

Knowledge Institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020

Tunisia

Introduction

This report about the development of the knowledge institutions in Tunisia was made as part of the preparations for the AfricaKnows! Conference (2 December 2020 – 28 February 2021) in Leiden and elsewhere, see www.africaknows.eu.



Reports like these can never be complete, and there might also be mistakes. Additions and corrections are welcome! Please send those to dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl

Highlights

- 1 Tunisia's population has increased from 4.1 million in 1960, via 8.2 million in 1990 to 11.7 million in 2020.
- 2 The overall literacy rate was 79% in 2014, but for men much higher than for women.
- 3 The enrolment in education has increased a lot during the last few decades, and currently is 98% for primary (net), 93% for secondary (gross), and 32% for tertiary education (gross): a total of 256,000 students in tertiary institutions in the country. In addition 22,000 Tunisian students studied abroad in 2017.
- 4 The so-called education index (part of the human development index) improved from .406 in 1990 to .658 in 2018, with a low and stable regional inequality.
- 5 Mean years of schooling for adults also improved a lot and did so everywhere. On average from 3.4 years to 7.2 years of education and with a modest and diminishing level of regional inequality. Expected years of education for children improved from 10.5 years in 1990 to one of the highest in Africa, 15.1, with a very low regional inequality.
- 6 In 1960 Tunisia only had one public university. From 1986 onwards this started to increase and spread over Tunisia's regions. In 2020 there are 14 public universities.

- 7 From the 1990s onwards the number of private institutes for higher education exploded, to a level of at least 59.
- 8 Most tertiary knowledge institutes can be found in Tunis, followed by Sousse and Sfax. Quantity does not say much about quality: according to the 4icu classification only two universities belong to the Top-200 in Africa, and both are in low positions.
- 9 From 1993 Tunisia also got its think tanks, of which we could find five existing today.
- 10 Tunisia's museums already started in the late 19th Century, including one of the most prominent museums of Africa. We counted 64 current museums.

Part 1: The Story

Tunisia's demographic and education development

Tunisia is a country in the North of Africa in the Maghreb region with a land mass of 163,610 square kilometers. It is the smallest country in the Maghreb region and the third most populated with approximately 11.7 million people in 2020.¹ Tunisia is bordered by Algeria and Libya and on the north coast by the Mediterranean sea. The northernmost point of Tunisia is also the northernmost point in Africa. The capital is Tunis which is located on the north coast. The three most populous cities in Tunisia are Tunis, Sfax and Sousse.

¹ <http://www.ins.tn/fr/themes/population#4023> , also see: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/796046/total-population-of-the-maghreb-countries/>



Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cities_in_Tunisia

Tunisia is a unitary semi-presidential representative democracy and is considered to be the only fully democratic sovereign state in the Arab countries.² Following the Treaty of Bardo in 1881, Tunisia became a protectorate of France and was under their rule until independence in 1956. In 2011 Tunisia experienced the 'Arab spring', which was a massive campaign of civil resistance against high unemployment, inequality and lack of freedom of speech, which led to the ousting of President Ben Ali with his resignation after 23 years in power.³

The official language in Tunisia is Arabic and although it is not official, French is widely used in schools and universities as a mode of instruction and also in public life. The population in Tunisia has grown significantly since independence: from 4.1 million in 1960 to currently 11.7 million people. It is estimated that around 64% of the population speak French in addition to Arabic.

Literacy and enrolment

According to UNESCO the literacy and enrolment figures for Tunisia are as follows⁴. The average adult literacy rate in Tunisia is 79%, one of the highest in Africa, but for men higher than for

²<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tunisia>

³https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tunisian_Revolution

⁴<http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/tn>

women: 86% versus 72%. In 2014 UNESCO regarded 1.8 million people of and beyond 15 years of age as illiterate: 0.6 million men and 1.2 million women.

Following independence in 1956, education became one of the top priorities of the country and following a number of policy reforms this led to education becoming compulsory and free and to the nationalization of most educational institutions.⁵ Education in Tunisia is compulsory from 6-14 years, a total of nine years of schooling. Out of currently 1.1 million children in the 6-11 age range 98% went to school (net enrolment). The gross enrolment rate for the 1.1 million secondary school-age people (12-18) 93% participated in secondary education in 2016 (gross enrolment); many more women than men (99% versus 87%), a remarkable difference. The gross enrolment rate at lower secondary education is approximately 100% and at upper secondary education it is around 91%. Most teaching is conducted in Arabic, except in a few sciences and technical subjects which are still taught in French. English is becoming more prominent in schools across Tunisia too.

For the 0.8 million people in the 19-23 age bracket the gross enrolment rate was 32% in 2019, with again a remarkable dominance of women: 42% versus 23% for men. Before the Arab Spring, and the turmoil that resulted, in 2010 these figures were higher: overall 35%, women 43% and men 28%. It means that Tunisia had 256,000 tertiary students. According to Campusfrance the numbers of students diminished from 357,000 in 2012 to 282,000 in 2017. Among these students in Tunisian higher education institutions 6,400 came from elsewhere, and the most important countries of origin were Cameroon, Mauritania, the DRC, Libya and Mali. There were 19,000 Tunisian students abroad in 2012 and that increased to 22,000 in 2017: mostly in France, Germany, Romania, Canada, and Italy, in that order⁶.

