. This has resulted in a considerable improvement in the health of women and of the family in general, and helped lower the population growth rate to 1.1% against 1.9% in 1990. In this context, a strategy of reducing child-birth related deaths has been introduced, with prenatal medical visits for pregnant women to detect pregnancies where there is a risk. This has made it possible to raise prenatal coverage from 79% (1990-1994) to 91.5% (2000).

[HIV/AIDS]

Since the start of the registration of infected cases in late 1985 until the end of 2003, there were 808 men infected cases and 284 women aged more than 15 years old, and 83 infected children cases under the age of 15 years old. This brings the number of Tunisians infected by HIV/AIDS to 1,175 which makes 1 case per 10,000 inhabitants, that places Tunisia among the lowest ratio countries in the world. Besides, the average annual infection rate is 2.8 male for each female, and this represents almost the same infection rate for low infection rate regions in most countries in East-Central Africa and North Africa.

The total number of infected persons which were registered at the Ministry of Health was 732 cases by the end of 2003, among them 398 persons have died.

According to compulsory declaration, 168 new infected Tunisian and foreign cases had been registered in 2003 in Tunisia, including those foreigners who came to Tunisia for HIV/AIDS verification and medical treatment against 183 cases for 2002.

For Tunisian nationals, there were 52 new infection cases against 64 in 2002. 15 were women, 32 men and 5 children.

Ratio of new HIV/AIDS infection in 2003

Male	Female
63%	37%

Source: Annual Health Report, 2003, Ministry of Health

According to the above table, there are in average one infected woman for 2 men (i.e. 2.2). This ratio has been decreasing since the year 2000 and this is due to infection of women through their husbands. This ratio was more than 3 men for one woman in 1985. 21.5% of infections were sexually transmitted

3-3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

- 1) In rural areas, about 58% of households are involved in agriculture activities
- 2) Illiteracy rate is very high mainly among women and women are intensively involved in agriculture activities
- 3) Most of farmland size are small where women daily workload is higher than men.

[Agricultural Policy and Gender]

The development of agriculture and women comes in the framework of the development policy of rural women and regional development in general. The upgrading of the economy and the society cannot be achieved without the mitigation of disparities between the development in towns, and the relative impoverishment in rural areas, and the inequality of chances between males and females. Therefore, the government has devised three major objectives as follows:

- Secure, acknowledge, and make visible the productive work of rural women and their contribution to the economic and social development.
- The enhancement of the quality of life.
- Access to information, to opportunities of vocational training, micro-credits, modern production means, access to ownership, encourage in the participation of decision-making, facilitate the access to procurement and distribution systems.

According to a survey undertaken in 2000 by CREDIF on rural households, the majority of them (58%) are considered to be involved in agriculture activities, however they are not always the landlords. It is also very important to mention that among the women population, singles represent 1.5 times (55.7%) of the male population (36.8%). This is explained by the high migration of the latter to urban areas or foreign countries. Illiteracy is very high mainly among women: 70% of male household heads is illiterate against 86% of spouses and 92.4% of female household heads. Among them, 33% of girls and 15% of boys in agriculture households are declared to be illiterate.

In agriculture households, women are much busy with more than 10 hours in average a day of daily activity. The activities mainly consist of agriculture work which is 54.5% of the total hour of the daily activity however only 1% of it is remunerated.

The following table represents job creation share in agriculture with other economic sectors such as industry and services.

During the period 1975-1984, man had progressively given up work in agriculture for domestic and foreign migrations. Agriculture had kept growing owing to women workforce. During the same period, 21% of job creation in the Tunisian economy was for women in the agriculture sector, while men employment in agriculture had decreased by 20.6%.

Share of Jobs created in the agriculture sector within the Tunisian economy

1975-1984		1984-1994		1994-1997	
Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
21.0%	-20.6%	7.8%	3.6%	9.5%	32.5%

Source: Women in Tunisia, 2000, CREDIF

Farm size

Small farms are prevalent. In the survey, small farms of less than 2 hectares represent 18%. However more than 52% are areas of 2 to 5 hectares. Farms that are 21 and 100 hectares and more than 100 hectares are respectively 4.5% and 3.5%. The workload in these small farms for women is about 4.5 hours a day against 3 hours a day for men. However men working hours increase to 5.5 in very large farms.

