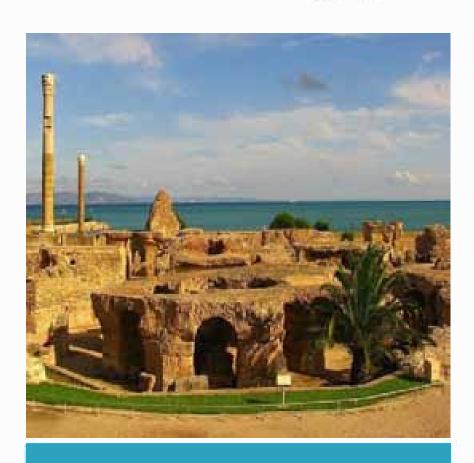
IVth International Health Tourism Congress Mashhad: 26-27 November 2013

Tunisia, Health Tourism, Thalassotherapy
Dr Zohra Mhamdi

History of thalassotherapy(1)

- Romans in Tunisia and pharons in egypt
- > 5th centry before JC;
 Euripide wrote: « the sea cures the harms of the Man »
- Only on 1865 that we started to use the word
 thalassotherapy » and this by Dr Joseph de la bonmandière



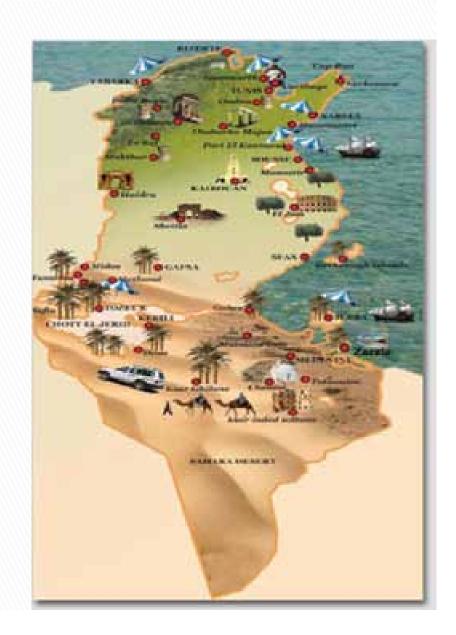
Carthage

History of thalassotherapy(2)

- Last 3 decades of the 20th centry: Considerably diversified
- New concept of WHO for health (1946):
- « A state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and NOT merely the absence of disease or infirmity »
- Give more eligibility to hydrotherapy in general and thalassotherapy specificly

Tunisia

- Over all area of 162,155 Km2
- Important maritime cover (1298 Kilometers); North and east; Mediterranean sea
- Sahara in the south; 40 % of the total surface
- Average Temperature: 12°c in december; 30 ° C in July
- Rate of sun > 3000 hours a year



Tunisia and thalassotherapy(1)

- Before the 90; thalassotherapy=France
- After 90; Tunisia emmerged
- National law on 1992 that covered: implementation and use of thalassotherapy centers
- First center opened its doors on 1994
- Improvement of the legislation on 2006
- National standard on 2007

Tunisia and thalassotherapy(2)

Centers:

- 50 centers,
- Actually, 8 centers on contruction and 10 under study
- Capacity: recieving an average of only 170.000 curits as a year , but we can attract 600.000 people.
- Curistas namely come from: France, Switzerland and Germany then comes Russa



Tunisia and thalassotherapy(3)

- Local people are encouraged to use those centers; half the prices
- National and private health insurances refund part of the cost when indicated for chronic diseases.

Legislation(1)

- Ministry of health via office of thermalism
- In collaboration with Ministry of environment
- The decree: n°2006-3174 du 30-11-2006 that replaced the one of 1992
- National standard: NT 126.05 (2007)
- Tunisia one of the major participants in elaboration of the future ISO for thalassotherapy



Legislation(2)

- Decree:
- 5 chapters
- 41 articles
- 90 standards

- Chapter1: General disposition
- Chapter 11: quality of water and using conditions
- Chapter III: Standards for the spaces and equipements
- Chapter IV: Standards for exploiting spaces and equipements
- Chapter V: Human resource standards

Decree

Chapters

Legislation(4)

- ► **Chapter II:** quality of water and the use of it
 - Ecological study: site, marine and soil flore; neighbourhood implementations
 - Open(circuit): conservation of sea water< 48 hours
 - Samples: same characteristics as the sea water:
 - Same colour, taste and smell
 - Physico-chemical criterias: salinity; Ph; desnsity, microbiological



Legislation(3)