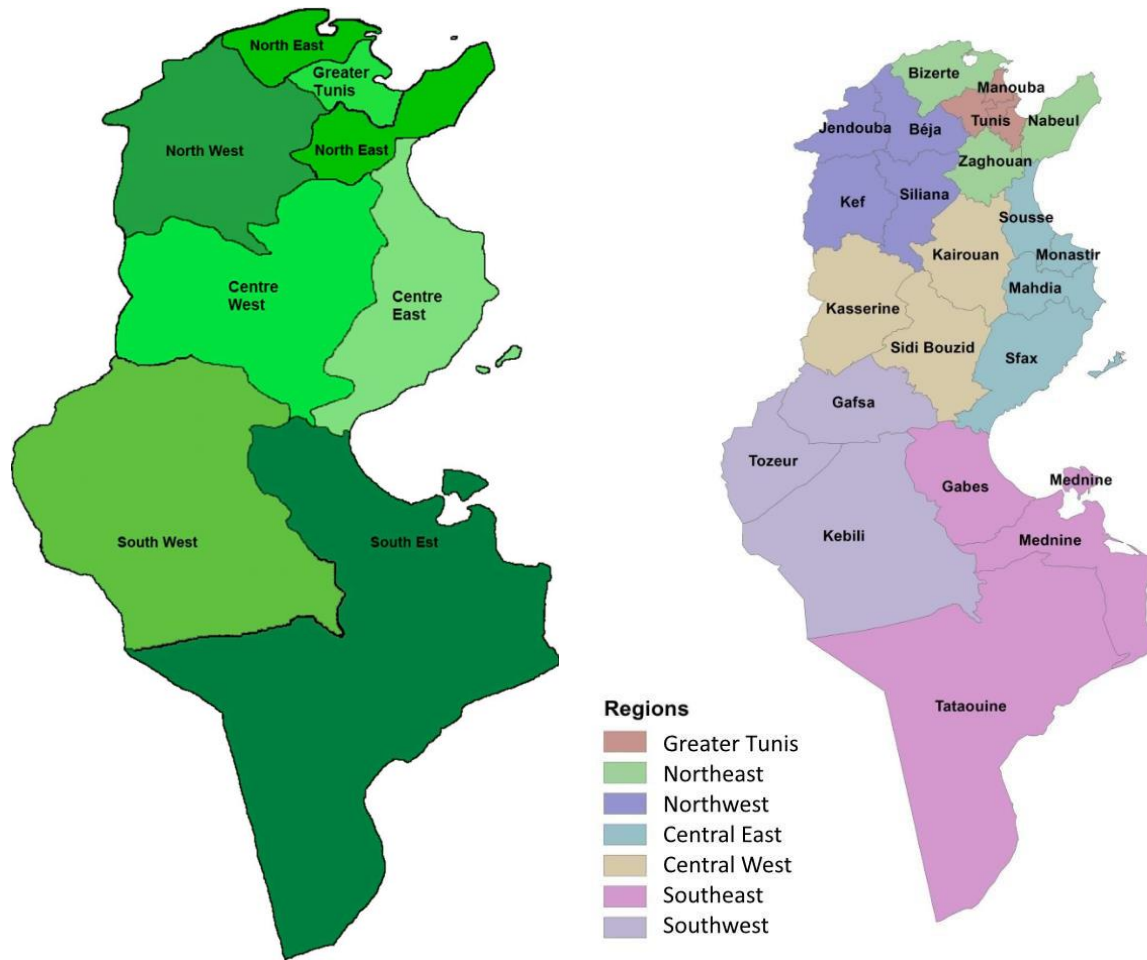
Regional differentiation of education results, 1990-2018

Map 2: Tunisia's regions, as used in the SHDI data

⁵ <https://oxfordbusinessgroup.com/overview/covering-new-ground-private-sector-creating-more-opportunities-investors>

⁶ https://ressources.campusfrance.org/publications/mobilite_pays/en/tunisie_en.pdf

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Source of the maps:

https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Jalila_El_Ati/publication/319618925/figure/fig1/AS:552929499516928@1508840073553/Tunisia-map-according-to-region.png, and
https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Ian_Ross18/publication/328537798/figure/fig1/AS:685963407790080@150557829074/Regions-and-governorates-of-Tunisia-4.jpg

The information provided by the Globaldatalab about subregional human development index, its components and its indicators (<https://globaldatalab.org/shdi>) provides data for the period between 1990 and 2018, and uses seven regions. We found a map showing those seven regions⁷.

The Globaldatalab provides data about the education index (one of the three indexes that together form the Human Development Index), and about two relevant indicators: mean years of schooling, showing the average education level of the adult population per region, and expected years of schooling, showing the expected number of years current children will attend

⁷ Another relevant dataset is the Barro&Lee dataset of the Worldbank, see: <http://www.barrolee.com/>. For Tunisia a useful paper is: Salwa Trabelsi, 2013, Regional inequality of education in Tunisia: an evaluation by the Gini Index. Région et Développement n° 37-2013
https://regionetdeveloppement.univ-tln.fr/wp-content/uploads/5_Trabelsi-1.pdf

schools. This excludes the religious, koranic schools and only deals with the official, state-based, school system.

We present the data for the years 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2018 (the latest year available at the moment). These can be found in part 2: “the data”, as tables 1-4.

