



**HAL**  
open science

## Nahda and Tunisian Islamic Activism

Fabio Merone, Ester Sigillò, Damiano De Facci

► **To cite this version:**

Fabio Merone, Ester Sigillò, Damiano De Facci. Nahda and Tunisian Islamic Activism. *Dara Conduit*; Shahram Akbarzadeh. *New Opposition in the Middle East*, Springer Singapore, pp.177-201, 2018, 978-981-10-8820-9. 10.1007/978-981-10-8821-6\_8. halshs-02424145

**HAL Id: halshs-02424145**

**<https://shs.hal.science/halshs-02424145>**

Submitted on 22 May 2023

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Merone, Fabio, Ester Sigillò, and Damiano De Facci. "Nahda and Tunisian Islamic Activism." In Conduit, Dara, and Shahram Akbarzadeh, eds. *New opposition in the Middle East*. Palgrave Macmillan, 2018: 177-201.

### **Nahda and the Tunisian Islamic activism**

*Fabio Merone*

*Ester Sigillò*

*Damiano De Facci*

This chapter deals with the *dynamics of contentious politics*<sup>1</sup> in Tunisia between 2011 and 2016. In particular, the authors focus on the transformations of Islamic activism in the aftermath of the revolutionary events of 2011.<sup>2</sup> The two main Islamic actors in this period have been the Nahda party, derived from the Muslim Brotherhood family, and the new salafist-jihadi *jamaa* (Islamic society) called Ansar al-Sharia (AST) and re-branded according to the new international jihadi evolution<sup>3</sup>. The Tunisian Islamic landscape has largely developed in the country after 2011<sup>4</sup>. The explosion of the Islamic contention has different explanations. First of all, this phenomenon is mainly due to the raise in the country of a free debate on Islam and Islamism opened by the fall of the authoritarian regime; moreover, the peculiarity of the post-revolutionary period is characterized by a high level of contention and a fluid ideological landscape which have favoured framings of new types of protests. Last but not least, the explosion of the Islamic contention has been the result of a new wave of Islamic revival (*sahwa*) that brought many people to 're-discover' religion. The combination of these three factors led to the raise of a moderate organized Islamic party, a vast Islamic public and a radical Salafist

---

<sup>1</sup> Doug McAdam, Sidney Tarrow and Charles Tilly, *Dynamics of contention* (Cambridge University Press, 2001).

<sup>2</sup> With the term Islamic activism, we refer to "the mobilization of contention to support Muslim casuses", given by Quintan Wiktorowicz. This definition seeks to be as inclusive as possible, by taking into account "the variety of contention that frequently emerges under the banner of Islam, including propagation movements, terrorist groups, collective action rooted in Islamic symbols and identity, explicitly political movements that seek to establish an Islamic state, and inward-looking groups that promote Islamic spirituality through collective efforts". Quintan Wiktorowicz, ed. *Islamic activism: a social movement approach* (Indiana University Press, 2004).

<sup>3</sup> Dominique Thomas, *Génération jihadistes. Al-Qaida-Etat Islamique, histoire d'une lutte fratricide* (Paris: Michalon Editeur, 2016).

<sup>4</sup> Anne Wolf, "An Islamist 'renaissance'? Religion and politics in post-revolutionary Tunisia," *The Journal of North African Studies* 18.4 (2013): 560-573.

option, which represent the backdrop of the Islamic dynamics of contention that this chapter wants to discuss.

In particular, the authors point out the transformation of Nahda by shedding the light on the dialectical dynamic between the party and the Islamic public<sup>5</sup>. It focuses, therefore, on the evolution of the Islamic party from 'Islamist' to conservative, a process formalized by the decisions taken during the two congresses of 2012 and 2016. While specialists on religious parties consider this switch under the lens of secularization<sup>6</sup>, in this chapter we stress that this change must be rather seen from the point of view of the renunciation of the Islamic politics to be transformative/revolutionary. By 2016, in fact, Nahda established itself as a democratic party that distinguishes between religious and political activities<sup>7</sup>. This evolution has a big impact on the way the Islamic polity is thought, because renouncing (or separating) the religious from the politics in an Islamic mindset is not only about secularizing the politic but also forgetting its social and political transformative nature<sup>8</sup>. The relationship between the party and the new Islamic public is particularly important in order to understand the evolution of the Tunisian Islamic activism after 2011. We call this large public the "Islamic constituency", because it is the natural Nahda's electoral basin, although it does not always share common goals with it. It deals with a variegated public, composed of people that share imagined solidarities<sup>9</sup>, that perceives itself as an Islamic community, regardless its specific interest into politics. This Islamic constituency contains the Nahda militants properly, other kind of Islamic militants (called by the media the Salafists of Nahda) and a larger pious public,

