

STRATEGIC NOTE

Tunisia

2022-2025





Photo: UN Women

INTRODUCTION

TUNISIA'S GENDER EQUALITY LANDSCAPE

COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

At the time of writing, Tunisia continues to face a delicate political and economic moment. Hopes were high for human rights and gender equality after Tunisia's democratic transition ignited the 2011 revolution in the region. However, the foundation of new institutions and norms for the country has been undercut by limited social dialogue and economic struggles, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Some optimism followed the 2019 elections, but since then concerns have deepened due to the slow response to economic challenges and the revelation of deep political cleavages. The President suspended

parliament in July 2021, paving the way for parliamentary elections in December 2023. In July 2022, a public referendum led to the adoption of a new constitution. The President's appointment of a woman as head of government in 2021—the first ever in the region—was welcomed as a positive step. But other signals, such as the President's dissolution of all municipal councils in March 2023, put into question how recent political shifts will translate to safeguarding individual and public freedoms and addressing the country's pressing social and economic hardships.



Photo: UN Women/Severine Sajous

GENDER EQUALITY SNAPSHOT

Following the 2011 uprisings, Tunisia promulgated a new constitution in 2014 that enshrined equality between women and men, transparency, inclusion, parity and non-discrimination, and explicitly addressed ending violence against women (EVAW). This led to advances in governance, political and human rights, and social reform that favoured gender equality, specifically the passage of two laws, one on EVAW and another on gender-sensitive budgeting. The new constitution adopted in July 2022, criticized by some for expanding presidential powers, reinforces these same rights of non-discrimination that are the foundation for advancing gender equality. Since 2014, the country has hosted six consecutive free and fair elections, including the recent parliamentary elections in 2022-2023. The impressive gains women made in representation at the local level – primarily due to the 2018 elections that saw unprecedented participation and resulted in women winning 47 per cent of local council positions – were largely lost upon the president’s dissolution of municipal councils in March 2023 and the amendment of the electoral law.

Tunisia’s commitment to women’s rights is evident in its ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1985,

and lifting of all reservations in 2014.¹ The government also aligned its national Development Plan 2016-2020 with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the UN’s Agenda 2030, and issued its second Voluntary National Review on SDG implementation in 2021, which positioned gender equality as a top priority. Additionally, the adoption of Tunisia’s first National Action Plan (NAP) 2018-2022 for implementing United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on women, peace, and security highlighted its commitment to support women’s roles in peacebuilding and security.²

While these frameworks provide a strong foundation, they have not directly alleviated discrimination and inequalities for women in Tunisia. Various factors including regional instability and the COVID-19 pandemic have exacerbated inequalities, poverty and discrimination for women and girls. Primary challenges for women include: harmful social norms that remain embedded in institutions and legal frameworks; high unemployment, especially for young women; increasing incidence of both economic and political violence, including online; despite parity laws, low rates of women in governance; and the rising tide of violent extremism.

1. *The Convention to End Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) was ratified by Tunisia in 1985; reservations were lifted 2011 but the lifting was formally registered in 2014 with notification by the Government to the UN.*
2. *The National Action Plan was approved by Tunisia’s Ministerial Council on 8 October 2018.*

TUNISIA'S GENDER EQUALITY SNAPSHOT

figure 1

Gender Inequality Index

0.259

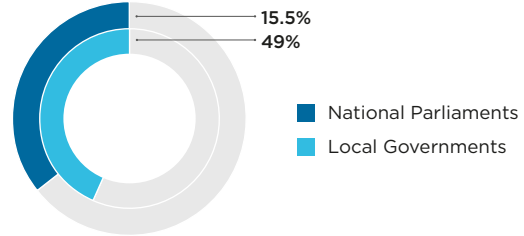


UNDP (2022). Human Development Report. (Note: Figure provided is for 2021)