Education index

The education index improved considerably and consistently between 1990 and 2018. Most improvements can be noticed in Nord Ouest/Northwest, and the least (but still considerable) in Nord Est. Regional inequality of education is not high in Tunisia, and slightly improved between 2010 and 2018, during the era of the Arab Spring, and its demands for social justice. The best education situation, throughout these 28 years can be found in Grand Tunis, the capital city, and the worst education situation was and is in Centre Ouest/Centre East.

Of course it matters how many people live in the various regions, and how that has developed over time. We compare 1990 with 2018. In total population in Tunisia increased with 41% and the highest regional increase happened in Centre Est, the lowest growth in Grand Tunis and Nord Est.

Mean Years of Schooling for Adults

According to UNESCO, ‘Mean Years of Schooling’ is an indicator about the “average number of completed years of education of a country's population aged 25 years and older, excluding years spent repeating individual grades”⁸. For Tunisian adults, the education results, measured in ‘mean years of schooling’, show high improvements in all regions, and a lower regional inequality, particularly (again) during the last period. The highest growth can be seen in Nord Ouest; the slowest improvements in Centre Est. The highest education results were and are in Grand Tunis; the lowest in Centre Ouest.

Expected Years of Schooling for Children

UNDP defines the ‘expected years of schooling’ as the: “Number of years of schooling that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates persist throughout the child’s life”⁹. For children, the best education prospects can be found in Grand Tunis, the worst in Centre Ouest. However, most improvements could be found in Nord Ouest and Sud Est; the slowest improvements in Centre Est. Regional inequality of education prospects for children is relatively low though.

Tertiary Education In Tunisia

⁸ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/mean-years-schooling>

⁹ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/expected-years-schooling-children-years>

Today there are 14 public tertiary institutions and 59 private institutions for higher education, according to the combination of international sources that we have used (see tables 5 and 6). The Tunisian Ministry of Higher Education (Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique) gives very detailed information, which adds up to many more institutions, but it is unclear how those relate to larger establishments. For those who want to study these more detailed statistics the sources are in the footnote¹⁰.

Historical Development of Private and Public Universities and other tertiary knowledge institutions in Tunisia

Type	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
Public University	1	2	2	6	6	13	14
Private University	0	0	1	1	8	28	59
Total	1	2	3	7	14	41	73

Sources: see tables 5 and 6 in part 2.

Public Universities

Public universities in Tunisia still make up the vast majority of students enrolled in tertiary education, though they are much fewer than the number of private institutions. The first university created by the government was the Université de Tunis in 1960 and it was created with the purpose of being the basis for regulating and initiating the development of further tertiary education institutes. It is the second oldest university in Tunisia, the oldest being Université Ez-Zitouna which is a university specializing in Islamic studies which was established in 757 but was modernized in 1956. Public universities in Tunisia offer a wide variety of disciplines to study and are organized by bachelors programs which take three years, masters which take 2 and PhD programs which take 3 years. Public universities are spread throughout the country in the more populated towns and cities. According to the 4icu rating the best university of Tunisia is the Université de Sfax, but on a world scale it only has position 6186 in the world, and position 150 in Africa.

¹⁰ http://www.mes.tn/page.php?code_menu=17&code_menu_parent=13 (institutions per gouvernorat 2013/14 – 2018/19 for all public and private institutions), and http://www.mes.tn/page.php?code_menu=16&code_menu_parent=13 (student numbers (total and female per university 2012/13 – 2018/19)



Université de Sfax¹¹



Université de Tunis El Manar¹²

Private Universities

Given the nationalization of education in Tunisia after independence there was not a lot of investment in private education until in 2000, when Tunisia created a strict legal framework for regulating the private higher education sector. This resulted in a drastic increase in private institutions. Private institutions grew considerably also after the 2011 revolution in light of negative sentiments towards the government, and government-controlled universities. Today private institutions constitute only a fraction of the population of students enrolled in tertiary education (see mes.tn¹³). Private institutes overwhelmingly provide programs in Technology and Engineering and in Business Studies. For this research, the private institutions which have been taken into account are those which have been accredited by the Ministry of Education. The private Université Centrale occupies the second position in the 4ICU rating for Tunisia, but only position 178 within Africa. Two other private universities are in the top-five of Tunisia's 4icu system.



¹¹

https://lh3.googleusercontent.com/proxy/XPV6aDEUhbzOoldRjaTVvwHEqXAIGtEvOK7edCtUorrwtJkohWkwM7N05HkAx0zkJmlmKX_Jdlg3gax1AGs50jhlyo7tZH_BvCnkC-Io7lbiYX-Mg20KVTNr_UIF

¹²

https://www.airbnb.com/google_place_photo?photoreference=CmRaAAAADR0c3Z6NTSVryl9z1Z1_n5C_HhqxnNzromKwXvh_QUAYEm0dRh2FWxbanYEyRtMEaqqRtdC8nbOdVm5zQLgp1aY34YdSUnJkvYxCgWeWW1HT_ZzN2-MrWNTRBISi5yMEhCrHpUDUDLIFBIVeGjn0m41GhSgkYnt4Bm1ENUcoXyvvZo4I_YAZA&maxwidth=800&maxheight=800&place_id=783212