---

<sup>5</sup> We do not take into account (if not by general reference) the important Salafist radical movement Ansar al Sharia. For a study of AST within the social movement frame, see Fabio Merone, "Between social contention and takfirism: the evolution of the Salafi-jihadi movement in Tunisia," *Mediterranean Politics* 22.1 (2017): 71-90 and Daveed Gartenstein-Ross, "Ansar al-Sharia Tunisia's long game: dawa, hisba, and jihad, ICCT Research Paper, May 2013," (2013): 1-25.

<sup>6</sup> Luca Ozzano, "The many faces of the political god: a typology of religiously oriented parties," *Democratization* 20.5 (2013): 807-830.

<sup>7</sup> Intissar Kherigi, "Ennahda separation of the religious and the political: a historic change or a risky maneuver?," *Alsharq Forum*, last accessed September 2, 2017, <http://www.sharqforum.org/2016/09/08/ennahdhas-separation-of-the-religious-and-the-political-a-historic-change-or-a-risky-maneuver/>

<sup>8</sup> This is a similar process to that of the European socialist parties when they cut off the organic link with the working unions.

<sup>9</sup> Asef Bayat, "Islamism and social movement theory," *Third World Quarterly* 26.6 (2005): 891-908.

active in cultural and religious associations. Islamic activists that are the focus of this article stem from this Islamic constituency.

By providing the Tunisia case-study with new empirical data, his chapter participate to the literature which applies SMT to Islamist movements studies. This approach has the advantage of considering Islamist movements as any other movement, that behave according to resource mobilization, political opportunities and ideational framings. Thus, *dynamics, processes and organization* of Islamic activism can be understood as important elements of contention that transcend the specificity of 'Islam' as a system of meaning, identity and basis of collective action<sup>10</sup>

Since the early 2000s, there have been a number of attempts combining the study of Islamist mobilization and social movements. The first examples are the academic contributions of Wiktorowicz<sup>11</sup> and Wickham<sup>12</sup>. The first one applied the *Resource Mobilization Theory* to Salafist and Muslim Brotherhood Islamist mobilization in Jordan. It argued, in particular, that institutionalization is a prerequisite to obtain resources needed for mobilization and its eventual success. The second one also explicitly applied a SMT approach to Islamic movements in Egypt, by analysing how Islamists have found avenues for mobilization in the repressive environment of Mubarak's regime. Another exemplary scholar in the field is Janine Clark's;<sup>13</sup> she explicitly employed SMT in the analysis of Islamist networks in Egypt, Jordan and Yemen, and, at a second stage, in the investigation of alliance structures between Islamist and non-Islamist movements. Singerman<sup>14</sup> applied a similar approach, though focusing on *informal* (horizontal) networks in Yemen. Hafez applied the Political Process Approach (PPA) to Islamist radicalization in Algeria. To be sure, the most consistent contribution which apply SMT to Islamist movements is the edited volume by Wiktorowicz: *Islamic Activism: a Social*

---

<sup>10</sup> Quintan Wiktorowicz, ed. *Islamic activism: a social movement approach* (Indiana University Press, 2004), 3.

<sup>11</sup> Quintan Wiktorowicz, "Civil society as social control: State power in Jordan," *Comparative politics* (2000): 43-61.

<sup>12</sup> Carrie Rosefsky Wickham, *Mobilizing Islam: Religion, activism and political change in Egypt* (Columbia University Press, 2005).

<sup>13</sup> Janine Clark, *Islam, charity, and activism: Middle-class networks and social welfare in Egypt, Jordan, and Yemen* (Indiana University Press, 2004); Janine Clark, "The conditions of Islamist moderation: Unpacking Cross-Ideological cooperation in Jordan," *International Journal of Middle East Studies* 38.04 (2006): 539-560.