figure 2

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments

Governance and Participation in Public Life



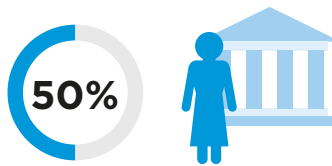
UNDESA (2022). SDG Indicator Global database. Extracted on Dec 2022. (Note: Lower Chamber or Unicameral. Data valid as of 1 Jan of given year based on the number of seats filled in parliament at the time). The formal website of the national parliament registers 130 male and 24 female representatives of the total 154: https://www.arp.tn/ar_SV/deputies. The figure 15.5% stands as of the Dec 2022-Jan 2023 elections. In 2021, it had been 23% under the parity law. The current figure of 15.5% was the result of elections that had 11% voter turnout due to non-participation by opposition parties. In 2022, the President removed the parity requirement to support women's participation and enacted a new electoral law by executive decree with requirements that create some barriers for women participants.

UNDESA (2022). SDG Indicator Global database. Extracted on Dec 2022. (Note: Refers to administrative data on most recent election results at municipal level, 2018). The local elections of 2018 yielded unprecedented participation of women. The next local election cycle, scheduled for 2023, was indefinitely postponed when the President announced in March 2023 the dissolution of all municipal councils.

figure 3

Proportions of seats held by women in executive positions/ministers (cabinets)

Governance and Participation in Public Life

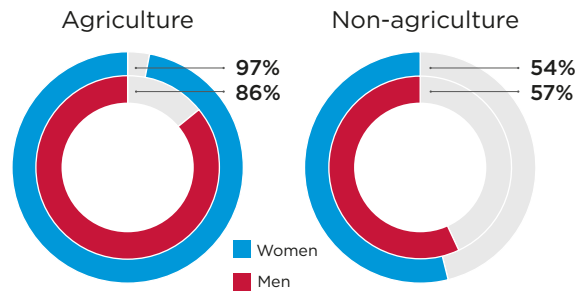


The official government website confirms that as of October 2023, eight woman ministers are part of the 16-minister cabinet: [Membres de gouvernement - Portail du Gouvernement Tunisien](https://www.gouvernement.tn)

figure 5

Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex

Women's Economic Empowerment

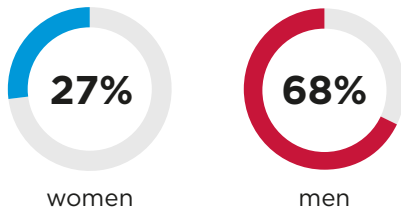


ILO (2022). ILOSTAT (ILO Database for labor statistics). Extracted on Dec 2022. (Note: Figure provided is for 2014)

figure 4

Labor force participation rate by sex

Women's Economic Empowerment

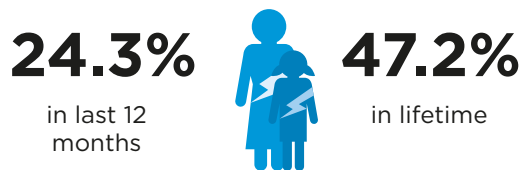


ILO (2022). ILOSTAT (ILO Database for labor statistics). Extracted on Dec 2022. (Note: Figure provided is for 2019 and refers to individuals aged 15+)

figure 6

Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 18 and older subjected to any form of violence by a current or former partner, including physical, psychological and/or sexual violence

Ending Violence against Women

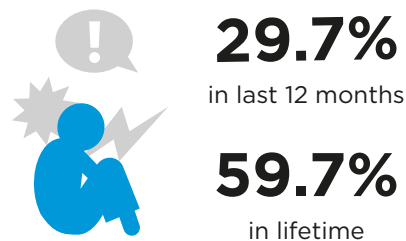


UN Women (2022) "Understanding Masculinities in Tunisia: Results from the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES) in Tunisia.

figure 7

Proportion of women and girls aged 18 and older subjected to sexual harassment (on a spectrum from ogling to rape) by persons other than an intimate partner

Ending Violence against Women



Ibid.