¹³ http://www.mes.tn/page.php?code_menu=17&code_menu_parent=13

Université Centrale Privée, Tunis¹⁴

Note on the geography of higher education institutions in Tunisia

If we combine the geographical information in tables 5 and 6 we see that, unlike the statistics about education equality given for the education situation as a whole, tertiary education shows a huge regional disparity in Tunisia, both for public and for private institutions. Greater Tunis leads by far, followed by Centre Est (Sousse, Sfax, and Monastir). The other regions are lagging far behind, and Nord Ouest has the lowest number of tertiary institutions per million inhabitants, followed by Centre Ouest, that was earlier characterized as the least developed (formal) education region in Tunisia, although it performed and performs an important role as an Islamic Centre of learning, e.g. in the Kairouan Islamic Studies Centre. See table 7 in part 2. However, as explained there, this information is restricted to the main locations. Some universities (e.g. Carthage, and Jendouba) have a lot more subsidiaries in other parts of the country, making the regional distribution somewhat more equal¹⁵.

Think Tanks

In doing research for this report we could find five think tanks which are still operating today. One of the oldest and most prominent is the Tunisia Institute for Strategic Studies which was setup by the initiative of the former president. It was created in 1993 to analyze and research topics related to development of Tunisia. The think tanks found are also spread throughout various regions in Tunisia. See table 8 in part 2.

According to UNESCO the number of researchers in Tunisia increased from 2514/million in 2009 to 3050/million in 2018. This would mean a growth from 26,000 scholars in 2009 to 35,000 in 2018. Of these scholars 6% worked in business, 89% in higher education, and 6% in (other) government positions in 2018¹⁶.

The Ministry of Higher Education and Research has an extensive structure of research institutes outside the university structure. More details can be found in an overview published by the Ministry¹⁷

Museums

For this report we have found 64 museums that exist in Tunisia. One of the most prominent museums to be found in Tunisia is the Bardo museum which is one of the largest institutions of

¹⁴ https://lh3.googleusercontent.com/proxy/DBfmnK8LfG_VBeHchBPy1F-dSfcJmEobw7iqbrSifEggff7jMzZsgJDajJIPS7KJFf3_Gn8g-PSIKtMZECD3xMsaEopm5Apxky2k

¹⁵ http://www.mes.tn/page.php?code_menu=17&code_menu_parent=13

¹⁶ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/tn?theme=science-technology-and-innovation>

¹⁷ http://www.mes.tn/page.php?code_menu=177&code_menu_parent=28

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its type in Africa. It has a rich collection which tells the story of the history of Tunisia over millennia and its many different civilizations.¹⁸ See table 9 in part 2.



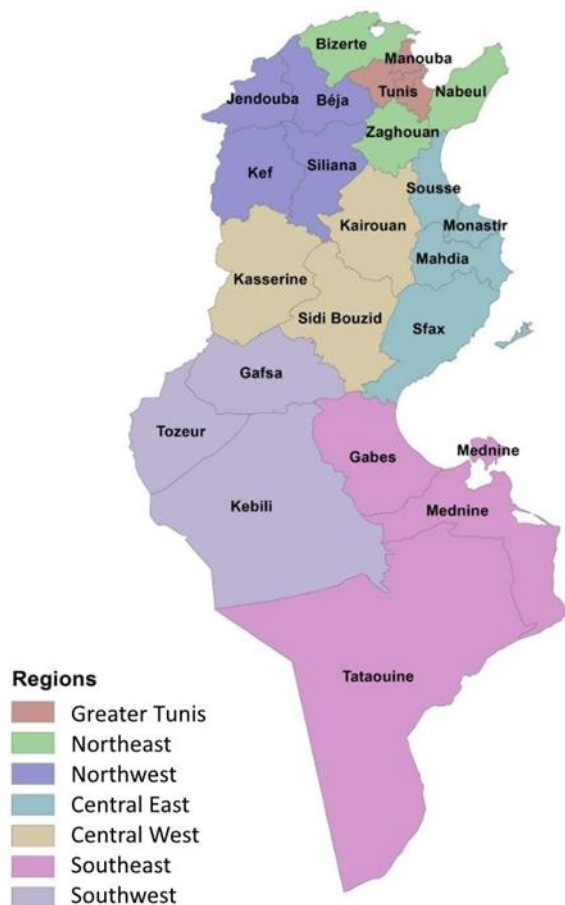
Bardo Museum in Tunis¹⁹

¹⁸ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bardo_National_Museum_\(Tunis\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bardo_National_Museum_(Tunis))

¹⁹ <https://wereldreis.net/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/tunis-bardo-museum.jpg>

Part 2: The Data

Map: Regional administrative structure of Tunisia



https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Ian_Ross18/publication/328537798/figure/fig1/AS:685963407790080@1540557829074/Regions-and-governorates-of-Tunisia-4.jpg

Table 1: Tunisia: Education index 1990-2018²⁰

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Centre Est	411	534	636	650	1.58
Centre Ouest	339	437	514	558	1.65
Grand Tunis	455	592	707	744	1.64
Nord Est	415	537	637	645	1.55
Nord Ouest	367	473	556	620	1.69
Sud Est	390	506	602	651	1.67
Sud Ouest	410	531	630	673	1.64

²⁰ The HDI data, and its components go from 0 (worst level) to 1 (best level). We present the figures x 1000. The inequality figure is the highest value divided by the lowest value in a particular year.

