



Tounissiet Association Report on

# **The Participatory Analysis Approach for the Project for Promoting Safe Cities and Gender-Responsive Public Services**

November 2017





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**The Participatory Analysis**

**Approach for the Project**

**for Promoting Safe Cities**

**and Gender-Responsive**

**Public Services**

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## Introduction

“Violence against women and girls is a violation of human rights and an epidemic affecting public health and a serious obstacle to sustainable development.” Thus, on 25 November 2016, on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Ban Ki-moon emphasized for all countries of the world, the risks of violence against women in all corners of the world without exception, and its serious implications not only on women themselves, but also on the society and the state as a whole.

Therefore, before addressing the international and Arab framework for the elimination of violence against women, it is necessary to stand on a number of general definitions that will be adopted in this research.

## General concepts

These concepts center on the notion of violence against women and its forms along with the definition of the victim of violence, which will all be displayed consecutively.

### 1.1 The notion of violence against women :

The World Health Organization defines violence as: «The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation»<sup>(1)</sup>.

The UN Convention of 1979 on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women did not deal with the issue of violence against women plainly, but rather implicitly in article 6. Yet, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women allocated to General Recommendation No.19, which considers that «Gender-based violence is a form of discrimination that seriously inhibits women's ability to enjoy rights and freedoms on a basis of equality with men». It added that the definition of discrimination against women contained in article 1 of the same Convention covers: «Any form of violence that is directed against a woman because she is a woman or that affects women disproportionately. It includes all acts of violence against women that result in, or are likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. Gender-based violence may breach specific provisions of the Convention, regardless of whether those provisions expressly mention violence. Gender-based violence, which impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women

1 World Health Organization - World Report on Violence and Health, 2002, p.1

of human rights and fundamental freedoms under general international law or under human rights conventions, is discrimination within the meaning of article 1 of the Convention”<sup>(2)</sup>.

Therefore, the General Assembly of the United Nations sought to define violence against women in the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women of 1993 and the Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995 as «any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.»

In addition, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) defined Gender-based violence as «the violence in which men and women are concerned, resulting from imbalances in power relations between male and female. It is directed against the woman because she is a woman and it affects women in varying degrees. It includes psychological, physical and sexual practices such as threats, torture, rape and deprivation of liberty both within and outside the family. It may also include practices led by the state or political groups.»

On its part, The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, the so-called “Istanbul agreement” of 2011 which is considered the first and the most important regional text dealing with this scourge in all its aspects according to a comprehensive approach, defined violence against women as “a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination against women and shall mean all acts of gender-based violence that result in, or are likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.” It distinguished it from Gender-based violence which refers to» violence that is directed against a woman because she is a woman or that affects women disproportionately.» Moreover, it defined domestic violence as «all acts of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim.»

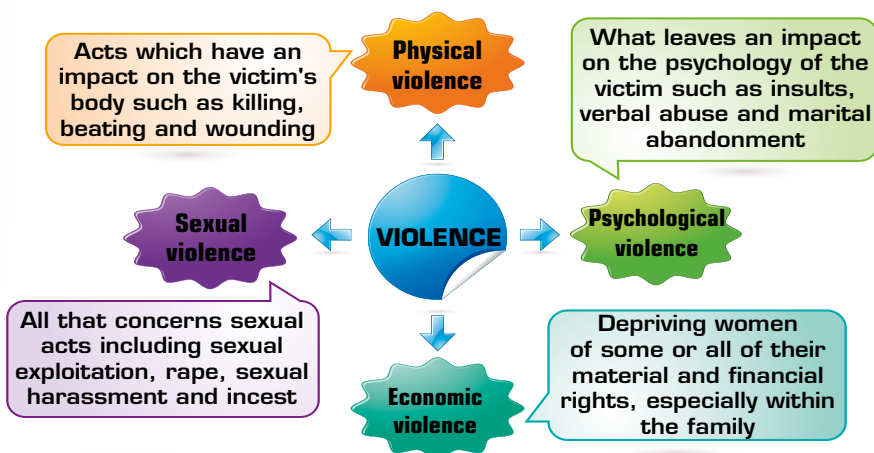
2 General Recommendation of The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women No. 19 (Eleventh session, 1992)

In the same context, the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (the Maputo Protocol) of 2003, stated that gender-based violence «means all acts perpetrated against women which cause or could cause them physical, sexual, psychological, and economic harm, including the threat to take such acts; or to undertake the imposition of arbitrary restrictions on or deprivation of fundamental freedoms in private or public life in peace time and during situations of armed conflicts or of war». This definition added a new and important feature touching upon the reference to deprivation of rights and freedoms in times of peace and war.

Nationally, the Law No.58-2017 of 11 August 2017 relative to the Elimination of Violence against Women defines this type of violence as «any physical, moral, sexual or economic aggression based on discrimination causing physical, psychological, sexual or economic harm, pain or injury to women. It also includes the threat of such attack, pressure or deprivation of rights and freedoms, whether in public or private life», a definition in which the Tunisian legislator approached the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women on the one hand and mentioned territorial standards integrity on the other.

## 1.2 Definition of forms of violence against women

The forms of violence varied according to each society and its development but international community has agreed upon general and primary forms, respectively:





The organic Law No.58-2017 mentioned above defines those forms of violence as follows :

### Physical violence :

Any act that is harmful or abusive to the dignity or physical integrity of the woman or to her life, such as beating, kicking, wounding, pushing, mutilating, burning, amputation of parts of the body, detention, torture and murder.



### Psychological violence :

Any verbal assault, such as defamation, insult, coercion, threats, neglect, deprivation of rights, freedoms, humiliation, disregard, ridicule, abuse, and other acts or statements that undermine or threaten the human dignity of women.

### Economic Violence :

Any act or omission that exploits women or deprives them of economic resources, such as depriving them of money, wages or income, controlling wages or incomes, and attending or forcing work.

### Sexual violence :

Any act or statement aiming at subjecting women to one's wishes or the wishes of others by coercion, defamation or pressure and other means of weakening and robbing the will, regardless of the victim's relationship with the victim.

### Political violence:

Any act or practice aiming at depriving or hindering women either from exercising any political, associative, or partisan activity, or from any of the fundamental rights and freedoms basing on gender discrimination.



### 1.3 Definition of 'victim of violence against women':

According to the Istanbul Convention, the definition of the victim includes every natural person subject of specific actions, listed in the definition of violence against women or in the definition of domestic violence described above. It generally refers to women against whom any form of violence is committed, causing her physical, moral or social harm<sup>(3)</sup>.

The Organic Law No. 58 of 2017 defines victims of violence against women as being «women and children dwelling with them who have suffered physical, moral, mental, or economic deprivation or who were deprived of their rights and freedoms, by acts, statements or cases of abandonment which are considered as a violation of the laws in force. « Therefore, the definition of 'victim' does not only include women but also children who live with them as being themselves subjects of violence either directly or indirectly whenever women with whom they live are subjected to violence, assuring them, the full commitment as stipulated in this important legislative text. However, this study is to get limited only to women, as victims of gender-based violence.