3-4 Economic Activities

Economic Activities

- 1) Women represent almost the quarter of labour force
- 2) Annual Growth Rate of Women Employment (3.75%) is much faster than men (2.21%)
- 3) 30.6% of micro-credits are for women in the year 2002

[Employment opportunities]

The share of women in the labour force has been steadily increasing. In 1999, one active person among four was from women. This ratio was more less than one to five. Women have currently conquered all sectors and fields of activity. The percentage of women in the overall working population has risen from 6% in 1966 to 24.6%, and there is also a strong presence of women in the informal sector. There is now almost 10,000 women heads of enterprises.

Besides, social rights of working woman have been improving. Women, as wage-earners, benefit from certain specific measures designed to provide them with adequate working conditions. With respect to maternity, the law of public office (83-122 of 12 December 1983) provides (article 48) for a two-month maternity leave at full salary, with the possibility of a one-to-four-month postnatal extension of this leave at half-pay, without prejudice to the employee's rights to promotion and retirement. The right to nurse one's child is also guaranteed by a new provision adopted in 1992 providing for a one-hour rest period during every work session, in other words, two hours per day for six months counting from the end of the maternity leave.

In the private sector, article 64 of the Labour Code guarantees 30 days maternity leave at 2/3 of the daily wage, and the possibility of successive two-week extensions to this leave for a maximum total of 12 weeks, upon submission of medical certificates. The code provides for a one-hour daily rest period to nurse one's child, for one year following the date of birth, and also requires that all firms employing 50 or more women provide a room for nursing.

Since 1975, the working women labour force has been steadily increasing comparing to men. Almost 30% of jobs created are for women.

Growth Rate of the Labour Force

	75-84	84-94	94-99
Women	4.53%	3.26%	3.75%
Men	2.64%	2.48%	2.21%
Total	3.02%	2.65%	2.57%

Source: Tunisian Women in Tunisia 2000, CREDIF

Women in Economic Life

	Rate	Year
Female population	49%	2001
Employed female active population	24.6%	2000
Employed female active population employed, according to field of activity:		
- Agriculture	23.6%	2000
- Industry	37.2%	2000
- Commerce and services	39.2%	2000
Employed female active population, according to the professional status:		
- Boss and self-employed	15.7%	2000
- Wage-earner and apprentice	67%	2000
- Family aid	17.3%	2000
Women's rate of activity	24.3%	2002
Women's unemployment rate	16.1%	2000
Percentage of women's projects financed by the Tunisian Solidarity Bank	30.4%	2002

Source: Tunisia, a Nation at Work, Tunisian Agency for External Communication, 2004

[Women workers in public and private sector]

Sector	Employment				Total	%
	Male	%	Female	%		
Governmental Administration	343,322	13%	129,985	5%	437,307	18%
Private or Public Firm	390,491	15%	211,630	8%	602,121	23%
Own Account (Self-employed)	1,251,133	47%	300,292	12%	1,552,062	59%
Undeclared	7,7132	0.27%	343	0.013 %	7,475	0.3%
Total	1,992,078	76%	642,887	24%	2,634,965	100%

Source: National Institute of Statistics (INS), 1999

Besides, in 1995, women represent nearly one-quarter of those working in public office: 42.5% of those in clerical positions, 31.9% of supervisory staff, and 23.5% of managerial staff.

[Support system for women workers]

Women's access to work is assured by all legal instruments regulating the employment sector. The support system offers to women particularly low-income ones, professional services and training facilities, and open for them access to markets, information and technology. Besides, various actions are being implemented, as follows some of them:

- The Ministry of Women Affairs and Family has developed in 1996 a strategy on "women and the upgrading process" to enhance female competencies through optimisation of existing programs and projects.
- "Tunisia 21" female association is working to empower women's full participation in the process in the issues of modernity, and began in 1999 a series of workshops to train women's NGO executives in the use of new communication technologies.
- Organization of women related trade shows such as "Expofemina".
- In the private sector, article 64 of the Labour code guarantees a 30-day maternity leave with 2/3 of the daily pay, and the possibility of extending it by 15 days each time upon medical certification for a total period not to exceed 12 weeks. The code has also provided for one hour's rest everyday for breast-feeding during a period of one year effect from the date of childbirth.
- A program known as the 26-26 National Solidarity Fund begun in 1995 has started in order to promote micro-projects

[Support for micro enterprises]

