

MARSEILLE FORUM JUNE 2019

Tunis



FIRST MEETING OF THE RIGHT TO DECENT HOUSING (TUNIS 2013)

Civil society participants made the following recommendations:

1. **The constitutionalization of the right to decent and dignified housing**, as well as its justiciability, in accordance with the legal obligations assumed by the Tunisian State with the ratification of international conventions, in particular the ICESCR.
2. (...)
3. **The approval and implementation of a law to guarantee the social function of property and make prices affordable** (rental, purchase), through public and citizen control of the real estate market, thus putting an end to the injustice experienced by people who are poorly housed, precarious or homeless when vacant housing exists.
4. (...)
5. **The approval and implementation of a law that relaunches the restoration of a real public social housing service**, (...)

Source : [Alliance Internationale des Habitants 2013](#)

HOMELESS

The situation of the homeless does not seem to be improving. During the Tunis Social Forum in 2013, a workshop was dedicated to this issue : [Website Alliance of inhabitants](#)

The situation of **homeless women** is worrying: Organisations working in the field are concerned about the emergence of the phenomenon of homeless women. "After the revolution in January 2010, Tunisians discovered in the amazement of "women sleeping rough" as a result of the destruction of Zawiya, which was a shelter structure. (...)

Source : [Flamme d'Afrique](#), homeless in Tunis: manifest indifference, 2013.



A new Constitution was approved by the National Constitutional Assembly on 26 January 2014. The right to housing is not included in it

Art.13: "Natural resources are the property of the Tunisian people. The State exercises its sovereignty over these resources on behalf of the people. The exploitation contracts relating to these resources are submitted to the Specialized Committee within the Assembly of People's Representatives. Agreements entered into with respect to these resources shall be submitted to the Assembly for approval."

Art.24: "The State shall protect the privacy, inviolability of the home, confidentiality of correspondence, communications and personal data. Every citizen has the right to choose his place of residence and to move freely within the country as well as the right to leave it."

Art. 41: "The right of ownership is guaranteed and may not be infringed except in the cases and with the guarantees provided by law."

Website on legislation in Tunisia: [Jurisite Tunisie](#)



Image for the Conference on Decent Housing



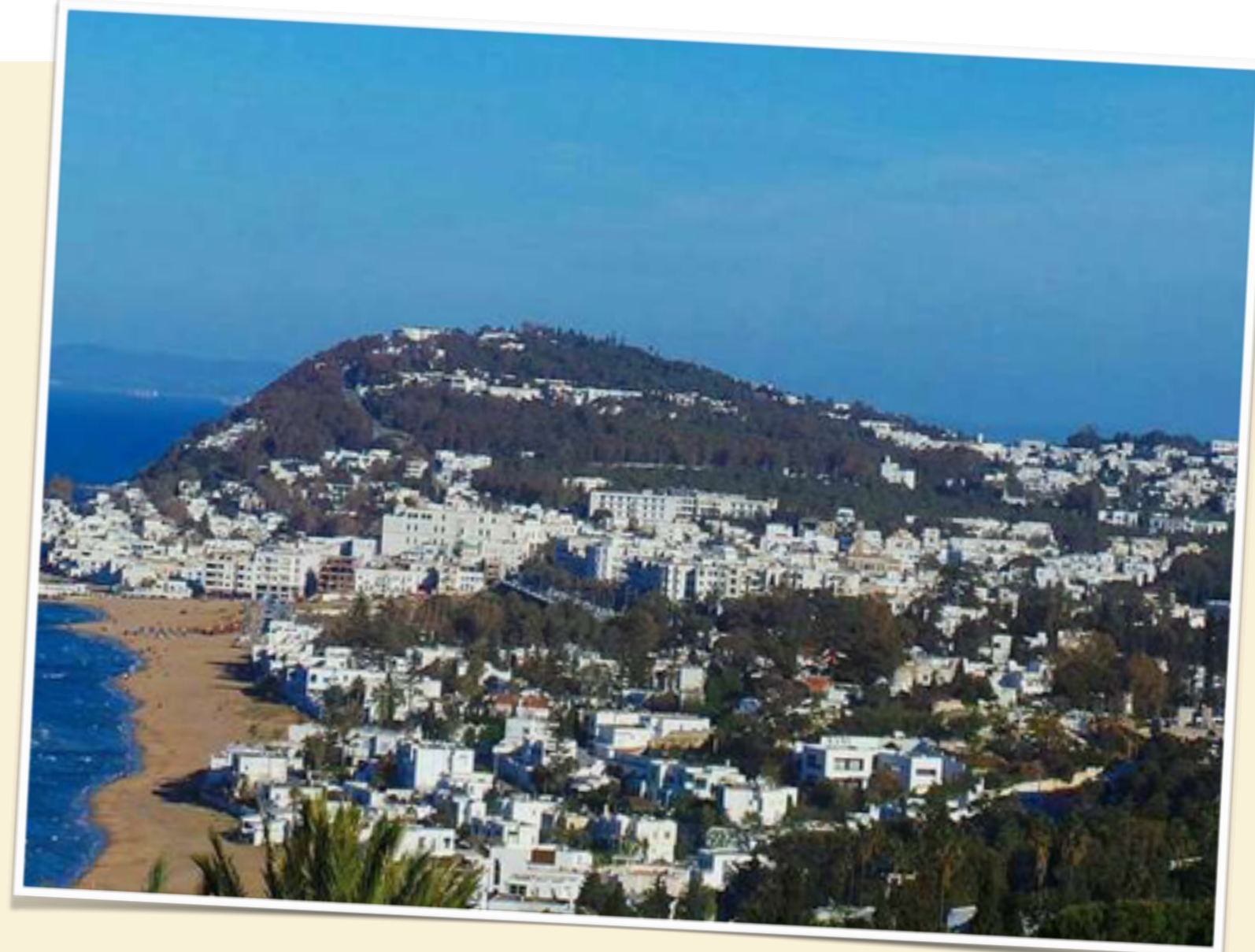
Indifference towards the homeless(Flamme)



Semi-rural habitat (N. Bakiouti)



Inadequate housing in Tunis (Tap Info)



An open-air prison. This is how they summarize their situation in this youth centre in La Marsa, a seaside suburb located about twenty kilometres north-east of Tunis. Sudanese, Liberians, Egyptians, Ghanaians, Ivorians or Nigerians, they have been trapped in Tunisia for eight years, without status, without work, often without papers. "I get up in the morning, I go to look at the sea, then I go around the garden. I talk a little with my classmates and then I go to sleep. Sometimes I go downtown to talk to associations about our situation, but nothing changes," says Mohamed, a native of Côte d'Ivoire.
Source: Le Monde

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