## 2. International Framework for the Elimination of Violence against Women

Nowadays, Gender-based violence is no longer considered only as a violation of women's physical sanctity, human dignity or a kind of discrimination based on gender. It rather constitutes a flagrant violation of those rights as confirmed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in the Conference, held in Vienna on June 4, 1993.<sup>(4)</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> General's in-depth study on violence against women (A / 16/221 / ddA.1, 2006). The debate about the terms "victim" and "survivor" is still open. Some considered that the term "victim" should be avoided since it implies negativity and vulnerability, and does not recognize the reality of women's adaptive capacity and agency. For others, the term "survivor" is problematic because it denies the sense of vulnerability to women who have been targets of violent crimes. Members of the team of experts and the technical group agreed that the term "victim" should be used instead of "survivors".

<sup>4</sup> World Conference on Human Rights, June 14-25, 1993, Vienna, Austria.

The effects of violence against women are not limited to their persons but go beyond them to cover a broad overview. The health sector considers the phenomenon of violence mentioned as one of the most important global health problems as confirmed by the World Health Organization (WHO)<sup>(5)</sup> that announced that, one out of three women (approximately 35%) in the world are subjected to violence and/or sexual violence either by their intimate partners or by non-partners, during their lifetime. Furthermore, globally, as many as 38% of murders were committed by intimate partners.

In the economic field, violence against women has become an obstacle to development and peace, as announced by the Secretary-General of the United Nations<sup>(6)</sup>. This diagnosis paved the way to include the decision to end violence against women in UN Sustainable Development Goals and in the fifth goal in particular, a goal that addresses gender inequality and aims at ending violence and discrimination against women. The UN Security Council launched a global campaign in 2008 “Unite to End Violence against Women”, and invited all partners to unite to eradicate this scourge, especially by recognizing the important role of the laws in this regard. Therefore, the main objective of the campaign was that by 2015, countries would adopt national laws that address and punish all forms of violence as required by international human rights standards<sup>(7)</sup>.

5 World Health Organization World Report on Violence and Health 2002, p. 16, published on its website at: [http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42495/9241545615\\_eng.pdf?sequence=1](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42495/9241545615_eng.pdf?sequence=1)

The report confirmed that “During 1996, the Forty-ninth World Health Assembly adopted resolution WHA49 / 25, which stated that violence is a global public health problem at the forefront”, particularly violence against women.

6 Statement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the occasion of the observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women on November 25, 2016.

7 A guide to legislation on violence against women, United Nations report, Division for the Advancement of Women, Department of Economic and social Affairs, 2010.

### 3. The State of Play of Violence against Women in the Arab World (Sources and Figures)

Arab countries have not been immune against the phenomenon of violence against women, as statistics proved that the phenomenon is present in varying proportions depending upon the country in question. In this study, the statistics which relate to the same field and which were carried in Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt and Jordan shall be exposed. Then, the issue of violence within family has be tackled to stand on the progression of this phenomenon in the Arab region.

#### 3.1 Violence against women in Tunisia

The national survey carried out by the National Office for Family and Population (ONFP) under The Ministry of Public Health estimated that, in 2008, one-half of women reported they were subjected to some kind of violence during their lifetime (between 18 and 64 years)<sup>8</sup>, as shown in the following table::

47.6% of women (18-64) experienced an act of violence at least once during their lifetime	
Physical violence	31,7 %
Psychological violence	28,9 %
Sexual violence	15,7 %

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The Southwest of Tunisia registers the highest rate of this type of violence\_ 72.2% and the lowest rate was registered in the Middle East\_ 35.9%. The limited access to official authorities (police, health services and non-governmental organizations) shows the shortage of services and the lack of access to the available procedures given that only 27% of female victims of violence have asked for help. Such a percentage clearly indicates that women avoid exposing such practices or even acknowledging their vulnerability to violence. It might be due to social pressure or the fact that underestimating violence and recklessness regarding such practices have become commonplace.

8 Promoting Gender Equity and Preventing Violence against Women, National Survey on Violence Against Women in Tunisia, National Office of Family and Population (ONFP), a project of cooperation between the ONFP and the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID).

### 3.2 Violence against women in Egypt<sup>(9)</sup>

The overall ratio of violence against women in Egypt is almost the same as the global ratio, that is, as many as one in three women were subjected to violence, details as follows:

Violence against women in Egypt	
Physical violence	32 %
Psychological violence	43 %
Sexual violence	12 %

### 3.3 Violence against women in Morocco

In general, the rate of violence against women in Morocco has reached 63.3 % where 8.6% have suffered from sexual violence; almost 96% of them were rape cases<sup>(10)</sup>. According to the official statistics, more than 4 million women are being physically harassed since the age of 18. Moreover, marital violence was ranked the first, reaching more than 50%.

### 3.4 Violence against women in Jordan

As for Jordan, the rate of physical violence against women accounted for 53% in 2016 whereas homicides were about 10 in a period of 11 days; and almost 26 crimes, including honour crimes, were recorded in just 10 months<sup>(11)</sup>.

### 3.5 Violence against women in the family sphere

The international texts that tackled the issue of violence against women do not make a difference between violence in the public sphere and violence in the private one. Instead, these texts consider that violence against women is the same no matter where it is committed though this phenomenon is becoming more entrenched in the private sphere.

9 The survey carried out by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) in collaboration with the National Council for Women and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2015 for the 18-64 age group.

10 Annual Report about Violence against Women in 2015, "The National Observatory on Violence against Women", July 29, 2016.

11 Hamis el meenawi ", the rates of violence against the Jordanian woman during 2016 rose to 53%.



Nevertheless, the European “Istanbul convention” is considered as the unique text in this regard to tackle the domestic violence. It defined it in the third article as follows: “Domestic violence shall mean all acts of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence that occur within in family or domestic unit or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim.”

Much in the same vein, the World Health Organization in its report of November 2016 on violence against women exerted by an intimate partner stipulated that “Intimate partner violence (IPV) is defined as any behaviour within an intimate relationship or ex-relationship that causes physical, psychological, or sexual harm. This includes physical aggression, psychological violence and various controlling behaviours.» The report underlined that 30% of middle-aged women from all over the world, who are involved in a relationship, have reported being sexually and physically abused. Furthermore and globally, as many as 38% of murders of women are committed by a male intimate partner.

As for the Arab world, in Tunisia for instance, the physical violence against women is mainly exerted by the spouse, the fiancé or the partner, and amounted to 77% according to the national survey carried out by the above-mentioned National Office for Family and Population.

In Egypt, the rate of violence exerted by the father accounted for almost 55%, and in Morocco, the ratio of violence exerted by the husband has also accounted for 55%. Whereas a field study on the social and economic characteristics of Jordanian domestic violence, conducted by the National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA) revealed that, the most common kind of violence is the physical violence, which scored a rate of 87%. Furthermore, most cases of domestic violence include practices such battering, insulting, demeaning and withholding allowance.