- ▶ Chapter I: General disposition
 - Definition
 - Services provided
 - Implementation conditions
 - Permissions of ministry of health(obligation)
 - Documentation with the needed specifications
 - Deadlines for informing the ministry of health: Opening, closing or selling



Legislation(4)

- ► **Chapter II:** quality of water and the use of it
 - Ecological study: site, marine and soil flore; neighbourhood implementations
 - Open(circuit): conservation of sea water< 48 hours
 - Samples: same characteristics as the sea water:
 - Same colour, taste and smell
 - Physico-chemical criterias: salinity; Ph; desnsity, microbiological



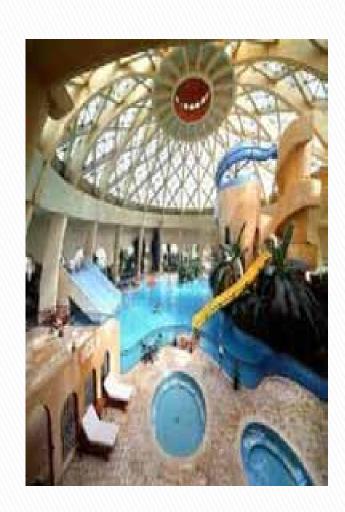
Legislation(5)

- Chapter III: Standards for the spaces and equipements
 - Very strict hygieninc spécifications (same as health care institutions)
 - Capacity: propotional with nbre of curistas and equipement used
 - Conditions for accessebility to the center but also to the other spaces of the center
 - Treatment spaces classified by groups: dry, humid...
 - Conditions of lightening and ventillation: ambiant T°(18-25°C)



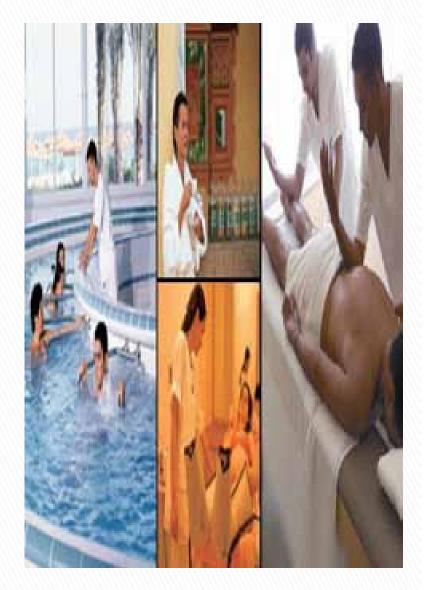
Legislation(6)

- Chapter IV: Standards for the spaces and equipements
 - Specifications for swimming pools
 - Specific surfaces for each specific space
 - Specific equipement for each specific space
 - Characteristics of clothes



Legislation(7)

- Chapter V: Human resource s Standards
- Employees fit for their positions (health state)
- Director of the center:
 - Permanent; preferably a physician
 If not, must be assited by a technical medical director
- Employees:
 - Number replies to standars and according to: capacity and activity of the center
 - Permanent work



Outcomes

- Tunisia has more thalassotherapy centers than anywhere else in the world, aside from France,
- Combining both traditional Arabic and French influenced treatments using heated seawater
- Tunisia has maintained its position as the Second World thalassotherapy destination after France= Quality of the service

Quality(1)

Quality as seen by experts

- Hygienic aspect
- Security
- Equipments
- Products used
- Human ressources
- Protocoles of the care
- Efficient communication



Quality(2)

- What is the perception of quality for the Curistas?
 - Respect
 - Comprehension
 - Exact and complete informations
 - Technical performance
 - Fair treatment
 - Outcome: differs according to the curitas(stressed, chronic diseases...)

SWOT Analysis

Strengths:

- A 1300 km coast
- Smooth weather,
- Diversfied offer
- The quality of services
- The best standards
- Performant HR,
- Specific training schools

Weaknesses:

- Not enough communication with foreighn facilitators
- Not muchTargetting of new markets

Opportunities:

- STILL have the capacity of targetting new markets
- More open governance
- Medical professionals believe more in such therapy

Threats

 Attract Curistas by low costs and not a good service

Conclusion

What's next?

- Promotional activities namely targeting Western Europe, Arab countries, North America
- A study on the development of balneotherapy and thalassotherapy in Tunisia by the year 2020 has been scheduled by the ONTT
- Maintain the same level of quality or better...

AND NEVER TRY TO ATTRACT PEOPLE BY LOW COSTS ONLY

WELCOME IN TUNISIA