UN WOMEN STRATEGIC NOTE: A roadmap to gender equality

The Strategic Note (SN) articulates the multi-year strategy, rationale, envisioned results, targets, and resource requirements for a UN Women Office. In essence, the SN provides a roadmap for improving the lives of women and girls in the context where UN Women operates. It is developed in consultation with key partners and in alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, UN Women's Strategic Plan and key national, regional, and global gender equality priorities. SNs are funded by a combination of core and non-core resources.

UN Women's SN is similar to a Country Programme Document (CPD) used by other UN entities.

UN WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTIONS

Since 2009, UN Women has contributed to progress on issues of equality and women's empowerment in Tunisia. Its integration into the national UN Country Team (UNCT) in 2019 allowed it to deepen its support to women's issues in Tunisia across its triple mandate.

Despite challenges, UN Women has led groundbreaking research on issues such as women's political participation and parity, which underlies its **normative work**. The results from this research stand ready to support updates to the legal framework. In its **coordination** efforts, UN Women consolidated a strong gender perspective in

the most recently approved United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), which guides the UN system's efforts through 2025. UN Women's **direct support** to women's groups and national institutions made possible the initial implementation of the National Observatory on EAW. To increase economic empowerment and improve social cohesion, UN Women built up the expertise of local ministries and civil society groups on gender norms, security and women's employment opportunities. UN Women advanced women's political participation and leadership by sharpening its expertise on issues related to women, elections and the electoral process.

UN WOMEN TUNISIA KEY ACHIEVEMENTS (2021-2022)

197 PEOPLE actively contributed to participatory research to promote women's empowerment for resilient, peaceful communities in southern Tunisia. The research led to concrete recommendations for local CSOs and government, and lays the groundwork for future programming in this historically marginalized region of the country.

78 REPRESENTATIVES from ministries, civil society and the media have crucial knowledge about the situation of women in south-east Tunisia, including analyses on key barriers to employment and harmful gender perceptions, and are therefore better equipped to gender mainstream their work across ministries, in the media and as civil society groups.

22 FOCAL POINTS from the steering committee are better equipped to implement the second phase of the NAP on UNSCR 1325.

43 CIVIL SERVANTS are better positioned to implement frameworks and tools for gender-responsive budgeting based on feminist economics.

62 SPECIALIZED UNITS FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF CRIMES against women and girls have adequate equipment to better support girls and women who report being subjected to violence.