### 3.6 Violence against women in the public space and in workplaces

In Tunisia, the Center for Research, Studies and Documentation on Women, affiliated to the Ministry of Women, Family and Children of the Republic of Tunisia, carried in 2016 a study about violence against women in the public sphere. The study concluded that almost 53.5% of the women questioned have experienced at least one type of violence in the public sphere during the last four years<sup>(12)</sup>. The rates are reported in the following table :

Violence against women in Tunisia		
Physical violence	Psychological violence	Sexual violence
41,2 %	78,1 %	75,4 %

Physical  
violence

41,2 %

Psychological  
violence

78,1 %

Sexual  
violence

75,4 %

Whereas, the rate of violence in Egypt has attained only 10%<sup>(13)</sup> .

## 4. Correlation between Safe cities and women's access to public services

In 2015, Action Aid has published a report about gender-responsive public services in Vietnam. It considered that gender responsive public services is a strong approach in public services management that would ensure sustainable and equitable development for all citizens, especially in developing countries.

Experts on Public Administration define “public services” as the necessities that preserve the human’s life and assure his wellbeing, and that must be afforded to the people in a way that serves the great majority in society and considers it as the engine to every policy on services’ affairs to increase the living standard of the citizens. And it is the state’s responsibility to afford those public services such as health, education, culture, security, justice and transport services in a sustainable and permanent manner. In other words, the

<sup>12</sup> CREDIF

<sup>13</sup> 60% in busses, and 96% exerted by a stranger



state must plan to afford and develop those services so that it can be received properly by the citizen<sup>(14)</sup> .

For reasons of equality between men and women, and in order to provide the same opportunities within the same society, it has become clear that the gender-based approach integration in public services is of a big importance. Hence, among the findings that the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action of 1995 called to implement was the incorporation of the gender factor in the policies and programs of all the countries. It suggested that an analytical study be conducted on men and women before taking decisions.

In this context, gender approach integration means «the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programs, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally<sup>(15)</sup>» .

From this perspective, a report was prepared in the framework of the project for gender-responsive public services: Policy mapping in Tunisia <sup>(16)</sup>. Gender-responsive public services are the public services that take into consideration practical and strategic needs of the different social categories (men, women, and so on) in the society, since it is the analysis of the different needs of the various social categories that determines the design process, distribution of the resources, and the services location and provision. This approach guarantees equality between men and women (and other social categories) in benefiting from public services, promotes public awareness on public services responsiveness to gender on the one hand, and constantly raises the issue of

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14 Definition of the General Interest project, Definition of 'Public Service', available in Arabic <http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/arado/unpan000912.pdf>

15 Report of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. 1998.

16 Done under the same project by expert Yosri Megdich in July 2017.



whether public investments meet with strategic and practical needs of the social categories and priorities of women in particular, on the other.

In addition, the shortage or lack of gender-responsive public services is the reason behind inequality and a major obstacle for poor women to benefit from human rights and the socio-economic and cultural rights in particular. The lack of gender-responsive public services, in its turn, influences women and girls on an unequal basis in terms of full enjoyment of the rights to live, to work, and the rights to education, to income, to health and to the rest of the social and economic rights.

For that matter, public services should meet the needs and priorities of citizens regardless of their race, age, and disability. The provision of gender-responsive public services would encourage women to participate in lucrative activities which would lead to their economic empowerment because gender-responsive public services would reduce the burdens of the family and the local community. Besides, access to gender-responsive public services is considered as a human right that must be protected, respected, and provided.

On this basis, the focus on public services responsiveness to the gender-based approach in this project is what stood behind its success. Indeed, it did not focus on all public services, but it rather concentrated on the closest ones to the citizen and the most critical services needed to achieve development that is the public service related to transport and transportation. This service “is on top of the sectors that support the economic and social structure of each country, where the different activities of this sector represent an essential pillar of progress. And It is hard to imagine a balanced growth of all sectors of the national economy of any country without guaranteeing these sector’s needs for transportation”<sup>(17)</sup>. Therefore, in order to meet women’s needs for transport and mobility, the following questions should be taken into account :

17 Hichem MEKKI, “The Role of Transportation Sector in Achieving Sustainable Development, The European Union as a Model”, international meeting on: Strategies and Prospects of developing transportation sector in Algeria under national development, Oct. 07-08, 2013. (M’sila).

- Security
- Accessibility
- Continuance
- Equal and equitable repartition )

Nevertheless, in most cases, Women's reality in the world and in the Arab world in particular unveiled those unmet needs in terms of safety and fair and equitable distribution of the public service. This has exposed women to many dangers, which prevented achieving the desired development in this public service.

The French Development Agency demonstrated in its report on «Transport and Mobility» gender tools<sup>(18)</sup> that can be summarized as follows :

- Lack of access to territorial resources (work, education, and health)
- Hypersensitivity due to physical dangers (accidents) and personal risks (sexual harassment) and so on.
- Lack of participation in public and local life and especially in the fields that relate to them either directly or indirectly

## 5. The project Objective

Tounissiet Association had worked with the support of ActionAid organization on the preparation and implementation of a citizenship project entitled «Promoting Safe Cities and Gender Responsive Public Services» with the objective of addressing the issue of discrimination against women and of ameliorating her access to public services in a fair way, through mobilizing the stakeholders and sensitizing the state officials of their important role in providing gender-responsive public services.

In the medium to long term, the project seeks also to introduce some political improvements based on “gender-responsive public services” in local communities, public institutions, and national legislative bodies.

<sup>18</sup> AFD, Boite à outils genre, Transports et mobilité, accessible <https://www.afd.fr/sites/afd/files/2017-10/Boite-a-outils-genre-transport-mobilite.pdf>

The project also aims at bringing closer together the views of the target groups, including decision makers, civil society activists, women's associations and local groups about the value of gender-responsive public services and their role in the elimination of discrimination against women and violation of their rights. The project also aspires to mobilize the local communities (especially women and girls) of the targeted areas in order for them to sensitize the decision makers of the importance of revising the existing public services' policies and practices, leading them to gender-responsiveness, in parallel with enhancing the participation of women in decision-making in public policies at the local level.

In this vein, Tounissiet, a Tunisian women's association founded in 2011, is considered as one of the active associations in Tunisia that are pushing towards the gender-based approach's adoption. It also works on devoting equal opportunities to women and men to enable Tunisian women to participate effectively in public life and to shine both regionally and internationally.

As for the project «Promoting Safe Cities and Gender Responsive Public Services», Tounissiet has worked to implement it and to achieve its objectives in three areas: Bardo, Tunis; El Mourouj, Ben Arous; and Beni Khia, Nabeul.

## 6. Summary of the study findings and recommendations

The gender approach integration into legislations, policies, programs and social services in Tunisia, shall enshrine the fundamental principles set out in the Tunisian Constitution of January 2014, such as equity, non-discrimination, consolidation of women rights and the development of mechanisms in order to eliminate violence against them.

This study, intended to analyze the participatory approach adopted in the project for «Promoting Safe Cities through Gender Responsive Transport and transportation Services», revealed that public service's lack of responsiveness to the gender approach and hence its non-consideration for women rights, when it comes to the public means transport, their tracks and infrastructure, negatively influenced women's rights in the society as a whole. This is due to



the fact that those deficiencies would inevitably cause dangers to women from these services. They can for instance impede their enjoyment of their rights (be they civil, political, social, economic or cultural), i.e. in all areas and spheres.

