

Country/entity	Tunisia
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Charte d'Honneur des Partis Politiques, des Coalitions et des Candidats Indépendants pour les élections et les référendums de la République Tunisienne
Date	22 Jul 2014
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Tunisian Uprising (2010 - 2011)

Also known as the Jasmine Revolution, the Tunisian Uprising began following the self-immolation of the street vender Mohammed Bouazizi in protest of his humiliation at the hands of the police. Driven by high unemployment, inflation, corruption and political repression, the protests effectively ended the long-term regime of Zine El Abidine Ben Ali and saw an opening of the Tunisian political system. Democratic elections in October 2011 brought a coalition government consisting of the Islamist Ennahda Party, alongside the centre-left Congress for the Republic and the leftist Ettakatol, to power. The success of the Tunisian uprising sparked popular protests across the Middle East, however, most have since fallen into civil war (Syria, Libya, and Yemen) or witnessed a counter-revolution (Egypt and Bahrain).

Close

Tunisian Uprising (2010 - 2011)

Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Tunisia reform process
Parties	political parties, alliances and coalitions of parties, political movements and networks, and independent candidates and lists
Third parties	-
Description	Agreement outlining the operating procedures among political parties and other politically active organisations and individuals to ensure stability and national unity. Agreement has particular focus on transparency and limiting hostile rhetoric.

Agreement document [TU_140722_Charte d'Honneur.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [TU_140722_Charte d'Honneur des Partis Politiques.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Women, girls and gender

Participation Participation→Effective participation
Page 6, The electoral process
The parties will also work during all stages of the electoral process to provide conditions of equality to improve participation from women, young people, and the elderly, and will make as much effort as possible to encourage and facilitate the participation of marginalised, poor, and low resources groups.
Participation→Other
Page 8, The electoral process:
...
The parties also work during all stages of the electoral process to provide conditions for equal opportunities for greater participation of women, youth and the elderly. The parties also make as much effort as possible to encourage and facilitate participation of marginalised, poor and low resources groups.

Equality Equality→Equality (general)
Page 3, Specific Commitments
... They will refrain also from criticism based on unverified allegations or facts which have been misrepresented, and from the use of offensive innuendoes about the candidates or members of their families on the basis of race, religion , beliefs , sex , social or regional origin, education, or any other similar reason;

Particular groups of women No specific mention.

International law No specific mention.

New institutions No specific mention.

Violence against women No specific mention.

Transitional justice No specific mention.

Institutional reform No specific mention.

Development No specific mention.

Implementation No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.