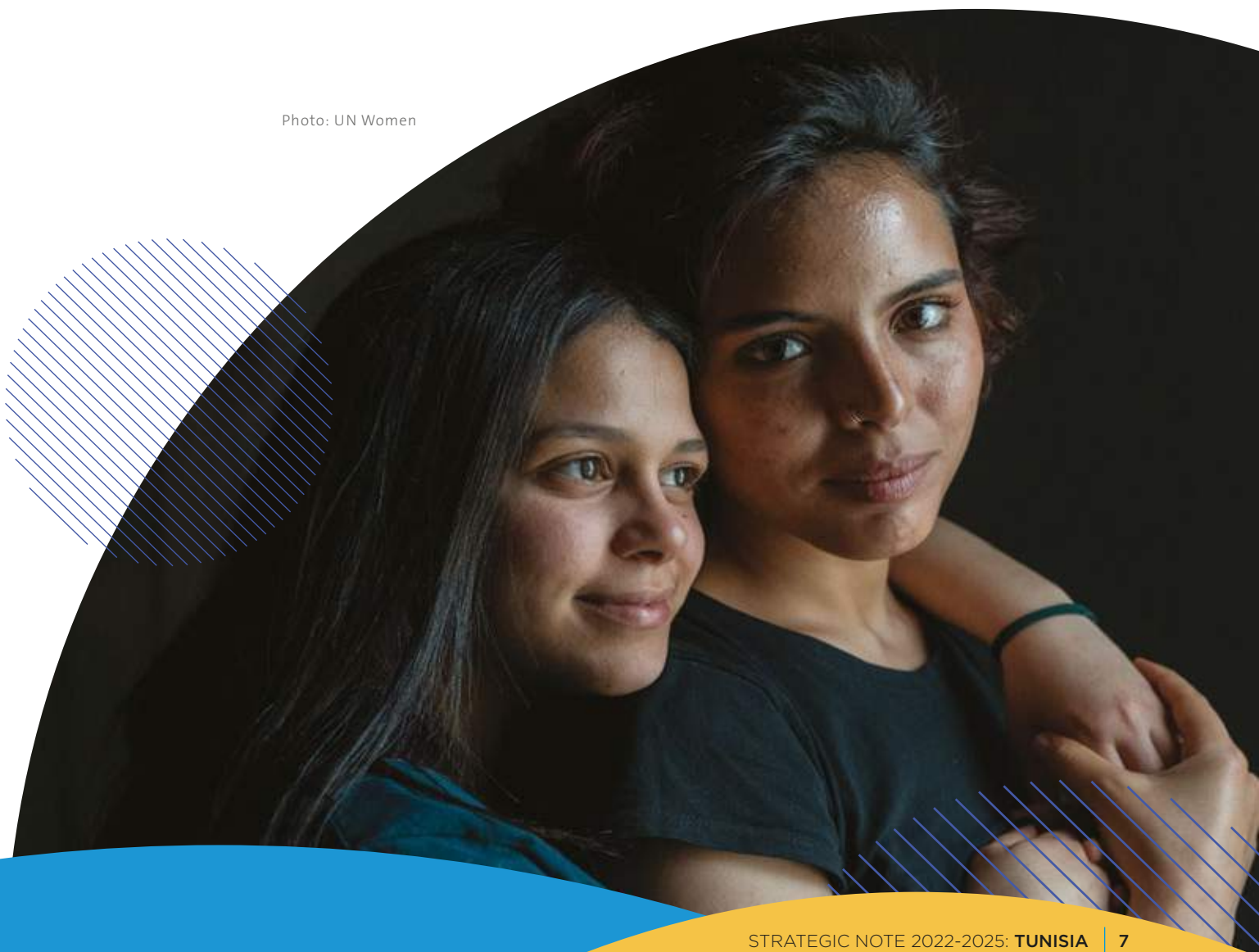
To learn more about the work and results of UN Women Tunisia, visit our [Transparency Portal](#).

TUNISIA'S STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

The UNCT and the Government of Tunisia have agreed on a set of strategic development priorities. These are set forth in the [UNSDCF](#) and are based on a careful analysis of Tunisia's current context, and a shared understanding of key national priorities, opportunities, risks, and persisting inequalities. UN Women Tunisia's Strategic Note (SN) pursues three priorities, listed below, contributing to the achievement of the UNSDCF and national priorities. These have been decided collectively with other UN Agencies and partners, based on what UN Women is uniquely positioned to contribute to. They are also aligned with [UN Women's Strategic Plan 2022-2025](#).

AS A GLOBAL CHAMPION
FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS,
UN WOMEN CONVENES AND
INFLUENCES A RANGE OF
PARTNERS FOR A GREATER
AND LONG-LASTING IMPACT

Photo: UN Women



Women in Tunisia contribute to and benefit from good governance, an inclusive economy and sustainable peace

IMPACT

COLLECTIVE CONTRIBUTION
(priority results)

WOMEN'S EQUAL ACCESS TO ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES AND DECENT WORK

Enhance the capacity of institutions and civil society actors to **support effective public policies for sustainable socio-economic development** that places women and the most vulnerable at the forefront.

Strengthen the capacity of health, education, and social protection sectors to **support equitable access and quality services** that are gender responsive.

Improve the capacity of women, including rural women, to **build their skills and access the labour force**.

INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE, WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND LEADERSHIP

Improve the capacity of institutions and civil society actors to **support gender-responsive legal frameworks and mechanisms** that guarantee the rule of law.