National Solidarity Fund 26-26 (FNS)

The National Solidarity Fund was created on 1993, which is a special treasury account number "26-26" funded by an allowance from the state budget, voluntary contributions and donations. The National Solidarity Fund (Fond de Solidarité Nationale – FSN) provides funding for basic infrastructure projects (drinking water, electricity, housing, tracks and roads, etc) and micro-projects (agriculture, handicrafts, and small businesses) focusing mainly in areas without basic infrastructure and with little or no economic potential. Such areas are called "zone d'ombres" (shadow areas). There are 1,144 such areas with a population of approximately 2,000 families each. Women are concerned by the FSN program either directly or indirectly.

Since 1995, FSN has been focusing also to develop income-generating projects. 31,000 such micro-business projects were set up between 1995 and 1997. Rural women are privileged target population for this program. They have benefited either directly from the projects, up to 26% of total investment projects mainly in small trade and handicrafts, or indirectly through agriculture micro-projects benefiting rural families (68% of all projects). The Fund

increasingly targets young girls graduating from rural areas. Many are awarded micro-funding of about 3 to 6 thousand Tunisian dinars.

The Tunisian Solidarity Bank – BTS: a micro-credit bank

When the BTS was established in 1997, it came as answer to the needs of small entrepreneurs while taking account of their constraints. The bank grants credits from TD 500 to TD 30,000. From the first 18 months of the bank's operation, women were able to benefit from 26.35% of project funds, the equivalent of 3,850 projects out of 14,609.

In March 1999, MAFF has set up a micro-project mechanism that provides institutional support that acts on three different levels:

- strategic planning;
- supervision and training of NGO staff involved in implementing micro-credit and women capacity building activities;
- participation in fund raising activities for BTS, and support funding agreements of the bank.

4. On-going WID/Gender Projects

According to the Government of Tunisia, there is in general no specific project targeting women, however the approach is to include women as an equal partner to benefit from them as a citizen. Therefore, it is very seldom to find projects that target especially women. Nevertheless, in the following a presentation of projects that highlight the family and women as the main target:

Programme for the promotion of independent businesswomen

- FONAPRA: The National Fund for the Promotion of Handicraft work program that promotes handicrafts and small businesses. Around 14% of the projects financed had profited to women between 1982 and 1994.
- The Revolving Fund for Handicrafts: The handicrafts sector employs 250,000 craftspeople, nearly 80% of who are women, particularly in the field of carpet-making, weaving and embroidery. Between 1988 and 1994, 62% of the credits were granted to women.
- Profits to women, where female beneficiaries represent 4.8%, and 6.5% of related job creation.

Programs to increase employment opportunities

- The Regional Development Program (PRD): established in 1987 and grouping several regional development programs, had as 1992 benefited to some 12,000 women, or 10% of those benefiting from the “assistance of handicrafts section”.
- The Integrated Rural Development Program (PDRI), set up in 1991, has incorporated a “women’s” dimension into some of its projects that include access to loan funds, vocational training and agriculture outreach.
- The Integrated Urban Development Program (PDUI), set up in 1994, supports the creation of sources of revenue in disfavoured neighbourhoods.
- The Productive Family Program, established in 1976, has provided assistance to women, such as single-parents families.
- The Fund of Professional Insertion and Adaptation (FIAP), set up at the beginning of the 90’s, benefited mainly to young girls, who in June 1995 represented 93% of its beneficiaries.
- The Internship in Preparation of Professional Life (SIVP), established in 1993, has provided equal assistance to university-educated young women and men, 56.2% were girls with higher education level.

Programs to eradicate marginalization of women

These are programs to eradicate poverty and combat social exclusions and marginalization. Referring to the poverty threshold defined by the World Bank, poverty had substantially declined in Tunisia. The hardcore of poverty fell from 33% in 1967 to 6.7% in 1990 and 4% in 2003. But it is feared that the application of the Structural Adjustment Plan will have negative consequences on vulnerable populations and this has led the government to raise the rate of social transfers reaching in 1998 19% of the GDP.

Women constitute more than 50% of the beneficiaries of public assistance. The National Program to Assist Needy Families (PNAFN), launched in 1989, benefited 101,000 needy families living below the poverty level; 57% of them or 58,000 were headed by women. Besides, the program to assist needy handicapped and the program to assist seriously disabled people benefited 1,651 women out of 3,000 beneficiaries, and 1,200 women out of 2,600 beneficiaries respectively.