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Total	406	526	625	658	1.62
Inequality	1.34	1.35	1.38	1.33	

Source for tables 1-4: Globaldatalab, version 4.0 <https://globaldatalab.org/shdi/shdi/>

Table 2: Tunisia: changes in regional population between 1990 and 2018; population numbers in millions

Region	1990	2018	2018/1990
Centre Est	1.8	2.7	1.51
Centre Ouest	1.1	1.5	1.38
Grand Tunis	2.0	2.8	1.36
Nord Est	1.2	1.6	1.36
Nord Ouest	0.9	1.3	1.41
Sud Est	0.8	1.1	1.31
Sud Ouest	0.4	0.7	1.50
Total	8.2	11.6	1.41

Table 3: Tunisia, Regional data for 'mean years of schooling for adults'

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Centre Est	3.6	5.2	7.0	7.2	2.00
Centre Ouest	2.4	3.4	4.7	5.4	2.25
Grand Tunis	4.2	6.0	8.2	8.6	2.05
Nord Est	3.4	4.9	6.6	7.2	2.12
Nord Ouest	2.6	3.7	5.0	5.9	2.27
Sud Est	3.3	4.8	6.5	7.0	2.12
Sud Ouest	3.4	4.8	6.6	7.1	2.09
Total	3.4	4.9	6.7	7.2	2.12
Inequality	1.75	1.76	1.74	1.59	

Table 4: Tunisia, Regional data for 'expected years of schooling for children'

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Centre Est	10.5	13.0	14.5	14.8	1.41
Centre Ouest	9.3	11.6	12.9	13.6	1.46
Grand Tunis	11.3	14.1	15.7	16.4	1.45
Nord Est	10.9	13.5	15.0	14.6	1.34
Nord Ouest	10.1	12.6	14.0	15.2	1.50
Sud Est	10.1	12.5	13.9	15.1	1.50
Sud Ouest	10.7	13.3	14.8	15.7	1.47
Total	10.5	13.1	14.5	15.1	1.44
Inequality	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.21	

Table 5. Public Universities in Tunisia

Names	where	4icu position in Tunisia	year started
Université Ez-Zitouna	Tunis	15	1956 (757)
Université de Tunis	Tunis	9	1960
Université de Sousse	Sousse	8	1986
Université de Sfax	Sfax	1	1986
Université de Tunis El Manar	Tunis	3	1987
Université de Carthage	Tunis	6	1987
Université de la Manouba	Manouba	11	2000
Université Virtuelle de Tunis (UVT)	Tunis	--	2002
Université de Gabès	Gabès	13	2003
Université de Jendouba	Jendouba	18	2003
Université de Gafsa	Gafsa	20	2004
Université de Monastir	Monastir	7	2004
Université de Kairouan	Kairouan	22	2004
Instituts Supérieurs des Etudes Technologiques	Tunis	32	2016

Sources: Wikipedia Universities and 4ICU; also <https://www.whed.net/>; we only give the main locations; for more detailed locational information see: http://www.mes.tn/page.php?code_menu=16&code_menu_parent=13

Table 6. Private Universities in Tunisia

Name	where	4icu position in Tunisia	year started
Université Libre de Tunis; merger of the Electronic and Automatism School and the Institute for Advanced Technologies and Business Studies.	Tunis	5	1973 (1994; 2001)
Université Tunis Carthage / earlier: Ecole Supérieure d'Informatique et de Gestion	La Soukra / Tunis	12	1993 (2001)
École Supérieure Privée de Technologie et de Management / SUPTECH	Tunis	19	1993 (2001)
Université Montplaisir Tunis	Tunis	31	1993
Université Arabe des Sciences	Tunis	41	1993
Université Privée du Sud / Université libre du Sud (ULS-IPSAS)	Sfax	--	1993 (2001)
Institut Privée des Hautes Etudes à Tunis	Tunis	14	1998
Université Centrale	Tunis	2	1999
Université Mahmoud El Materi	Tunis	40	2000

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Université Privée des Etudes Scientifiques et Technologiques de Mégrine	Mégrine	38	2001
TIME Université / Ecole Supérieure Privée des Technologies de l'information et de Management de l'Entreprise	Tunis	28	2002
Université Internationale de Tunis	Tunis	--	2002
Mediterranean School of Business	Tunis	16	2002
Institut Supérieur Privé Méditerranéen de Technologie	Tunis	21	2002
École Supérieure Privée d'Ingénierie et de Technologie / ESPRIT	Ariana	4	2002/2003
École Supérieure Privée des Etudes Administratives et Commerciales (until 2012: Université Internationale Privée de Management des Affaires de Sfax)	Sfax	52	2003 (2012)
École Supérieure Privée de l'Aéronautique et des Technologies	Tunis	37	2003
Institut Privée des Hautes Etudes à Sousse	Sousse	55	2003
École Supérieure Privée d'Architecture, d'Audiovisuel et de Design	Tunis	30	2004
Université Méditerranéenne	Tunis	23	2004
Université Ibn Khaldoun	Tunis	29	2005
Université Européenne de Tunis	Tunis	26	2006
Université Technologique Privée de Gabès/ Ecole supérieure privée des Sciences Appliquées et de la Technologie de Gabès (ESSAT)	Gabès	51	2007
Université SESAME	Ariana	25	2007
Institut Supérieur des Etudes Paramédicales et Sciences Infirmières	Sousse	--	2007
Université Privée de Sousse / UPS	Sousse	--	2007
École Supérieure Polytechnique Privée de Sousse/Ecole Polytechnique de Sousse	Hammam Sousse	33	2008/2009
Université Paris-Dauphine Tunis	Tunis	27	2009
École Supérieure Privée d'Administration des Affaires et de Droit Avicenne	Tunis	36	2010
EPI Sousse	Sousse	17	2011