Enhance the capacity of electoral bodies, civil society, and women candidates to **promote inclusive and gender-sensitive electoral processes**.

Strengthen the capacity of national authorities to **provide preventative and responsive protection services to address violence against women, especially women in politics**, both online and offline.

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION FOR INCLUSIVE PEACEBUILDING AND RECONCILIATION

Strengthen the capacity of national institutions to **implement, monitor and evaluate Tunisia's National Action Plan (NAP)** for UNSCR 1325.

Improve the capacity of civil society actors, including men and boys, to **advocate for women's leadership and inclusive peacebuilding processes**.

Enhance the capacity of national authorities to **support national reforms to prevent terrorism and violent extremism** and **promote gender-responsive rehabilitation** and reintegration for victims and survivors.

CHALLENGES FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

Non-inclusive economic system including deep inequalities around inheritance, access to credit and protection services.

Large percentage of women's employment remains informal and outside of formal protection services; likewise, unemployment remains high for young women.

Limited data to inform evidence-based policy.

Political instability, including policy shifts and the rollback of electoral special measures to promote women's participation.

Political violence, both online and offline, discourages women from participating.

Equality laws lack implementation.

Institutional support is weak despite formal commitments to gender equality.

Deep-seeded gender stereotypes based on cultural norms are inconsistent with women's rights.

*UN Women solutions are aligned to UN Women's Strategic Plan 2022-2025.

UN WOMEN'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

UN Women's comparative advantage in Tunisia is centred around the expertise it brings to the UNCT on gender equality and its agility to form and maintain partnerships across a range of women's groups in the midst of a changing socio-political context. UN Women Tunisia works across diverse dimensions of civil society, academia, and both local and national-level government. As it continues to build relationships of trust with women and leaders across all regions of Tunisia, UN Women leverages its convening role to facilitate women's participation and capacity building. For instance, UN Women's role as a convener has allowed civil society organizations (CSOs) to collaborate to address economic violence, now explicitly recognized under Tunisian law. Its **comparative advantage**

vis-à-vis UN partners lies in its complementary approach, which avoids duplication and builds on complementary strengths of each agency. For instance, UN Women's role in supporting those left furthest behind ensures that programming in Tunisia considers these groups, such as rural women, women with disabilities and women in the informal economy, with a special focus on the care economy. UN Women takes a leading role regarding economic violence while supporting the service aspect on EVAW under the leadership of the UN Population Fund (UNFPA).

Photo: UN Women/Severine Sajous



UN WOMEN TUNISIA'S STRATEGY

PRIORITY RESULT 1:

Women's equal access to economic opportunities and decent work

This priority responds to key structural factors underlying economic inequalities, including the lack of the right of inheritance, unpaid care work, and lack of access to credit and land ownership. These factors perpetuate gender disparities and hinder women's entrepreneurial and economic potential. UN Women will focus on bolstering income security for the most vulnerable women in Tunisia by supporting national efforts to address economic violence and evidence-based economic reforms that increase women's participation in the labour force. This will include supporting women's transition from the informal to the formal sector. To accomplish this, UN Women proposes a large-scale economic empowerment programme tailored to high-priority groups, including rural women, educated youth who are unemployed and women with disabilities. The programme is structured around three pillars: policy reforms to counteract structural barriers; initiatives to address economic violence and stereotypes; and building skills and facilitating access to employment for women in rural and urban areas by addressing issues such as lack of safe transportation, low-quality childcare and unsafe workplaces. The latter component incorporates the strengthening of gender-responsive budgeting.

PARTNERS

A joint programme on rural women's economic empowerment, currently under way, brings together the cross-cutting expertise of several UN partners, including the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). On the issue of youth employment, UN Women is engaging the private sector both nationally and locally. Long-standing partnerships with CSOs, women's rights groups, and international partners such as the Government of Canada are the mainstay for UN Women's emerging work on economic violence and combating harmful social norms and stereotypes.