<sup>14</sup> Diane Singerman, "The networked world of Islamist social movements" in *Islamic activism: a social movement approach* (Indiana University Press, 2004), 143-163.

*Movement Theory Approach*, including contributions of several scholars mentioned above.

Therefore, by applying a ‘political process approach’<sup>15</sup> authors analyse the transformation of Tunisian Islamic activism since the fall of the authoritarian regime. This theoretical approach contends that movement behaviour is shaped by the broader political context (or political opportunity structure), which can facilitate or hinder collective action<sup>16</sup>. Moreover, the political process approach further maintains that collective action involves organizational structuring and normative framing to facilitate the mobilization of resources. In other words, organizational dynamics and cognitive processes mediate between the political environment and collective action<sup>17</sup>. Notably, in this chapter we refer to a political process that after 2011 is characterized by a dramatic polarization between two ideological blocs, Islamist and nationalist<sup>18</sup>. This has led to a double form of pressure for the Islamist camp: from outside it was demanded to prove its democratic credential, and from inside its ‘Islamic’ one.

The aim of this research is also to empirically contribute to the development of the analysis of Islamic mobilizations. Indeed, authors aim to fill the void in the studies about Nahda, in the light of its interaction with other components of the Tunisian Islamic activism. As a matter of fact, so far literature has neglected the multidimensional nature of the Islamic social movement and its impact on the party. Thus, by providing empirical evidence of an ongoing transformation of the Islamic Movement this study contributes to the conceptualization of the notion of ‘Islamic polity’, itself. Indeed, the evolution of the Tunisian Islamist movement from *jamaa* to party and the consequent transformations

---

<sup>15</sup> Mohammed Hafez, *Why Muslims rebel: Repression and resistance in the Islamic world* (Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2003).

<sup>16</sup> Mohammed Hafez, “From Marginalization to Massacres: A Political Process Explanation of GIA Violence in Algeria” in *Islamic activism: a social movement approach* (Indiana University Press, 2004), 39.

<sup>17</sup> Doug McAdam, “Micromobilization contexts and recruitment to activism,” *International Social Movement Research* 1.1 (1988): 125-154. Doug McAdam, Sidney Tarrow and Charles Tilly, *Dynamics of contention* (Cambridge University Press, 2001).

<sup>18</sup> By using the category of ‘nationalist’, we refer to the political block that took the power after independence. In Tunisia they are also referred to as ‘Bourguibist’ (in reference to the founding father of the nation) or ‘modernist’, because they pretend that the nationalist project was a modernist one inspired by enlightenment. In this chapter, we refer to anti-Islamist or Nationalist indistinctly; both terms make reference to the essential ideological difference between those who occupied the power after independence and the most important block of opposition that appeared afterward.

within the party, first of all the decision to separate *dawa* (preaching, call to religion) from politics, ultimately reveal that we are dealing with a changing nature of the politics of Islamist parties rather than a secularization process. The decision of Nahda to abandon any reference to *sharia* in the constitution and its project of transformation of society led to a diffused sense of frustration and diffused protests emerging from its constituency<sup>19</sup>.

In the first section of this chapter, authors describe the general political process occurring in Tunisia from 2011 to 2016. In the second section we highlight the emergence of a broad Islamic constituency in the post-revolutionary landscape. In the third and fourth section, we analyse the nature of interactions between the Nahda leadership and the new Islamic constituency, notably how the party keeps an ambiguous relation toward Islamic activists. When the *political process* is in favour of the mobilization, party's leadership does not oppose social activists but it tries to co-opt it; contrarily, when the political juncture turns against them, party's leadership imposes the end of the contention politics. The congress of 2016 will finally declare the transformation of the party. Such evolution was the consequence of the political process, the political opportunities given to different actors and the way they have reacted.

### **Chap. 1/ A polarized political process**

An extraordinary period of political contention started in Tunisia after the ousting of the long-running president Ben Ali in 2011<sup>20</sup> and lasted for 4 years until the presidential and parliamentary elections of 2014/5. During this period old institutionalized actors were wiped out from the scene and new players came in, most of them framing their actions under the ideological discourse of Islamism. This period should be divided in two phases. In the first one, going from 2011 to 2013, street politics and contention prevail on the political institutionalized democratization process and the Islamic radical contention represents the main political issue. In the second phase, from 2013/14 to 2015/16, we observe a backlash; the Nationalist camp coalesces all the anti-

---

<sup>19</sup> Interview with Mohamed Rachid, imam of Kasserine, Tunis, April 2016.