However, this negative but realistic diagnosis permitted, to stand on on some positive points in the participatory approach which was adopted and consists in checking the project's activities that must be addressed on a priority basis such as to assure gender responsive transportation and mobility. It also let put forward a number of solutions to the problems that women face in these services, which hinders the role they might play in both society and family spheres. Further, this diagnosis allowed expanding the circle of the partners, in each step forwarding the project's implementation and setting a clearer vision in a way that would ensure the achievement of an advocacy campaign covering all sectors and specialties.

The project is still faced, in terms of its participatory approach, with a number of challenges regarding the development of new tactics regarding the continuance of the campaign among the public and civil society associations to sensitize about the necessity of integrating the gender-based approach in the transport service and to promote an interactive dialogue between interveners and government officials, to win the support of the regional or international sponsors and to further involve regional authorities and the mass media in the project of 'Safe cities for women'.

## **Part 1: Analysis of the participatory approach in the project:**

This section is meant to define the participatory approach (or the participative method) and to expose the uses of this approach within the context of the project.

### **1 The concept of participatory approach:**

The participatory approach (or participative method) is defined as a method that considers the opinion of any concerned person to intervene, whether personally or by representation. It encourages the involvement of employees of the organization to orchestrate interventions, members of the target group,

regional officials, the concerned citizens, and members belonging to other agencies, schools and organizations. Everyone's participation shall be valorized, welcomed and fully respected. Moreover, no individual, group or a single point-of-view shall be allowed to dominate the process. The participatory approach is therefore an horizontal approach that aims to gather all the potentials and initiatives in one project to strengthen change dynamics. The main principles underlying this approach are as follows<sup>(19)</sup> :

- Involving the citizens in all stages of the project
- Starting from the needs and priorities of the citizens
- Making an inventory of the knowledge base of the citizens and local potentials
- Continuous communication with the citizens
- Making a comprehensive and integrated work
- Consultations a means of improving performance
- Rationalization of local resources.

The main stages adopted in this approach are the following :

- Starting up awareness raising, mobilization, involvement and negotiations about the major objectives.
- Developing and building a project starting from diagnosis until achieving consensus on the major orientations
- The stage of completion: intervening through activities consistent with the objectives, timetables, and mass evaluation.

Basing on those principles and stages of the participatory approach, Tounissiet's citizenship project: «Promoting safe cities and Gender-Responsive Public Services» sought to implement this approach to fulfill the project's objectives in three different areas of Tunisia which are Bardo, Tunis; El Mourouj, Ben Arous; and Beni Khia, Nabeul.

<sup>19</sup> Mohamed ARHOU, Intervention on the participatory approach, available at <https://fr.slideshare.net/mohamed19705/ss-13323117>

## 2 Application of the Participatory approach in the project

In the framework of applying the participatory approach to the project, we shall first give a general overview about the chosen areas for the project, and then address the application mechanisms.

### 2.1 Overview of the areas of the project :

In order to give a general overview of the selected areas, that is, Bardo, El Mourouj and Ben Arous, it is important to cover related data and statistics, basing on gender and a comparison between each of its societal specificities.

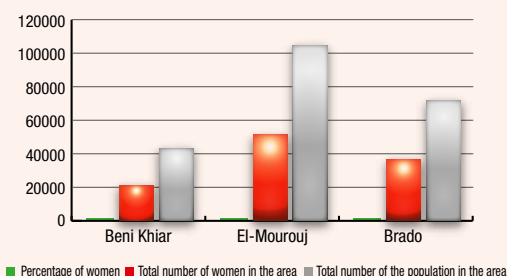
- Bardo, Tunis: is one of the 21 delegations and is a 4 kilometers away from Tunis the capital. It is a deeply rooted area for its heavy cultural and historical weight. It contained 71,961 inhabitants in 2014. It is a municipal area that includes the headquarters of the House of People's Representatives.
- El – Mourouj, Ben Arous: It is one of the 12 delegations of Ben Arous, a city in the southern suburb of Tunis the capital. It comprises 104,538 people according to the general population census of 2014, which makes it the biggest municipality in Ben Arous (about a sixth of its population). In 2008, a metro railway was inserted under a project connecting the southern suburb to the capital, which enabled the delegation to further prosper and turned it into an important cultural and economic pole. It covers a surface of around 1270 hectares, divided into five districts.
- Beni Khia, Nabeul: is one of 17 delegations of Nabeul and includes Beni Khia, Maamoura, Diyar Ben Salem, Somaa, Halfa, and Ghardaia. It is known for handicraft, food and agricultural industry. It has a population of 43,132 inhabitants in 2014. (Graph No.1)

Despite the fact that the number of inhabitants differs in the three areas, as El Mourouj delegation comprises a significant proportion of the population, the population structure is considered to be close to each other, and women represent almost a half. (Graph No.2)

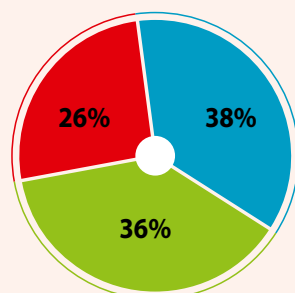
Another comparison element to identify the peculiarities of these areas is the percentages of married women that are close in the three areas. This indicator is raised in order to recognize the composition of the community in the three areas in the light of family responsibilities. (Graph No.3)

The rate of women enrollment in secondary and tertiary education is considerable. It is close in Bardo and El Mourouj whereas in Beni Khiair, the rate is somewhat far behind. This indicator is relied upon to show the dynamism of transport and movement in the three areas concerned with the project, especially among women in secondary and tertiary levels, which is an important dynamism.

Graph No.1: Statistics on the population distribution in the three areas

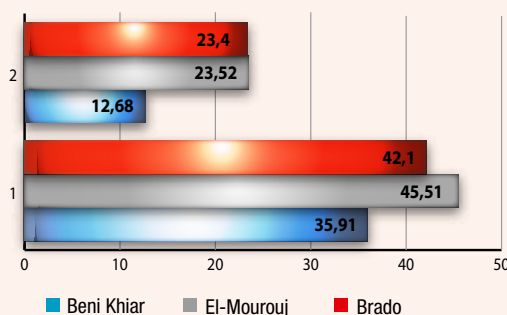


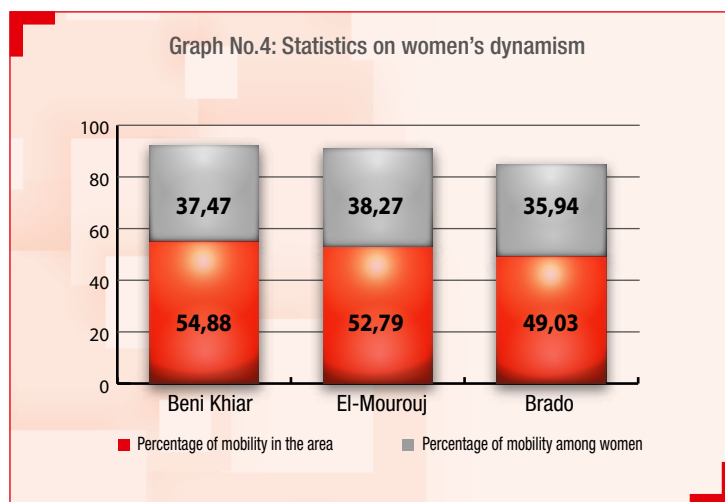
Graph No.2 : Comparison of marriage rates in the three areas



■ Beni Khiair ■ El-Mourouj ■ Brado

Graph No.3: rates of women enrollment in secondary and tertiary education





Dynamism in general in the three areas, is estimated to be close and around a half. Women's dynamism has reached one-third, which makes mobility of transport and movement in their ranks, respected; and it would influence the functioning of that public service.