National Family and Action Plan

Adopted by the cabinet on 5 April, 1996, it provides for a range of legislative and institutional measures related to social security coverage, social communication, and the family's well-being, with the ultimate objective of reinforcing equality between men and women. A network of governmental and non-governmental counterparts was set up. Actions are related to awareness rising activities through television, radio and seminars with an attempt to promote a model and an image of the family.

The National Action Plan for Rural Women

Adopted in December 1998 cabinet meeting, the National Action Plan for Rural Women is notably based in each governmental district "governorate", of a regional commission chaired by the governor and whose function is to prepare, implement and follow up a regional action plan adapted to the region's specific economic conditions as well to set up activity centres for rural women.

Multidisciplinary Solidarity Caravans

They are periodically organized by the Tunisian Mothers Association (ATM) so as to bring to rural women living in the most deprived areas, reproductive health and basic health counselling, legal guidance, and cultural orientation services.

Tunisian-Swedish Fund for the Promotion of Women

This fund is for the promotion of women and the protection of the environment. 21 projects for a total amount of 2.5 million dinars were implemented.

- 7 projects that represent 23% of total funds are mainly aimed at securing improved vocational training and economic integration of rural young girls.

- 19% of funds to assist in generating permanent sources of income.
- 21% of funds for improving the living conditions of needy rural women and families.
- 23% of funds to enhance the image of women in society.
- 5% of funds to improve the environment of schools.

The International Training Program on Gender, Population and Development

Organized by CREDIF since 1996 with assistance from UNFPA with the south-south cooperation for the International Training Program on Gender, Population, and development that benefits African executives in charge of women and family affairs.

The UNESCO Chair in Studies on the Condition of Women

Created within CREDIF, This program started its activities on November 1997. It comprises international level conferences, internships and study tours.

The Gender Statistics Development Program

It is developed by MAFF and carried out in collaboration with the National Statistics Institute (INS), CREDIF, and ESCWA, which is aimed at the systematic integration of women in statistics and the development of women-specific statistical indicators in all sectors of activity.

5. WID/Gender Information Sources

5-1 List of Organizations/individuals related to WID/Gender

Women Related Organizations in Tunisia		
Type of Institution French Acronym (and Date of Creation)	Field of activities/Reports	Contact
Associations and Professional Organizations		
Tunisian Women Association for Research and Development (Association des Femmes Tunisiennes pour la Recherche et le Development) AFTURD	Research about women Publications - La moitié entière -Comment les femmes vivent	Cite SPROLS, rue 7307 Bloc 9, El Menzah IX, Tunis Tel. 71.884.205 Fax: 71.568.954
Women Association "Tunisia 21" (Association Feminine "Tunisie 21") AFT (1995)	Targeting mainly young females	Rue 7315, No. 14, El Menzah, Tunis Tel. 71.886.822
Association for the Promotion of Women Entrepreneur (Association pour la Promotion de la Femme Entrepreneur) APROFE (1990)	Technical and Financial Assistance, Training, and related research Publications: - Promotion of Women Managers	6, Rue Ali Ibn Abi Taleb, Menzah VI, Tunis Tel. 71.238.954
Women Sport Association (Association Sportive Feminine) ASF (1956)	Promote women sport	3, Avenue Habib Bourguiba, Tunis Tel. 71.252.632
Tunisian Association for Couples and Children (Association Tunisienne au Service du Couple et de l'Enfant) ATSCE (1991)	Promote mother and child health, Women rights, Training on Communication Strategy, etc. Publications: -Printemps-Ete: Comme nous - Annual Report	4203, PMI Ezzouhour, Tunis Tel. 71.526.443 Fax: 71.526.122
Tunisian Association of Democratic Women (Association Tunisienne des Femmes Democratres) ATFD (1989)	Eliminate women discrimination, enhance civil and political participation Publications: -4 internal reports - 2 activity reports -Workshops Proceedings, etc.	6, Rue du Liban, Tunis Tel. 71.794.131 Fax : 71.794.131
Tunisian Mother Association (Association Tunisienne des Meres) (1992)	Women rights, health, environment, political life Publications:	2, Rue du Lycee, El Menzah VI, Tunis Tel : 71.753.012