UN WOMEN
DRIVES RESULTS
ADVANCING
NORMATIVE
STANDARDS,
COORDINATING
ACTION ACROSS THE
UNITED NATIONS,
AND **OPERATING**
ON THE GROUND

PRIORITY RESULT 2:

Inclusive governance, women's political participation and leadership

UN Women's primary objective for advancing inclusive governance is to promote gender parity in decision making. Tunisia, until 2022, had a strong legal framework for gender equality, including temporary special measures to promote women's political participation. With those quotas in place, the main focus of this programme was to improve implementation. However, given the recent legislative changes, the focus now becomes two-fold: to support new legislation with the target of parity and then to support implementation through targeted technical support and capacity building of potential and elected women leaders. Technical support will focus on enhancing representation in electoral and political processes, specifically on candidate nomination and voter registration. It will also aim to strengthen gender-responsive legislation, policies and specifically gender-responsive budgeting, which will improve access to services and keep institutions accountable. Through policy advocacy, based on a solid foundation of gender-specific statistics, UN Women will leverage partner support to collect that data and to build policy

according to that evidence. Finally, the capacity-building efforts will first aim to expand the pool of potential new leaders to include diverse and capable women political leaders, and then to strengthen their know-how around running for election and addressing barriers – including potential violence – that might hinder their participation.

PARTNERS

To address women's political empowerment, cooperation with a range of partners is essential. This includes civil society and women's rights groups linked to emerging leaders at the local and national level. To address policies and improve inclusion, UN Women will collaborate with the media to ensure coherent advocacy. Improving gender-disaggregated statistics requires engaging critical partners such as the National Observatory on EAW and the National Institute of Statistics in addition to the Ministry of Finance and the National School of Administration.

PRIORITY RESULT 3:

Women's participation for inclusive peacebuilding and reconciliation

Tunisia took a major step for gender equality when it embarked on its first NAP to implement its commitment to engage girls and women in inclusive peacebuilding. The aim is to promote stability, contribute to the elimination of all forms of violence and gender-based discrimination and build resilience in the face of risks, conflicts, extremism and terrorism, as outlined in UNSCR 1325. As the first NAP concluded in 2022, UN Women has helped oversee the evaluation of the first NAP to identify a more targeted approach to support the engagement of women in peace and security processes during the NAP's second phase.

Consequently, UN Women will strengthen the NAP II's monitoring framework and engage key stakeholders for their effective advocacy and participation. UN Women will improve capacities of the institutions responsible for monitoring the NAP and will engage CSOs to oversee its development and implementation. UN Women will continue to support the judiciary for a gender-sensitive interpretation and application of the law to protect women's rights, particularly in the context of transitional

justice and cybercriminality. To address the recurring violent extremism and terrorism that has increased since 2011, UN Women will also support national reform efforts to address roots of vulnerability including prevention of terrorism and violent extremism, and rehabilitation and reintegration for victims and survivors.

PARTNERS

A range of partners is necessary to build bridges across institutions for inclusive peacebuilding. Thus, UN Women will work with government institutions including the Ministry of Women, Family, and the Elderly, and a broad range of CSOs and women's groups. It will also continue to support the NAP's Steering Committee and work jointly with the Committee on the monitoring of the NAP. Coordination across UN and international partners is facilitated by UN Women's initiative with Canada to establish the Gender Development Group (GDG). The GDG has chosen to focus on three primary issues, including advancing inclusive peacebuilding around UNSCR 1325.

BECOMING A FUNDING PARTNER

Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 calls for transformative, collaborative action. Strategic, innovative, and efficient funding partnerships are essential to realize UN Women's vision of a gender-equal world, articulated in the SN.

HOW CAN FUNDING PARTNERS ENGAGE WITH UN WOMEN'S SN?