The most concerned sectors with these activities, in Bardo (with 56.40%) and El Mourouj (52.44%), are health, education and administrative services; whereas in Beni Khiair, this field is ranked the third most important activity (15.96%). The first activity is in the laboratory industries by nearly 30% and the second is education by about 24%. Thus, women's mobility in the economic field would give her an important role in diagnosis, assessment and prioritization related to public services.

## **2.2 Stages of application of the participatory approach in the project:**

The same stages of the participatory approach described above were adopted in this project, starting with raising awareness and sensitization in mid-December 2016, in favor of the project implementers and the expected participants in order to clarify the project objectives and challenges. On that basis, the participants agreed on the major outlines to adopt in the project in order to achieve the participatory approach and identified the areas concerned with the implementation of the project. Accordingly, a steering committee was set up. It consists of a number of



members of the Tounissiet Association's executive board and also representatives of ActionAid Project in Jordan in order to implement the major axes of the project, to mentor it when needed, and to evaluate it monthly through reports presented regularly to the donors in Jordan.

The executive board of Tounissiet mentored the project, and three coordinators were appointed to take in charge, its implementation on the ground, follow-up, a positive and participative interaction, and forming a link among the working groups, and between the steering committee and the funders of the project.

In each area, partner associations of Tounissiet, being located on the spot, helped mentor the volunteers.

Thereafter, the participatory approach was applied on the ground, through the activation of the practical and methodological stages, exposed in the paragraph defining the concept of participatory approach.

### **a. The actual reality of the three areas through the identification of public services in each of them**

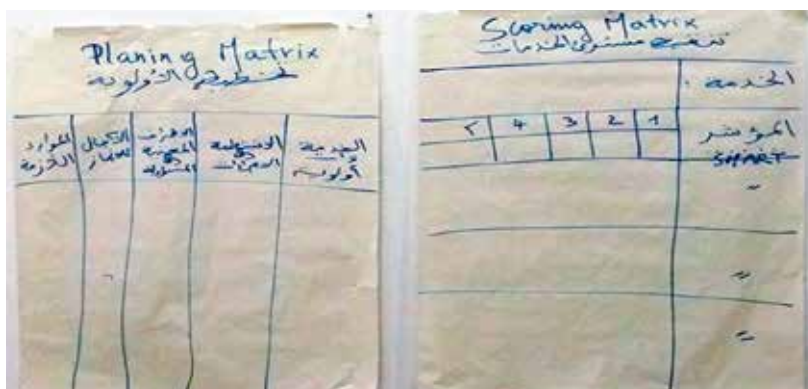
Although the project concerns three geographically different areas, characterized by societal rapprochement according to what is mentioned above, the approach adopted in the definition of gender responsive public services is the same, as the goal of this phase is citizens' sensitization, mobilization, enrollment and negotiation of major objectives.

The measures adopted in the identification of priority services met with dissatisfaction, to work on in the project, can be divided into two types: on the one hand, round tables with components of the civil society; and on the other, a public survey published on a website and put at the disposal of the public to diagnose and assess services.

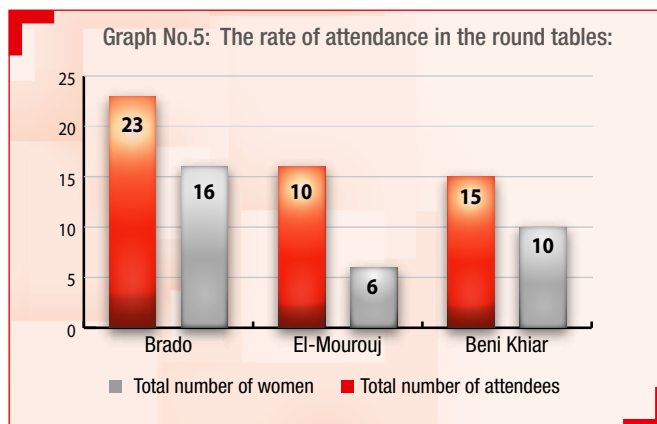
### **● Round tables for project beneficiaries**

Within the framework of the project and within the aim of the participatory approach application, three round tables were conducted for the project implementers and the beneficiaries of public services in each of the three areas

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\_\_\_\_\_



Many partner associations of Tounissiet attended the sessions, which are the following:

Associations participating in school activities			
	Beni Khiair	El-Mourouj	Bardo
Associations	Yanabii Al khair	JCI Organization	Lammet Al-Khir
	Al-Maisara	Association de la Protection de la famille	JCI
	Inmma-Maamoura	Tunisian Scout-El-Mourouj	Afek
	Al-takadom arrifi lichabab	Développement sans frontières	Al Mouwatana wal Bi'a
	Aroaya Athakafya	Association des Habitants d'El Mourouj	
	Attawiiya Altarbawya		
Total number	15	10	23

After that, during the round table work program, practical participatory workshops were held to identify the non-gender-responsive public services in each area, which can be improved along the project if a gender approach is incorporated in them.

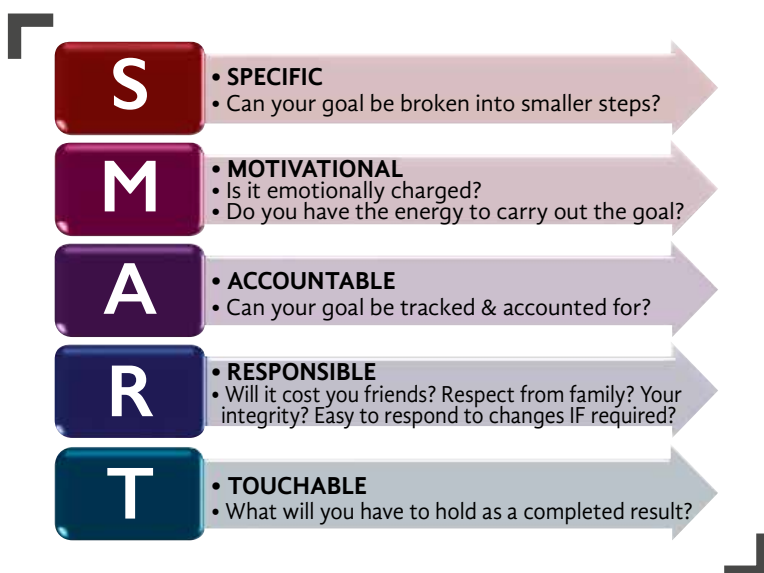
Photo No.1: A sample of the services set in the three areas



The prioritized public services were set up and should be worked on at first since they were non-responding to gender needs which would affect development in that area in the light of the specificity of each.