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École Centrale Supérieure Privée de Technologie	Sousse	--	2012
École Polytechnique Internationale Privée de Tunis	Tunis	24	2013
École Supérieure Privée d'Informatique et d'Administration des Affaires	Le Kram	34	2013
École Supérieure d'Ingénieurs Privée de Gafsa	Gafsa	57	2013
École Supérieure Privée d'Ingénieurs de Monastir	Monastir	56	2014
École Supérieure Privée des Technologies et Ingénierie	Ariana	35	2014
Leaders University	Nabeul	60	2014
Institut International du Numérique et de l'Audiovisuel	Manouba	39	2014
Institut Supérieur Privé d'Administration des Entreprises	Tunis	53	2014
American University in North Africa	Tunis	46	2015
École Internationale Supérieure Privée de Droit et des Affaires	Tunis	49	2015
Institut Supérieur Privé des Sciences, de la Technologie et des Affaires du Centre	Sousse	62	2017
Institut International de Technologie	Sfax	42	?
École Supérieure Privée des Technologies d'Informatique et de Management	Hammam-Sousse	43	?
École Supérieure Polytechnique Internationale Privée de Sfax	Sfax	44	?
International School of Business	Sfax	45	?
École Supérieure Privée d'Ingénierie et de Technologie Appliquée	Sousse	47	?
Faculté des Sciences de la Santé	Tunis	48	?
École Supérieure Privée des Technologies de l'Information et de Management de Nabeul (IT Business school)	Nabeul	50	?
Université Privée de Sousse	Sousse	54	?

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Faculté Privée de Management et des Sciences de l'Administration de Sousse	Sousse	58	?
École Supérieure Polytechnique Privée de Monastir	Monastir	59	?
Institut Supérieur Privé des Sciences Infirmières El Amed	Hammam Sousse	61	?
École Supérieure Privée d'Assurance et de Finance	Tunis	62	?
Institut Supérieur Privé des Sciences Infirmières de Sousse	Sousse	--	?
Institut Supérieur Privé des Sciences de la Santé de Sousse	Sousse, Sfax (and Tunis)	--	?
Institut Supérieur Privé des Sciences Infirmières de Kairouan	Kairouan	--	?
Faculté Privée des Sciences Paramédicales de Sfax	Sfax	--	?
Tunisia Tech University	Tunis	--	?

Sources: Wikipedia Universities and 4ICU; also <https://www.whed.net/>; we only give the main locations; for more detailed information see: http://www.mes.tn/page.php?code_menu=17&code_menu_parent=13

Table 7: Geographical distribution of the main locations of Tunisia's higher education institutions²¹

City	SHDI Region	Public	Private	Total	Number of tertiary institutions per million inhabitants
Tunis	Grand Tunis	6	27	33	13.6
Mégrine		-	1	1	
Ariana		-	1	1	
Le Kram		-	1	1	
Manouba		1	1	2	
<i>Subtotal</i>		7	31	38	
Sousse	Centre Est	1	14	15	9.6
Sfax		1	7	8	
Monastir		1	2	3	
<i>Subtotal</i>		3	23	26	
Gafsa	Sud Ouest	1	1	2	2.9

²¹ Table 7 looks at all university locations, including the main subsidiaries; but not at all locations; see tables 5 and 6.

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Gabès	Sud Est	1	1	2	1.8
Nabeul	Nord Est	-	2	2	1.3
Kairouan	Centre Ouest	1	1	2	1.3
Jendouba	Nord Ouest	1	-	1	0.8
Total		24	59	73	

For population numbers in 2018 (needed for the calculation of the last column) see table 2. For the regions see Map 1, earlier in part 2.

Table 8: Think tanks in Tunisia

Name	Description	Location	Established
Arab Institute for Human Rights	The Arab Institute for Human Rights is an independent Arab non-governmental organization based in Tunisia. The Arab Institute for Human Rights aims to promote a culture of civil, political, economic, social and cultural human rights.	Tunis	1989
Tunisian Institute for Strategic Studies	ITES was formed as a public establishment at the initiative of the country's former president, Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, and acts under the oversight of the Presidency of the Republic. ITES's mission is to carry out research, studies, analyses, and forecasting regarding short- and longer-term horizons for a wide range of issues related to various national and international phenomena that may affect the process of development of Tunisian society.	Carthage	1993
Maghreb Economic Forum	The Maghreb Economic Forum (MEF) is an independent Think-and-Do Tank founded in 2011 on the premise of supporting economic and social development in the Maghreb region.	x	2011

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Tunisian Think Tank	The Tunisian Think Tank aims to create a space for exchange where minds concerned with the future of Tunisia and bilateral relations between France and Tunisia converge; between Europe and Tunisia.	x	2018
Centre for Mediterranean and International Studies	The promotion of studies related to the Mediterranean and international questions	Montplaisir	x
Tunisia Think Tank Foundation International	TTT is a non-profit specialized in pluri- and interdisciplinary strategic thinking around 4 focal points: (1) Citizenship and Civic values; (2) Society ; (3) the Territory ; and (4) the Sustainable Development model.	Tunis	x

Sources: wikipedia Think Tanks, <https://onthinktanks.org/> , and other sources. This information is probably far from complete.