Partners may provide **SN direct funding**, which is softly earmarked by geography (regional or country SN). These funds are **flexible** and catalytic; they enable UN Women to choose the highest-impact use of the funds in the country in which it operates. SN funding is also **predictable**, as commitments are often made for the full SN time span, better enabling transformative results for women and girls.

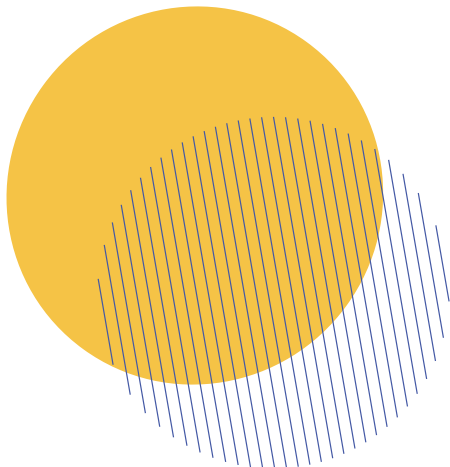
Importantly, SN direct funds strengthen UN Women's ability to respond to emerging needs in response to unforeseen contextual changes, including humanitarian needs (e.g., to prioritize the safety of women and girls in a crisis or in response to the adverse effects of natural disasters).

Furthermore, these funds can be reallocated when emerging evidence suggests a new approach is needed to produce the desired result more efficiently or effectively. They can be used for diverse types of costs and can therefore draw funds to areas that are often unfunded—yet crucial—such as advocacy for behavioural change, UN coordination, etc., supporting the organization's effectiveness.

Funding partners may also provide **project funding**, which is tightly earmarked for a specific project or initiative in the SN. These funds are not flexible. Reporting on the use of such funds is done against the specific project but not against the full SN.

SN funding represents an ambitious, targeted, and smart investment in gender equality and women's empowerment.

To learn more about UN Women Tunisia's funding partners landscape visit our [Transparency Portal](#).



UN SYSTEM COORDINATION

UN Women Tunisia serves as a central hub of knowledge and expertise on gender for the UNCT. With its establishment of the UN Gender Thematic Group (GTG) with UNFPA, UN Women coordinates collaboration across specialized areas, such as EAW, and mainstreams gender across the analysis and programming of partner agencies so that those most left behind are integrated into UN initiatives.

UN Women also mainstreams gender across all four of the UNCT Results Groups and other key coordination groups including on migration, youth, and conflict analysis. In its unique convening role, UN Women established the Preventative Sexual Abuse (PSA) group, now implemented by UNFPA and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), which allows it to maximize support to

marginalized beneficiaries, particularly women migrants and violence survivors. As support to the Resident Coordinator (RC), UN Women facilitated the UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Score Card exercise, which is mandatory under the UNSDCF to ensure compliance with gender equality goals for the UNCT.

Key UN partner agencies who are top candidates for joint programming include The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the IOM, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), the World Health Organization, UNFPA and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

JOINT PROGRAMMING

Our Joint Programmes:

Addressing gender-based violence, including economic violence, in the aftermath of COVID-19 (2022-2023) with UNDP.

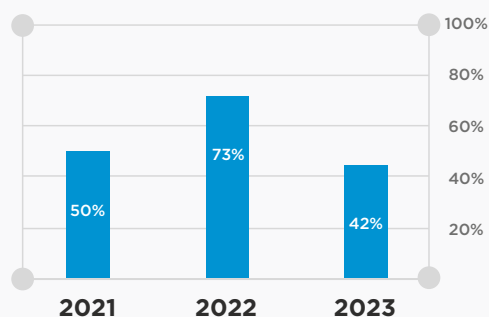
Women's and girls' leadership in response to COVID-19 (2021- 2023) with UNDP and WHO with funding from the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund

Rural women's economic empowerment (2022—2027) with IFAD, FAO and WFP.