	-Meres Echos: bi-monthly - Mere au Travail et ville, etc.	Fax : 71.752.666
Tunisian Association for Family Planning (Association Tunisienne du Planning Familial) ATPF (1968)	Women and education, women and health Publications: -Internal and public activity reports -Annual Report	9, Rue Essouyouti, El Moezah, Tunis Tel: 71.232.419 Fax : 71.767.263
National Chamber for Women Firm's Managers (Chambre Nationale des Femmes Chefs d'Entreprises) CNFCE (1990)	Women and Development, networking of women managers Publications: -Annual Report -Semestrial Report -Guide du Futur Promoteur	17, Rue Abderrahmane El Jaziri, Tunis Tel. 71.782.143 Fax : 71.782.143
Ladies Committee of Tunisian Red Crescent (Comite des Dames du Croissant Rouge Tunisien) CDCR (1994)	Take humanitarian actions for women and children, first-aid training Publications: -Revue du Croissant Rouge Tunisien - Education pour la paix, etc.	19, Rue d'Angleterre, Tunis Tel : 71.240.630 Fax : 71.340.151
Lawyers National Council, Women Committee (Conseil de l'Ordre National des Avocats, Commissions Femmes) (1985)	Work for the suppression of all legal texts and projects that are against the equality between women and men	Palais de Justice, Boulevard Bab Benat, Tunis Tel : 71.260.315 Fax : 71.568.923
National Federation of Tunisian Women Farmers (Federation Nationale des Agricultrices Tunisiennes) FNAT (1990)	Support women farmers, undertake related studies and projects Research: -Women role in development -Women and the Environment	Rue Alain savary, Cite El Khadra, Tunis Tel : 71.800.800 Fax : 71.797.292
Tunisian League of Human Rights, Women Committee (Ligue Tunisienne des Droits de l'Homme, Comission Femmes) CF-LTHDH (1985)	Women Rights, Child rights Publications: -Reports	21, Rue Imam El Bekri, Tunis Tel : 71.802.102 Fax : 71.801.599
Tunisian Organization for Education and Family (Organization Tunisienne de l'Education et de la Famille) OTEF (1964)	Creation of educative and socio-economic projects, support actions for families Publications: -La Famille, - L'Echo de la Famille -Guide des legislations familiales, etc.	78, Avenue de la Liberte, Tunis Tel: 71.286.133 Fax: 71.783.594
Tunisian General Union of Labour, National Commission of Working Women (Union Generale Tunisienne de Travail,	Women Rights, promote the equality of opportunities and stability of women employment	9, Rue de Grece, Tunis Tel : 71.347.808 Fax : 71.334.227

Commission Nationale de la Femme) UGTT (1981)	Publications: -Information Review -Activity Reports -Workshops Proceedings and others	
National Union of Tunisian Women (Union Nationale de la Femme Tunisienne) UNFT (1956)	Human Rights, eliminate all kinds of discrimination, information, economy, development, health Publications: -Various books and Reviews	56, Boulevard Bab Benat, Tunis Tel: 71.260.181
Research Centres		
Economic and Social Research and Study Institute (Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Economiques et Sociales) CERES (1962)	Research in the fields of demography, economy, history, education, sociology, etc. Publications : -Revue Tunisienne des Sciences -La main-d'oeuvre feminine de l'Industrie d'Habillement. Etc.	23, Rue d'Espagne, Tunis Tel: 71.248.053
Maghreb Study Institute in Tunis (Centre d'Etudes Maghrebines a Tunis) CEMAT (1985)	Woman and society, education, health, politics, etc. -Reports -Books, e.g. Les Experiences d'Integration Regionale dans les Pays du Tiers-Monde	19 bis, Rue d'Angleterre, impasse Melabrea, Tunis Tel. 71.246.219
Study, Research and Documentation Centre in Youth, Child and Sport Fields (Centre d'Etudes, de Recherches et de Documentation en matiere de Jeunesse, d'Enfance et des Sports) CERDOJES (1989)	Promote scientific research and field studies, establish a central information database Publications: -Review, Reports, Books e.g. Sociologie du Sport, etc.	7, Rue Tahar Haddad, Montfleury Tel : 71.247.038 Fax: 71.257.283
Research, Study, Documentation, and Information Centre for Women (Centre de Recherches, d'Etudes, de Documentation et d'Information sur la Femme) CREDIF (1990)	Think-tank, networking, collection of information, study and research Publications: -Info-CREDIF (Review) -Eco-Remif (Review) -Books e.g. Memoire de Femme, etc.	Avenue du Roi Abdelaziz Al Saoud, Rue 7131, El Manar 2, Tunis Tel : 71.885.322/717/718 Fax : 71.882.893/887.436
Research Institute on Contemporary Maghreb (Institut de Recherche sur la Maghreb Comtemporain) IRMC	Anthropology, Law, Economics, History, Geography, Politology, Sociology Publications: -Information Reviews -Books, e.g. Ibn Abi Dhyaf; Sciences Sociales,	20, Rue Mohamed Ali Taher, Mutuelleville, Tunis Tel : 71.796.722