Thereupon, those prioritized services were assessed through the adoption of the following SMART indicators :

Photo No.3: Reasonable indicators



The methodology of evaluation was based on the following points:

- Scoring service level by identifying the service and the indicator according to the SMART goal setting system.
- Priority planning (priority service, procedures, stakeholders, deadlines of completion and the budget) for unmet services.
- Voting for the service to work on.

This methodology identified different priorities for the three areas. For instance, the teams of both Beni Khiair and Bardo delegations designated the Health service as a priority. El Mourouj team opted for adding special corridors for baby strollers to help mothers. However, after reviewing the priorities with

each of the project holders in the three areas and the oversight committee composed of coordinators from Tounissiet and ActionAid team in Jordan, it turned out that these problematics have a direct relationship with transportation and navigation services. Thus, a choice was made to work on these services, following a participatory approach. A questionnaire was considerably the best way to apply such an approach.

## ● **Questioning the public**

The idea of the questionnaire stemmed from the seminar held in Bardo, in which it was proposed to prepare a questionnaire to be answered by the public, so that to actually apply the participatory approach in both the diagnosis of the services and their evaluation. This questionnaire could be filled out whether on the spot or on-line <sup>(20)</sup>.

As for on-site responses, the questionnaire was filled out by some active associations in Bardo and El Mourouj on January 27 and 31, 2017. Accordingly, the prioritized service was transport and safe cities, in view of risks facing women in transportation and mobility in their way to study, work or access to the rest of the public services.

Photo No.4: A sample of civil society members filling out the questionnaire



20 The questionnaire was posted at: [https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1yaEUj2zAv5Bckxj-nAylVZG7u09yX-uNFoJyFEx7cHI/viewform?edit\\_requested=true](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1yaEUj2zAv5Bckxj-nAylVZG7u09yX-uNFoJyFEx7cHI/viewform?edit_requested=true)

To this end, meetings were held with citizens and civil society activists, representing each area, to study their priorities regarding safe cities.

Photo No.6: Sample of hands-on exercises that led to diagnose reality in cities



The total number of meetings, discussions and data obtained according to the table model outlined above, resulted in the following:

- Bardo, Tunis: the Rapid Railway project, implemented within a program of cooperation with the European Union, under a contract with the French RFR company, faced an objection from a large proportion of the civil society components in Bardo. Indeed, they objected to the railway track crossing Place du Bardo. They objected also to the resulted division of the city into two parts, Northern Bardo and Southern Bardo, due to the construction of a separation wall, stretching along the now existing rail line in addition to the construction of underground tunnel for the passers-by, which citizens consider as a big threat especially for women and young girls.
- El Mourouj, Ben Arous: During the meetings held within the project, the participants agreed that safety of women and young girls in the public means of transport and in the stations and their perimeters should be one of the most prioritized topics in terms of study and follow-up. They are intensely exposed to physical, moral and sexual violence, particularly through harassment, which implies sexual abuse, verbal and physical assault, and even theft and robbery with the use of force.



- Beni Khiar, Nabeul: the participants raised, in the various meetings, the question of the pupils' daily going from Maamoura city to Beni Khiar High School on foot. They showed how pupils living in Maamoura take an unpaved road as a shortcut, "an agricultural road" to get to school, despite the dangers they may encounter due to the lack of transportation in the paved road on the one hand, and its long distance on the other, for it is four times longer than the shortcut. The problem lies in the fact that this shortcut is unpopulated. Therefore, pupils, and girls in particular, are very often exposed to verbal and physical violence, sexual harassment, and even rape, as it once happened with a female pupil.

### **c. Completion phase accompanied by intervening through activities consistent with the objectives and schedules followed by group assessment.**

The two previous phases pertaining to the project's launch on the one hand and to diagnosis and its implementation on the other, allowed from October, the sensitization of the public and of the active associations in this domain, about the project to be implemented and about the incorporation of gender approach in public services.

Within the framework of adopting the same participatory approach which requires the integration of the public in the implementation of the project's activities, the adoption of its components and their advocacy, civic campaigns were carried out with the facilitation of a specialized expert to form, in each area, a group of volunteers who would undertake the implementation on the spot, follow-up and evaluation when needed in coordination with partner associations located in that area.

These campaigns were carried out according to the following dates:

- Bardo on April 1, 9 and 10 2017
- Beni Khiar on April 2 and 10 2017
- El Mourouj on April 16, 2017. The absence of a special coordinator had a negative impact on the kick-start of the works on the ground.



Those campaigns resulted in the set-up of volunteer teams that included a group of youth among whom were women, students and even secondary school pupils.

Graph No.6 : Number of volunteers in the working groups

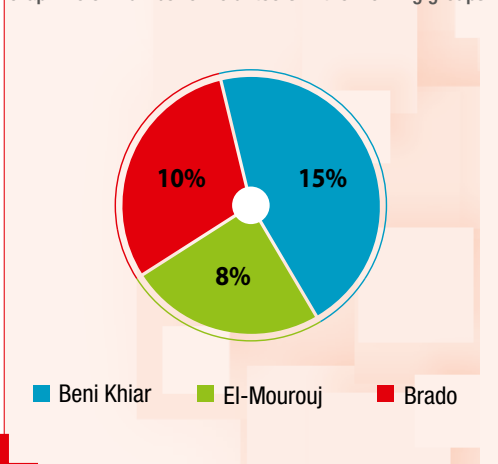


Photo No.7: Two sample photos of sensitization meetings to organize campaigns



Beni Khiair meeting, June 26, 2017



Bardo meeting, June 3, 2017

In turn, in order for the awareness-raising campaign carried out by the volunteer teams, to be effective and efficient on the ground, a training program was scheduled to train them on communication and rhetorics (Bardo and El Mourouj on July 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2017, and Beni Khiair on July the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> 2017). This training was conducted by an expert who helped develop the participant's knowledge about raising-awareness and communication so that they can define the project's objectives and properly deal with interveners in this regard.



Photo No.8: Two photos of Bardo and El Mourouj campaign training



Photo No.9: Two photos of Beni Kheir training campaign



After that, participants developed a general vision of a work program taking into account the specificities of each area and the project adopted in each area. The activities were divided into two parts. The first part touched on the public awareness raising about the risks of the gender non-responsive public transportation services in each area. The second part related to the interaction with officials to draw public attention to the issue.