<sup>20</sup> Sami Zemni, "The extraordinary politics of the Tunisian revolution: the process of constitution making," *Mediterranean Politics* 20.1 (2015): 1-17.

Islamist forces behind the Bourguibian old leader Beji Caied Essebsi,<sup>21</sup> who founds a new party, Nidaa Tunis (call for Tunisia). This period is mainly characterized by strong pressures on Nahda to give up the government and, as a consequence, by a gentlemen agreement between the two main parties to build up a national unity government<sup>22</sup>. Consequently, the new governments imposed the ban of radical Islamist activities and imposed a policy of ‘normalization’.

The transition triggered both a process of institutionalization and a dynamic of political contention. In the period between March and October 2011, political and social forces of the country built up an institutional body with the aim to give a certain degree of legitimization to the political process. Its main purpose was to lead the country to transparent and credible elections and therefore to vote for a legislative minimum corpus<sup>23</sup>. While a provisional system of government was created, the political scene was dominated by unrest and social claims. Political parties participating to the government, yet at the same time hoping to maintain a revolutionary legitimacy, were obliged to keep a foot into the street politics while managing the institutional one. From the beginning of the process Nahda emerged as a key player. It played at this stage a double game. On one side it decided to be present in the Ben Achour assembly<sup>24</sup> and to participate in the drafting of the new electoral juridical frame, on the other it played on the ground of the grassroots Islamic politics trying to exert influence through its militants. Until the first elections, Nahda was the only organized Islamic political project.

The Islamic party won by large the elections of October 2011 and formed a coalition government with two secular parties<sup>25</sup>. The post-election period was characterized by an Islamic hegemony, because of the Nahda primacy in the new

---

<sup>21</sup> Those are the ones that referred to Bourguiba’s heritage as that of a modernist version of the Tunisian specific nationalist project (they call themselves modernists).

<sup>22</sup> While the nationalist camp could coalesce and push the Islamist party back to the opposition, this exit was less a total victory than a political compromise. A national coalition of civil society groups (headed by the strong union UGTT) supported a compromise between the two main contenders (Nahda and Nidaa), favoring a democratic exit to the crisis. The result was a national unity government that is still holding in 2017 (although with several governmental re-shuffle).

<sup>23</sup> Yadh Ben Achour, *Tunisie: une révolution en pays d’Islam*, (Tunis:Cérès Edition, 2017).

<sup>24</sup> The assembly created in March was also called the “Ben Achour” assembly by the name of its chair.

<sup>25</sup> Nahda won 37% of the votes, four times more of the second party, CPR, that scored 8.7%. The parties of the governmental coalition (Nahda, CPR, Ettakatol) were the three parties that scored more at the election, totalizing together about 53% of the votes.

government and the development of a widespread revivalist movement in the public space. A new radical Salafist group, Ansar al-Sharia Tunisia (AST), linked ideologically to the international jihadi movement, emerged as well, organizing preaching tents and public happenings on the street<sup>26</sup>. All type of Islamic associations, such as zakat/alms charitable associations and/or religious studies ones, developed everywhere . In this first period, the secular elite started to be worried of the situation. An emblematic example of this fear is the broadcast of the film *Persepolis* on NessmaTV. The film triggered a controversial debate because depicting the image of God (forbidden in Sunni Islam) and served also as a reminder of the consequences led by the Iranian revolution of 1979 (Nessma is notoriously seen in Tunisia as the TV of the secular elite). After the movie, in fact, the TV station organized a debate in the studio showing how Islamic clerics were hijacking the political revolutionary process<sup>27</sup>.

In the year 2013, the situation has dramatically worsened. An escalation of events brought to the assassination of the left wing leader Choukri Belaid, in February, and to the explosion of landmines in the mountains close to the frontier with Algeria<sup>28</sup> . In the aftermath of Chokri Belaid's assassination, the UGTT (the main trade Union organization) organized a general strike, which degenerated into isolated attacks to Nahda headquarters throughout the country. Hammadi Jebali, the Nahda prime minister at that time, was pushed to resign. The party president refused instead to accept his resignation and denounced a masked *coup d'état* <sup>29</sup>. Until the summer 2013, the polarization of the political landscape reached its highest point. AST called Nahda for an Islamic front in order to react against who they perceived as the counter-revolutionary caciques of the old regime<sup>30</sup>. The events occurred in Egypt in July 2014, and the violent overthrow of the MB

---

<sup>26</sup> Fabio Merone and Francesco Cavatorta, "Salafist movement and sheikh-ism in the Tunisian democratic transition," *Middle East Law and Governance* 5.3 (2013): 308-330.