Other proposals are under discussion with UNFPA, UNHCR, ILO and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for joint programming for Tunisia's UNSDCF in line with this SN.

figure 8

Percentage of total programme expenditure from Joint Programmes



“I NOW HAVE THE TOOLS”

Besma Essoussi has experienced deep discrimination as a Tunisian woman with a visual impairment. “We are left behind,” Besma explains. “There is very little access to information for people with disabilities.”

Besma became visually impaired when she was 35 years old. She discovered she had a hereditary illness that will eventually cause her to go entirely blind.

“The moment the world became invisible to me, I became invisible to society,” said Besma.

Now, at 58, she is an active and vibrant leader in her home country of Tunisia, passionate about advocating for the rights of women, especially those with disabilities. As the host of her own radio show, an accomplished journalist and a self-described activist, Besma has proven the strength of her leadership for women with disabilities. Through participation in UN Women’s initiative on combatting online violence against women, Besma has woven together her passion for amplifying the voices of women with disabilities, with what she has learned about the severity of online violence against women (OVAW).

“Defamation and stigmatization are among the most common forms of online violence for women and girls active in the digital space, which multiply when there is a difference, as is the case for women with disabilities,” Besma explained.

OVAW has particularly proliferated following the COVID-19 pandemic, when more women moved online for work and to remain socially connected. In Tunisia, 54 per cent of women internet users report feeling unsafe online.³ In the Arab states, 60 per cent of women internet users report having been exposed to some form of online violence in the past year.⁴ A full 73 per cent of women journalists report having experienced online violence while doing their work.⁵ Women with disabilities, especially those with cognitive or intellectual disabilities, are particularly susceptible to online violence.

3. UN Women (2022) *Accelerating efforts to tackle online and technology-facilitated violence against women and girls (VAWG)* ([Available online](#))

4. UN Women (2022) *Accelerating efforts to tackle online and technology-facilitated violence against women and girls (VAWG)* ([Available online](#))

5. UNESCO (2022) *The Chilling: Global trends in online violence against women journalist*. ([Available online](#))

Besma was one of 16 female activists who participated in a five-day training of trainers on online violence hosted by UN Women in 2022 in Tunis. Within four months, more than 290 women and girls had participated in 14 trainings by those original female activists. Those participants are better equipped with information and tools to combat online violence, and to assert their rights to participate in a virtual space as they would in a public space offline. Besma, herself, can now lead trainings around the country, with a special focus on an intersectional approach to empower women with disabilities to recognize, address and report online violence.

“My participation in the training allowed me to network with a number of organizations and learn about their experiences in combating online violence. As a civil society activist, I will transfer these skills to people with disabilities,” explains Besma, whose network ranges across all of Tunisia. “The opportunities UN Women has opened for me to participate means that now I am in higher demand in the media to comment on women’s rights. I now have the tools to access more information and to help share that knowledge with other women, especially women with disabilities.”



Photo: UN Women/Severine Sajous

UN WOMEN IS THE UN ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN. A GLOBAL CHAMPION FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS, UN WOMEN WAS ESTABLISHED TO ACCELERATE PROGRESS ON MEETING THEIR NEEDS WORLDWIDE.

UN Women supports UN Member States as they set global standards for achieving gender equality, and works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to ensure that the standards are effectively implemented and truly benefit women and girls worldwide. It works globally to make the vision of the Sustainable Development Goals a reality for women and girls and stands behind women's equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on four strategic priorities: Women lead, participate in and benefit equally from governance systems; Women have income security, decent work and economic autonomy; All women and girls live a life free from all forms of violence; Women and girls contribute to and have greater influence in building sustainable peace and resilience, and benefit equally from the prevention of natural disasters and conflicts and humanitarian action. UN Women also coordinates and promotes the UN system's work in advancing gender equality.



UN WOMEN TUNISIA

UN Women Tunisia and Libya Cluster Office 
Maison Bleue -Rue de Lac Windermere, Les
Berges du Lac I - 1053 Tunis - Tunisie
P.O. Box 1053

Tel: +216 36 011 680 