Table 9: Museums in Tunisia

Name	Type	Established
Carthage National Museum	museum	1875
Bardo National Museum	national museum archaeological museum	1888
Sfax Archaeological Museum	archaeological museum	1907
Dar Jellouli Museum	museum	1939
Sousse Archaeological Museum	archaeological museum	1951
Salakta Archaeological Museum	archaeological museum	1980
Bulla Regia Museum	museum	1982
Nabeul Museum	museum	1984
Musée national d'Utique	archaeological museum	1990
Dar Cherait Museum	museum	1990
Gafsa Archaeological Museum	archaeological museum	1990
Lamta Archaeological Museum	archaeological museum	1992
Douz Museum	museum	1997
Finance Museum (Tunis)	museum	2003
Dar Am Taïeb	museum	2005
Moknine Museum	museum	2006
Musée de la monnaie	museum	2008
Djerba Traditional Heritage Museum	museum	2008
Musée Habib Bourguiba	museum	2013

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Carthage Paleo-Christian Museum	museum	
	museum	
Dar Bach Hamba	cultural center Palaces of Tunis	
Dar Ben Abdallah	museum	
Kerkennah Museum	museum	
El Djem Archaeological Museum	museum	
Enfidha Museum	museum	
	protected area nature reserve botanical garden	
Botanical Garden of Tunis		
Musée de Makthar	museum	
Mahdia Museum	museum	
Musée de TébourSouk	museum	
Musée de Zarzis	museum	
Musée national d'art islamique de Raqqada	museum	
Musée national de la médecine	museum	
National Institute of Marine Sciences and Technologies Museum	museum	
Musée de la mémoire nationale	museum	
Musée de la poste	museum	
Kerkouane Archaeological Museum	archaeological museum	
Dar Maâkal Az-Zaïm	museum	
Chemtou Museum	archaeological museum	
musée des arts islamiques de Monastir	museum	
Dar Essid Museum	museum	
Musée archéologique de Sbeïtla	museum	
Museum of popular arts and traditions of Le Kef	museum	
Museum of popular arts and traditions of Monastir	museum	
Musée ethnographique de Gabès	museum	
Musée océanographique de Bizerte	museum	
Dar El Annabi	museum	
Musée de la mémoire de la Terre	museum	
Dar Khadija Museum in Hammamet	museum	
Museum of Arab and Berber civilizations, Ibn Khaldun, Nefta	museum	
The Dome Museum	museum	
Lalla Urban Museum	museum	
The Museum of Galala	museum	
Medenine Customs and Traditions Museum	museum	

Herz Allah Museum of Photography	museum	
The traditional fishing museum of Zarzis	museum	
General Patton Museum by train	museum	
Kousra Traditional Heritage Museum	museum	
Education Museum	museum	
Film museum	museum	
The Tunisian-Algerian Shared Memory Museum, Ghardimaou	museum	
The Hard Museum Museum	museum	
Tunis Science City	science museum	
Mareth Museum	military museum	
Musée militaire national	military museum	

(source: Wikipedia: Museums, and other sources)

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Annex: relevant websites

Public universities and HEIs

Universite de Sfax
 Universite de Tunis El Manar
 Université de Carthage
 Université de Monastir
 Université de Tunis
 Université de la Manouba
 Université de Sousse
 Université de Gabès
 Université de Jendouba
 Université de Gafsa
 Université Ez-Zitouna
 Université de Kairouan
 Instituts Supérieurs des Etudes
 Technologiques
 Université Virtuelle de Tunis (UVT)

Websites

<http://univ-sfax.tn/>
<http://www.utm.rnu.tn/utm/fr/>
<http://www.ucar.rnu.tn/Fr/>
<http://www.um.rnu.tn/fr/>
<http://www.utunis.rnu.tn/>
<http://www.uma.rnu.tn/>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Sousse
<http://www.univgb.rnu.tn/Fr/>
<http://www.uj.rnu.tn/>
<http://www.ugaf.rnu.tn/>
<http://www.uz.rnu.tn/>
<http://www.univ-k.rnu.tn/>
<http://www.isetr.rnu.tn/>
<http://www.uvt.rnu.tn>