### ● Awareness campaigns for the public and cooperation with specialists

The working groups in each area coordinated with the coordinator in charge, with the General Coordinator and the Leadership Committee, to propose activities for a campaign to raise awareness

on the risks of gender non-responsive public services. These activities diverged depending on the project adopted in each area, as follows:

■ **As for Bardo:** Its activities were many and the most important ones are:

- ◀ A citizenship campaign was held on May 28<sup>th</sup>, 2017 with the presence of an expert who presented the Rapid Railway project that passes through Place du Bardo and that was the campaign object since 2013. He promised to contact an architect to look for practical solutions to incorporate the gender approach into the project to adopt it in a campaign against building underground tunnels in Bardo according to what was reported by the concerned public organs. Then the implementation of the activity got started.
- ◀ A public awareness campaign was conducted in the main streets of Bardo such as Habib Bourguiba Street and 20 March Street in order to raise awareness of the dangers of gender non-responsive public transportation service, reflected in Rapid Railway project in Bardo, and in order to call for the signature of a petition rejecting the drilling of the tunnel since none of the needs was respected. The campaign was organized on 2-3 June 2017 through successive meetings. Tounissiet, Citizenship and Environment Association and International Youth Chamber in Bardo, elaborated a memorandum to show to the public during the awareness raising campaigns and advocacy for the project.
- ◀ This activity was carried out on June 22, 2017 under the slogan “Bardo, a Safe City for its Women”, by communicating directly with Bardo’s youth and by raising awareness about the project and the importance of its advocacy.

■ **As for El Mourouj, Tunis:** El Mourouj campaign was conducted on August 11<sup>th</sup>, 2017 at El Mourouj 2 Metro Station, under the supervision of Tounissiet, El Mourouj Youth Chamber and the Association of El Mourouj 2 inhabitants. This campaign raised the slogan “El Mourouj, Safe for its Women”.

- Both Mayors of El Mourouj and El Kabariya (Administrative Officials responsible for these zones) played a major role in the campaign's success and in drawing the attention of the public to the significance of leaflets distribution that had been prepared for that purpose.

The campaign was successful. It ended up with the completion of more than 138 applications concerning public transport evaluation mentioned above.

Photo No.10: Two photos from the public awareness campaign



Photo No.11: A photo of the leaflet



In response to the participatory approach requirements, El Mourouj campaign, under the supervision of Tounissiet Association, evaluated the filled questionnaires and identified new activities needed for El Mourouj inhabitants' sensitization on the issue of sexual harassment in public means of transport.

## **Interactive dialogue with transport officials**

Study days were organized, as part of the sensitization of the project. They were punctuated by dialogues and interactive exchange of views between the project's citizenship campaigns and the parties responsible for public transport services provision and execution and for gender approach inclusion.

Tounissiet Association held two sensitization sessions aiming at achieving the following specific objectives:

- To sensitize public transport officials about the importance of gender approach inclusion in public transport services.
- To deliberate on the projects related to this service and draw attention to women needs that have to be taken into consideration.
- To present initiatives proceeded by the Ministry of Women, Family and Children in this regard to achieve gender equality.
- To identify the areas of possible cooperation and partnership between the components of the civil society and governmental structures to ensure women Rights.

The two-day work boils down to the following:

### **◀ First Study Day: May 17, 2017\_Tunis**

This first Study Day witnessed the presence of members of Bardo and El Mourouj campaigns and the three actors involved in the completion of the Bardo Rapid Railway project, who are: three representatives of the RFR: a French company responsible for the project execution, a representative of Transtu : Transport Company of Tunisia as well as numerous representatives from civil society. The Study Day counted 52 attendees, among them 31 women.

The Study Day revolved around «Gender approach integration in the means of transport and mobility» through a working methodology based on both theoretical and practical levels.



On the theoretical level, the president of the association presented the project's objectives and underlined the importance of Bardo's Metro project. Moreover, the director of communications exposed in details the Bardo's Rapid Railway project, its completion and its social aspects. In addition, an expert in evaluation intervened to sensitize about the significance of gender approach integration in public transportation and mobility services.

Whereas on the practical level, the focus was on the recommendations they could come up with, during the Study day, from eyewitness accounts of victims of gender non-respective transportation and mobility services, which can be summed-up in the following points:

- The RFR Company confirmed to establish in the tunnels: commercial centers, a police office, an alarm system, and audiovisual recordings, and ensured that it would be up to the Head of Government only to intervene to rethink about the rapid railway line.
- The company's representative assured her willingness to hear from the area's inhabitants so that to discuss with them about the optimal ways to realize the project, and added that she was holding meetings with some of them in the municipality of Bardo.
- Bardo campaign insisted that the RFR should be committed to creating protection mechanisms as declared.
- It is necessary to establish a strict law in relation with women's transportation and their protection from sexual harassment.
- It is necessary to accelerate the processes of complaint and to introduce them.
- It is imperative to self-assess services provided by transport companies and the Ministry of Transport.
- It is important to carry out awareness raising campaigns against sexual harassment via daring slogans.

#### ◀ **Study Day Two: August 24, 2017 in Nabeul**

This day witnessed the presence of Beni Khiair campaign's members, responsible parties involved in women issues, a representative from Nabeul's Delegation of Women, and a representative of Nabeul's Transport Company in addition to representatives of civil society. The number of attendees was 42, including 34 women.

The study day centered on «Gender Approach Integration in The Means of Transport and mobility». It was also based on a methodology that took into consideration both theatrical and practical sides.

On the theoretical side, the project objectives and efficiency were discussed firstly in the intervention of the association Vice-President. Secondly, a jurist specialist in the field of Social Gender on mobility intervened on gender approach in light of international standards and the Tunisian legal framework. Thirdly, there was a presentation given by a representative of Nabeul's Delegation of Women, in which she stressed the importance of a safe road and gender-responsive means of transport in order to protect women. Finally, the representative of Nabeul's Transport Company stressed that the public transport service in Tunisia is based on gender equality and neutrality despite the existence of many projects that seek to improve those services, still there is no strategy for the integration of gender approach in public policies.

On the practical side, the attendance was divided into four teams who worked on the shortcomings of the transportation and mobility public services and the proposals to reform them according to the international indicators adopted in this field such as accessibility, sustainability, equal and fair distribution, and safety in the public transport service.

**Photo No.11: A photo of workshops on the study day in Nabeul**







## Part II: The findings of the analysis

The results obtained in the course of analysis of the research, which was carried out in the light of the participatory approach, led to a number of positive points on the one hand, and a number of challenges on the other.

### 1. Positive Points

Following the analysis of the participatory approach which was adopted in «Promoting Safe Cities through Gender Responsive Transportation and Mobility Services» project. The lack of responsiveness to gender in public services has become evident. This has therefore shown that the public service does not consider women rights whether in relation to public means of transport, their track or infrastructure. It has revealed the extent to which those rights, once unrespected, could affect Women in the society as a whole. The diagnosis of reality in the project has made it clear that the lack of women's access to gender-responsive transport would negatively affect her and therefore the whole community for it causes a number of threats. The most important threats are the following:

- Limiting their enjoyment of their full rights in all areas and in all spheres, as follows :
  - ◀ To limit their enjoyment of a number of civil rights such as the right to physical sanctity and human dignity, as a result of physical or sexual violence such as sexual harassment. This was the starting point of El Mourouj campaign intended to raise awareness on the risks of sexual harassment.
  - ◀ To limit their enjoyment of their political and local rights and to hinder their access to decision-making positions given that non-consideration of their specificities in transport and mobility services may deprive them of the right to vote, to run for office, or even to conduct electoral campaigns with a view to attaining decision-making positions.
  - ◀ To limit their enjoyment of a range of socio-economic rights, particularly the right to education as in The Beni Khiar campaign which focused on transportation and mobility from and to school

premises. We can also cite the limitation of women's right to work in all areas without exception, particularly in remote rural areas wherein women are forced to take unsafe and unsecure means of transport, which causes very often irreversible disasters.