<sup>27</sup> BBC, "Protesters attack TV station over film *Persepolis*" BBC, last modified October 9, 2011, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-15233442>

<sup>28</sup> Tristan Dreisbach, "Three landmines explode around Mount Chaambi this week" Tunisia live, last modified November 20, 2013, <http://www.tunisia-live.net/2013/11/20/three-landmines-explode-on-chaambi-mountain-this-week/>

<sup>29</sup> BBC "Tunisia prime minister Hamadi Jebali resigns" BBC, last modified February 19, 2013, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-21508498>

<sup>30</sup> Fabio Merone, "Between social contention and takfirism: the evolution of the Salafi-jihadi movement in Tunisia," *Mediterranean Politics* 22.1 (2017): 71-90.



president Morsi, pushed the Nahda leadership to adopt a different political move: instead of accepting a front with the radical forces, it declared AST a terrorist organization. This move cut off any ambiguous link between Nahda and the salafi-jihadis, and it appeared as a strategical premise for a political compromise with the nationalist camp. After the approval of the new constitution, the last stage of the transition began ending up with the elections of 2014/5. Nida Tunis, the new party founded by the Bourguibian Beji Caied Essebsi, won the parliamentary and presidential elections but Nahda remained a strong political block in parliament<sup>31</sup>.

In 2015, after the formation of the new government of prime minister Habib Essid, the country experienced a new balance of power<sup>32</sup> (Boubeckeur calls it a bargained competition) . While the presidency of the republic is in the hand of Nidaa Tunis, on the level of the parliamentary life prevails the logic of a shared government between Nidaa and Nahda. This new situation meant that a *de facto* agreement of the moderate actors, both secular and Islamists, agreed upon the new political frame, at the prize of the exclusion of the radicals<sup>33</sup>. In 2014 and 2015, a rude campaign of normalization began to stop any illegal or informal organization that had been tolerated until then. In particular, the Islamic suspected organizations were shut down and all the mosques returned to official imams controlled by state institutions<sup>34</sup> .

In this section, we shed the light on the general frame of the political contest, pointing out to the polarization between two opposite forces. In following sections, we are going to analyze the particular nature of the Islamic dynamics of contention, in order to make sense of how it has influenced the evolution of Nahda. In particular, we will describe the rising of a new Islamic constituency and its implications on the movement.

---

<sup>31</sup> Nida Tunis won 85 seats in parliament against 69 for Nahda. The Islamist party did not present a candidate for the presidential election.

<sup>32</sup> Amel Boubeckeur, "Islamists, secularists and old regime elites in Tunisia: bargained competition," *Mediterranean Politics* 21.1 (2016): 119

<sup>33</sup> Amanda Kadlec, "Tunisia's paradoxical political union: Ennahda and Nidaa Tunis," The Randa bloc, last modified February 5, 2016, <https://www.rand.org/blog/2016/02/tunisia-paradoxical-political-union-ennahda-and-nidaa.html>

<sup>34</sup> Jasmine Foundation, "Tunisia crackdown raises fears of rights rollbacks," Jasmine Foundation, last modified August 29, 2014, <http://www.jasminefoundation.org/en/?p=960>

## Chapt. 2/ The Islamic constituency

We use the concept of Islamic constituency to describe a large Islamic public that emerged in the Tunisian public sphere after the regime fall of 2011. The interest of this category is that of defining a space of Islamic activism existing outside the party but overlapping with its militant base. This Islamic activism had an influence on Nahda's political decisions, especially in this peculiar time of contention. The existence of such a constituency is something new for the Tunisian public sphere and a central part of the post-revolutionary social and political activism<sup>35</sup>. Besides a more pious and personal way to express religiosity, the Islamic constituency resulted into a new political activism and social engagement that developed into two directions: the participation in charitable associations and the increase interest in religious studies<sup>36</sup> (a large network of associations developed as a consequence). In the following lines, we distinguish three spaces of social Islamic activism: the charitable associations, the religious schools and the new imam organizations.