Private universities and HEIs

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Université Centrale	https://www.universitecentrale.net/fr/
École Supérieure Privée d'Ingénierie et de Technologie	http://esprit.tn/
École Supérieure Polytechnique Privée de Sousse	https://polytecsousse.tn/
Université Libre de Tunis	https://www.ult-tunisie.com/
Université Internationale de Tunis	https://univ-internationale.com/fr
Université Tunis Carthage	https://www.utctunisie.com/
École Polytechnique Internationale Privée de Tunis	http://pi.tn
Institut Privée des Hautes Etudes à Tunis	http://www.ihet.ens.tn/
Mediterranean School of Business	https://www.msb.tn/
École Supérieure Privée de Technologie et de Management	https://suptech.tn/
Institut Supérieur Privé Méditerranéen de Technologie	http://www.medtech.tn/
Université Montplaisir Tunis	http://www.umt.ens.tn/
École Supérieure Privée d'Informatique et d'Administration des Affaires	https://www.ebs.tn/ecole-epsima/
EPI Sousse	https://www.epieducationalgroup.com/
Université SESAME	http://universitesesame.com/
Université Paris-Dauphine Tunis	https://www.tunis.dauphine.fr/
Université Méditerranéenne	http://www.umlt.ens.tn/gr/
TIME Université	http://www.time.ens.tn/fr/
Université Mahmoud El Materi	http://www.umm-tunisie.com/
École Supérieure Privée d'Architecture, d'Audiovisuel et de Design	http://www.esad-tunis.com/
École Supérieure Privée de l'Aéronautique et des Technologies	http://www.esat.ens.tn/en/
Université Privée des Etudes Scientifiques et Technologiques de Mégrine	http://www.upes-megrine.com/accueil.html
Université Ibn Khaldoun	http://www.uik.ens.tn/
École Supérieure Privée d'Administration des Affaires et de Droit Avicenne	https://apbstunisia.tn/
École Supérieure Privée des Technologies et Ingénierie	http://tek-up.de/
Université Arabe des Sciences	http://uas.ens.tn/
Institut International du Numérique et de l'Audiovisuel	http://www.iina.tn/
Université Européenne de Tunis	https://universiteeuropeenne.tn/

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Université Technologique Privée de Gabès	http://www.essat-gabes.com/
American University in North Africa	http://www.auna.com.tn/en/
Institut Supérieur Privé d'Administration des Entreprises	http://iaetunis.com/
École Internationale Supérieure Privée de Droit et des Affaires	http://lbs.tn/
École Supérieure d'Ingénieurs Privée de Gafsa	http://esip.tn/
École Supérieure Privée d'Ingénieurs de Monastir	https://www.esprims.tn/ecole/presentation-de-lecole/
École Supérieure Privée des Etudes Administratives et Commerciales	http://www.esecac.ens.tn/
Leaders University	https://www.leaders-university.net/
Institut International de Technologie	http://www.iit.com.tn/
École Supérieure Privée des Technologies d'Informatique et de Management	http://www.estim.tn/
École Supérieure Polytechnique Internationale Privée de Sfax	http://www.espin-ens.com/
International School of Business	https://isb.ens.tn/
École Supérieure Privée d'Ingénierie et de Technologie Appliquée	http://www.espita.ens.tn/
Faculté des Sciences de la Santé	https://upsat.tn/
École Supérieure Privée des Technologies de l'Information et de Management de Nabeul (IT Business school)	https://itbs.tn/
Université Privée de Sousse	http://www.ups.ens.tn/
Institut Privée des Hautes Etudes à Sousse	http://www.ihes.ens.tn/
Faculté Privée de Management et des Sciences de l'Administration de Sousse	http://www.fmsa.ens.tn/
École Supérieure Polytechnique Privée de Monastir	https://www.polytechmonastir.tn/
Institut Supérieur Privé des Sciences Infirmières El Amed	http://www.universite-amed.com/
Institut Supérieur Privé des Sciences, de la Technologie et des Affaires du Centre	http://www.issatso.rnu.tn/fo/index.php
École Supérieure Privée d'Assurance et de Finance	http://www.espaf.tn/
Université Privée du Sud	https://ipsas-ens.net/ ; http://www.uls.ens.tn/

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Institut Supérieur Privé des Sciences Infirmières de Sousse	https://www.facebook.com/pages/category/Interest/ISIS-Institut-Sup%C3%A9rieur-Priv%C3%A9-des-Sciences-Infirmi%C3%A8res-de-Sousse--136040546503377/
École Centrale Supérieure Privée de Technologie	https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%89cole_centrale_polytechnique_priv%C3%A9_de_Tunis
Institut Supérieur des Etudes Paramédicales et Sciences Infirmières	--
Institut Supérieur Privé des Sciences de la Santé de Sousse	https://upsat.tn/
Institut Supérieur Privé des Sciences Infirmières de Kairouan	https://www.facebook.com/ISPSIK/
Faculté Privée des Sciences Paramédicales de Sfax	--
Tunisia Tech University	http://www.tuniatechu.org/

Think tanks

Tunisia Think Tank Foundation International	https://www.facebook.com/tunisia.think.tank.foundation?ref
Tunisian Think Tank	https://tunisianthinktank.com/
Tunisian Institute for Strategic Studies	http://www.ites.tn/
Centre for Mediterranean and International Studies	http://www.cemi-tunis.org/
Maghreb Economic Forum	https://www.magef.org/who-we-are/

Museums (with known websites)

National Institute of Marine Sciences and Technologies Museum	http://www.instm.agrinet.tn/
Musée de la monnaie museum	http://www.bct.gov.tn/bct/siteprod/francais/musee/musee_fr.jsp
Sousse Archaeological Museum	http://www.soussemuseum.tn/
Bardo National Museum	http://www.bardomuseum.tn/
Djerba Traditional Heritage Museum	http://www.djerbamuseum.tn/
Tunis Science City	http://www.cst.rnu.tn
Musée militaire national	http://www.defense.tn/fr/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=99