- The above-mentioned limits do not only affect women, but also the community as a whole, holding back development. Indeed, women's limited access to transportation and mobility would negatively influence the productivity of the whole community, and its development, and prevent a whole category from productivity, a matter the international standards have always call to avoid, through imposing non-discrimination and gender equality, the United Nations system placed as of the most important objectives towards sustainable development.

Although it was of a negative content, the diagnosis was a positive starting point within the project. Indeed, through the evaluation of the sensitization campaigns, the questionnaires, or the panel discussions with the public or with governmental interveners, the diagnosis let screen the activities to adopt within the project to achieve a gender-responsive transport service and to elaborate a number of solutions for the obstacles that hinder women from playing their role in both society and family.

In the second place, the analysis of the participatory approach in the sense of its methodological and objective level widened the sphere of interveners in every phase in the project. In the beginning, the project started with the Association representatives, and then it extended its activity to cover partner associations, citizenship campaigns which in their turn succeeded in getting government officials involved as in El Mourouj campaign (the Mayor and the governor). Then, it also involved the responsible officials for public services execution such as representatives of companies of transport (in Tunis and Nabeul), representatives of the RFR Company which is concerned with Bardo's project implementation and even the structures directly concerned with Women Rights such as the Delegation of Women in Nabeul. This shows the importance of the participatory approach to this project as it paved the way to include new and different parties in each stage of the project taking into account its circumstantial requirements. In addition, it

contributed significantly to the process of understanding and taking decisions to change the public service situation non-responding to social gender.

In this regard, El Mourouj campaign, for instance, adjusted its work program in light of the assessments that followed the sensitization campaign (more than 138 citizens answered the questionnaire). This led the campaign to focus mainly on sexual harassment in public transport without dealing with other problems relating to women's needs in this service.

This is another key point for it turned interveners in the advocacy campaign into allies like representatives of the government and of the RFR Company, and they expressed their willingness to interact with citizens in Bardo in order to reach a solution that satisfies all parties.

## 2. Challenges, opportunities and liabilities

The project achieved a number of positive points, but the main challenges revolved around the following:

- To carry on with advocacy campaign for the public and civil society associations in order to sensitize them of the need to integrate a gender approach into transport and transportation services. In this regard, an alliance with partner associations and openness to other civil society associations dedicating their work to Women Rights in general and their right to safe transport could be envisaged.
- To carry on with interactive dialogues with interveners and government officials to reach practical solutions based on objective choices intending to guarantee women's right for a safe city.
- To gain the support of some international or regional donors such as the United Nations Development Fund or the European Union, that have many projects in the field of urbanization allowing the consideration of the gender approach when discussing financing projects on transport and transportation.
- To get local powers involved in this project, to sensitize them on the importance of integrating the gender approach in the services they

provide which fall within their sphere of competence, and to turn them into allies within the project.

- To further involve media, particularly the visual media, in the advocacy and sensitization campaigns in a way that expands the circle of supporters and allies within the project on Safe cities for women.

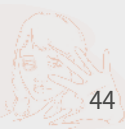
The challenges facing the project in the rest of its activities are achievable amid the opportunities in the Tunisian ground namely the enactment of the Law No.58-2017 of August 11, 2017 on Ending Violence against women, which provides for a human-rights based approach through upholding the principle of non-discrimination and gender equality in all rights and duties. This law is viewed as a general framework that allows the ministry of supervision (the Ministry of Women, Family and Childhood) and the sectorial ministry (Ministry of Transport) and the transport companies that fall under its umbrella, to integrate gender approach in transport and transportation services and in public services in general.

The issuance of Government Decree No. 626-2016 of 25 May 2016 on the Establishment of a Peer Council for Equality and Equal Opportunities for the two sexes, intended to integrate the gender approach in planning, programming, evaluation, and budgeting so as to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and to ensure equal rights and duties. This is considered as an opportunity that should be seized in order to achieve the desired project's objectives.

It is also important to consider the overall framework of the country characterized by openness towards civil society organizations, towards international and regional mechanisms concerned with women's rights in general and with fighting violence against them in particular. This openness may offer an important opportunity to Tounissiet Association to work in collaboration with ActionAid in order to achieve the objectives set out in the project.

Photo No.13: Map of participatory action proposed in the project

الحلول	الأطراف المتدخلة	دور الأطراف المتدخلة	الترسيمة
1) توفير الحماية	البلدية	- توفير الحماية في الأماكن المغلقة - صيانة دورية للمساكن	- توعية السكان - دورية توعية السكان
2) توفير الحماية في المناطق	شركة النقل ووزارة الداخلية المسافرين جمعيات المجتمع المدني	- توفير الحماية في المناطق المغلقة - تقديم خدمات اجتماعية - توفير الحماية في المناطق المغلقة	- توعية السكان - دورية توعية السكان - دورية توعية السكان
3) تنظيم حركة المرور	وزارة الداخلية جمعيات المجتمع المدني	- توفير الحماية في المناطق المغلقة - توفير الحماية في المناطق المغلقة	- توعية السكان - دورية توعية السكان - دورية توعية السكان
4) التوعية في وسائل النقل	المسافر شركة النقل جمعيات المجتمع المدني	- توفير الحماية في المناطق المغلقة - توفير الحماية في المناطق المغلقة	- توعية السكان - دورية توعية السكان - دورية توعية السكان
5) التوعية في وسائل النقل	المسافر شركة النقل جمعيات المجتمع المدني	- توفير الحماية في المناطق المغلقة - توفير الحماية في المناطق المغلقة	- توعية السكان - دورية توعية السكان - دورية توعية السكان
6) توفير الحماية في المناطق المغلقة	وزارة الداخلية وزارة المرأة جمعيات المجتمع المدني	- توفير الحماية في المناطق المغلقة - توفير الحماية في المناطق المغلقة	- توعية السكان - دورية توعية السكان - دورية توعية السكان
7) توفير الحماية في المناطق المغلقة	وزارة الداخلية وزارة المرأة جمعيات المجتمع المدني	- توفير الحماية في المناطق المغلقة - توفير الحماية في المناطق المغلقة	- توعية السكان - دورية توعية السكان - دورية توعية السكان
8) توفير الحماية في المناطق المغلقة	وزارة الداخلية وزارة المرأة جمعيات المجتمع المدني	- توفير الحماية في المناطق المغلقة - توفير الحماية في المناطق المغلقة	- توعية السكان - دورية توعية السكان - دورية توعية السكان



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**Graphs**

**Photos**

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## Graphs:

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- Graph No.2: Comparison of marriage rates in the three areas
- Graph No.3: rates of women enrollment in secondary and tertiary education
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## Photos

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## questionnaire

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