	Sciences Morales?	
Research and Study Institute on Population (Institut de Recherches et d'Etudes sur la Population) IREP (1988)	Contribute in population policies, promote documentation system Publications: -Cahiers de l'IREP, Review, etc.	Place Ali Zouaoui, Tunis Tel : 71.650.961
Governmental Institutions		
National Centre of Pedagogic Training for Health Officers (Centre National de la Formation Pedagogique des Cadres de la Sante) (1979)	Research and Training in the field of Public Health	67, Boulevard Hedi Saidi, Tunis Tel: 71.561.516 Fax : 71.562.190
Higher Committee for Human Rights and Fundamental Liberties (Comite Supérieur des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertes) CSDHLF (1991)	Women Rights, Women and Society, Health, politics, culture, information, promotion of human rights through performing related studies Publications: -Review IDEES -Theses and Master's reports, others.	67, Boulevard Hedi Saidi, Tunis Tel: 71.561.516
General Commissariat for Regional Development (Commissariat General au Developpement Regional) CGRD (1982)	Prepare and assist regional committees in elaborating programmes and make studies Publications: Reviews, Books	25 Bis, Rue Asdrubal Lafayette, Tunis Tel. 71.799.454/798.200
Economic Quantitative Institute (Institut d'Economie Quantitative) IEQ (1972)	Studies and Research in the economic and social fields Publications: -Memo and Working documents -Proceedings -Bibliographic Documentations	27, Rue de Liban, Belvedere, Tunis Tel: 71.283.633/787.034
National Institute of Statistics (Institut National de la Statistique) INS (1970)	Perform statistical surveys Publications: -Monthly Review of Statistics -Annual Review of Statistics Various reviews and books	70, Rue Echcham, Tunis Tel: 71.285.339 Fax: 71.702.559
Ministry of Women and Family Affairs (Minsitere des Affaires de la Femme et de la Famille) MAFF (1993)	Women rights, development, eliminate discrimination, documentation, elaborate policies and projects, etc. Publications: Various related reports, documents and books	17, Rue de Beyrouth de Belvedere, Tunis Tel. 71.332.781

<p>National Board of Family and Population (Office National de la Famille et de la Population) ONFP (1973)</p>	<p>Initiate studies and research, dissemination of information, vocational training, etc. Publications: -Annual Reports and various other reports -PF-Info Review, others</p>	<p>42, Avenue de Madrid, Tunis Belvedere Tel: 71.341.008</p>
<p>International Organisations</p>		
<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Programmes: Governance, Poverty reduction, Energy and Environment, ICT, HIV/AIDS Publications: Les Jeunes en Tunisie, Ecotourisme et Tourisme durable en Tunisie, etc.</p>	<p>61, Boulevard Bab Benat B.P. 863, 1035 Tunis 71 564 011</p>
<p>UNICEF</p>	<p>Situation des enfants en Tunisie UNICEF en Tunisie</p>	<p>UNICEF B.P 35 Cité Mahrajane 2092- Tunis Tunisie</p>
<p>Arab League Educational, Culture and Scientific Organization (Organisation Arabe pour l'Education, la Culture et la Science) ALECSO (1970)</p>	<p>Promotion and co-ordination of educational, cultural and scientific activities at the regional and national levels in the Arab world Publications: Books, Reviews</p>	<p>Avenue Mohamed V, Tunis le Belvedere – BP 1120, Tunis Tel : 71.784.466 Fax : 71.784.965</p>
<p>Centre of Arab Women for Training and Research (Centre de la Femme Arabe pour la Formation et la Recherche) CAWTAR (1994)</p>	<p>Human rights, assist NGOs in related actions and policies, promote the development of women competencies Publications: -CAWTAR, others.</p>	<p>44, Rue de Pologne, El Omrane, Tunis Tel :71.571.945/574.627</p>
<p>Arab Institute of Human Rights (Institut Arabe des Droits de l'Homme) IADH (1989)</p>	<p>Women rights, women and society, education, economy, health, development Publications: Books, Journals, Electronic documents. AV, etc</p>	<p>10, Rue Ibn Messaoud (par la Rue El Moez), 1004, El Menzah, Tunis Tel : 71.750.911 Fax : 71.750.911</p>

