

(Photo by FETHI BELAID/AFP/Getty Images)



Souad Abderrahim

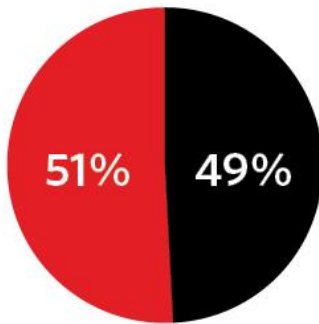
Candidate of the Islamist party, **ENNAHDA**, celebrates after being elected the mayor of Tunis on July 3, 2018. Abderrahim, a 53-year-old pharmacist, became the **CAPITAL'S FIRST-EVER FEMALE MAYOR**, a post previously appointed by the president.

53,668

CANDIDATES

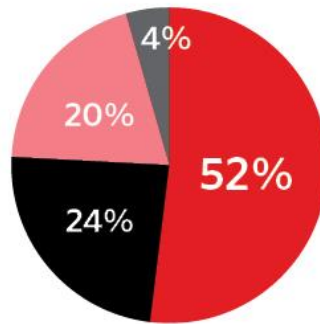
2,074

1,055 PARTY LISTS
860 INDEPENDENT LISTS
159 COALITION LISTS



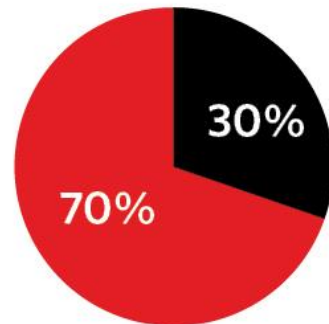
CANDIDATES BY GENDER

● MALE ● FEMALE



CANDIDATES BY AGE

● <35 ● 35-45 ● 46-60 ● +60

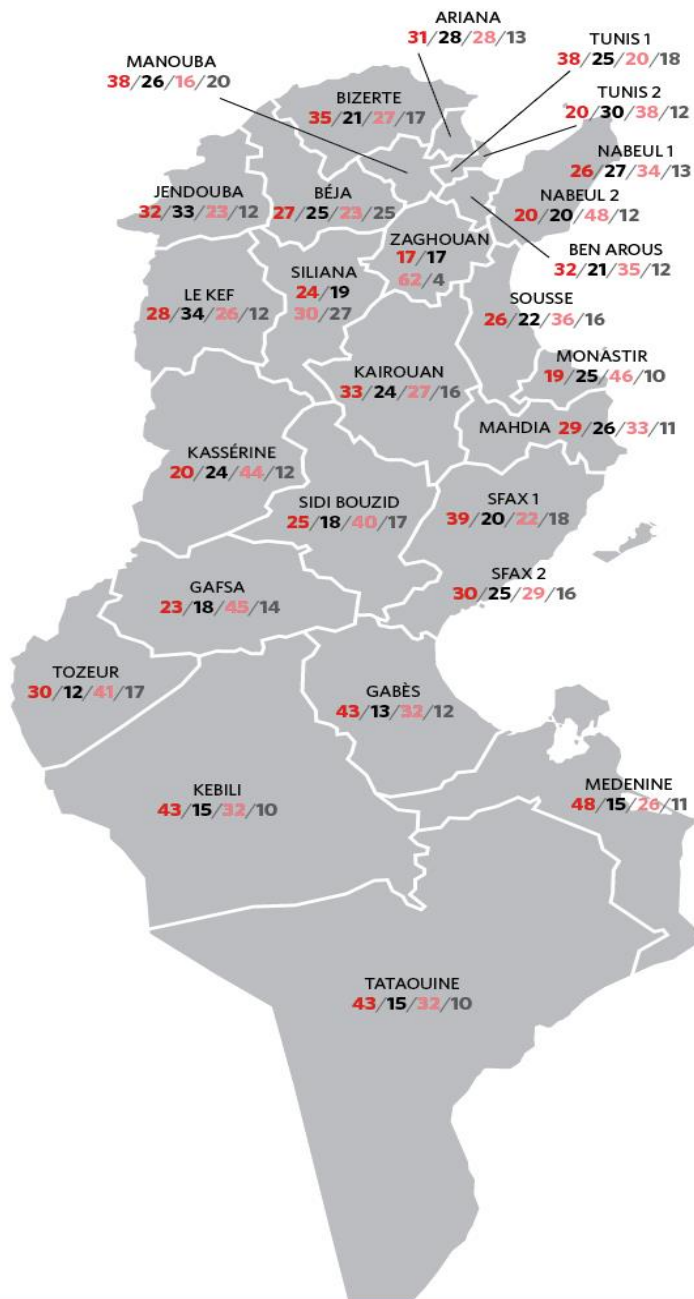


LISTS HEADED BY

● MEN ● WOMEN

RESULTS IN PERCENT

■ ENNAHDA ■ NIDAA TOUNES ■ INDEPENDENT ■ OTHER



★ **Tunis** The capital saw the election of its first female mayor, Souad Abderrahim. Her party, Ennahda, won the mayorship in 37% of the 350 municipalities. Independent lists also fared well, winning 35% of mayorships, including in one Tunis district, La Marsa. Nidaa Tounes only secured 22% of mayorships.

★ **Siliana** A young man who ran on an independent list for Kesra's municipal council said he is hopeful that decentralization will bring improvements to his town: "People will be elected who will respond to the needs and voices of citizens," unlike the current officials who are inexperienced and take their direction from Tunis. The municipal council will likely have more legitimacy, he said, because the members are elected and they will "understand the reality of the region."

★ **Monastir** The highest voter turnout (69%) took place in the municipality of Manzil Harb in Monastir—almost twice the overall turnout rate (36%). Monastir made headlines during the election campaign because a Jewish man, Simon Slama, ran on Ennahda's list. In the number 7 spot, he ultimately did not win a seat on the council.

★ **Sidi Bouzid** In the town where the 2011 revolution started, security concerns prompted polls to open late and close early. These elections marked the first time since Tunisia's independence that all of the country's security forces were legally allowed to vote. A contentious fight in parliament had led to the change in the elections law. But only 12% of registered security and military personnel (or 4% of the total eligible security forces) exercised this right. The security forces voted a week prior to election day to ensure that they could assist in securing polling places.



7,212 ELECTED
FROM **1,939** LISTS