5.2 List of reports and references related WID/Gender

In Tunisia, the Centre for Research, Studies, Documentation and Information on Women (CREDIF) centralizes and systematically gather most of women related publications. This is as the following some of them:

Title	Publisher	Year
Education and Training		
L'Histoire d'une parole féminine / Lilia Chabbi Labidi	CHABBI LABIDI, Lilia	1999
Etude sur les causes de l'abandon scolaire primaire de la fille en milieu rural	Union Nationale de la Femme Tunisienne, Commission d'Education et d'Alphabétisation.-- Tunis : UNICEF	1992
Health and Medicine		
La Sage femme et la vie	Atef Gherissi.-- Tunis : ONFP	1992
Enquête nationale sur les activités de consultation prénatale dans les centres de santé publique en Tunisie : 10 Octobre - 1 Décembre 1989	Programme National de Périnatalité.-- Tunis : Ministère de la Santé Publique	1989
Sida: sensibilisation , information et prévention du 25 novembre au 5 decembre 1994 : Dossier de presse	Centre de Recherches, d'Etudes, de Documentation et d'Information sur la Femme.-- Tunis : CREDIF	1994
Rôle de la sage femme dans la promotion de la santé familiale	Office National de la Famille et de la Population.-- Tunis : ONFP	1992
La Sage femme en Tunisie au 21ème siècle : quel référentiel de métier ? quel référentiel de compétences ?	Atf Gherissi ; dir. Jean-François d'Ivernois, Jean-Marie De Ketele ; présidé par Eric Plaisance.-- Paris : Sorbone	2004
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries		
Atelier sur la vulgarisation agricole visant la femme rurale : rapport et recommandations,	Agence de la Vulgarisation et de la Formation Agricoles ; Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture	1991
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6. Definitions

<Technical Terms>

Informal sector

Part of economy consisting of small competitive individual or family firms listed in the labor indicators. According to the definition of ILO, those engaged in this sector have simple technology, insufficient amount of capital, unidentified business location, minimum number of employees (or none of them), lack of legality and registration, and no capability of bookkeeping.

Reproductive health/rights

Health/Rights concerning sex and reproduction. To be able to live safe and satisfied sex life, and to have freedom to decide whether, when and how many children to deliver.

National machinery

Administrative organization to promote equal participation between men and women, and to implement and strengthen policies related to women, and to supplement organization for women.

Affirmative action

Prioritized positive measure to promptly correct the difference, in the case that discriminated groups are placed in extremely unequal conditions to other groups, due to the discrimination accumulated in the past.

<Indicators>

Inflation rate

Instead, GDP deflator is used.

Gini index

Aggregate numerical measures of income inequality ranging from 0 to 100. A Gini index of zero represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

Total fertility rate

Average number of children whom a woman delivers in all her life

Under-one mortality rate

Annual number of infants who die per 1,000 newborn babies within 1 year after the birth

Under-five mortality rate

Annual number of infants who die per 1,000 newborn babies within 5 years after birth

Maternal mortality rate

Annual number of mothers who die per 100,000 cases of delivery due to pregnancy

Percentage of births attended by trained health personnel

The rate of births with the help of doctors, nurses, midwives, trained health personnel, or trained traditional midwives

Percentage of infants with low birth weight

The rate of newborn children of which the birth weight is less than 2,500 grams

Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) use rate

The rate of using oral rehydrate salt or substitute solution for under- infants having diarrhea

Enrolment ratio of primary and secondary school

Total enrolment ratio (or gross enrolment ratio) is the rate of pupils going to school with no respect to school age against population at the school age. Net enrolment ratio is the rate of pupils going to school at the school age against the people at the school age.

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