First, charitable associations are the most evident forms of new Islamic activism. Although at the beginning spontaneous, they developed and structured as an impressive social field able to mobilize thousands of people. The first moment of this mobilization was the Libyan crisis in 2011, approximately from March to October. The massive influx of refugees at the *Ras Jadir* border in the southern region of Medenine led to the formation of several informal groups, which provided humanitarian assistance before and after the arrival of the international aid<sup>37</sup>. The participation to charity activities developed as the first sign of a new Islamic activism. Apart from the effort of international Islamic

---

<sup>35</sup> At the time of Ben Ali, the only 'civil society' tolerated groups were the human rights associations, mostly monopolized by the militants of the left wing movements and parties. Larbi Sadiki, "Bin Ali's Tunisia: democracy by non-democratic means," *British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies* 29.1 (2002): 57-78.

<sup>36</sup> "After 2011 several militants created charitable and religious associations as a prosecution of their engagement into the Movement of the Islamic tendency" interview with the president of the association Nabaa al Khir, Sfax, May 2017.

<sup>37</sup> According to the president of Tunisia Charity, 'the first-hand experience in collaborative civic engagement helped participants establish structural horizontal ties, which in turn ultimately led them to consider founding an association with a specific identity and goals' (interview with the president of Tunisia charity, Tunis, November 2015)

networks, those associations developed and professionalized. The Nahda activists took an important role, often leading the process of startup.<sup>38</sup>

The fact that Nahda's old militants occupied the role of presidents into many of these associations was a clear demonstration of the party eagerness to stay into the new process of social activism. At the same time, this quasi-hegemony of the party over associations led to some tensions. Between 2011 and 2013 this issue of Nahda's grasp on the associative world became a focus point against the party that was accused to indirectly create a system of dependency between the social aid and the political control, as the RCD (Ben Ali's party) used to do<sup>39</sup>. This huge network of associations developed into a system structured in few main blocs of associations, the most famous being "Marhama", "Tunisia Charity" and "Attaawn". The nature of those associations and the quality of their human actions changed over the time. They developed in fact more and more into professionalized, Western style NGOs specialized in human development. This change has occurred in parallel to the evolution of the party. The discussion of the separation between *dawa* and politics within the party is based on the multidimensional nature of the Islamic activism: the engagement into the civil society space, which emerged as a social and political force after 2011 and the participation to the politics<sup>40</sup>.

A second type of Islamic activism was that of the religious schools. As Islamic activism is the consequence of an Islamic revival (*sahwa*), most obviously it implies an increased interest for religious learning. The religious learning had not been a priority for Nahda since the 1970s, when the Islamic party was a *jamaa*<sup>41</sup>. The party was therefore not really engaged in this sector. Education, as a form of active spiritual renovation was since two decades the monopoly of Salafi/Wahabbi trends. The former regime used a pietistic form of Quran teachings as a form of compensation for the repression of Islamic

---

<sup>38</sup> "After revolution we could choose whether to keep playing a role in the party or go for associative activities. However some were participating in both at the same time". Interview with Rachid Ali a historical Nahda militant and president of the association Nabaaal Khir, Sfax, February 2016.

<sup>39</sup> Kaled Ammami, secular activist in associative activities, interview with the authors, Tunis, November 15, 2014

<sup>40</sup> Ester Sigillò, "Tunisia's evolving charitable sector and its model of social mobilization," Middle East Institute, last modified, September 15, 2016. <http://www.mei.edu/content/map/which-civil-society-post-revolutionary-tunisia>

<sup>41</sup> After the success of radical Salafism, many Nahda leaders complained that the party had abandoned the space of religious studies for too much of politics. Observations from the fieldwork.

activist organizations<sup>42</sup>. After the revolution, a new wave of religious teaching invaded the public space and challenged the traditional zeitounian educational system, considered as an ideological instrument of the political power<sup>43</sup>. Those schools expressed a Salafist type of influence, not only in teaching but also in mobilizing the public on specific political issues<sup>44</sup>. According to the position of Nahda into the issues of religious teaching, it was in favor of the modernization of the Zeitouna University and style of teaching<sup>45</sup>. Its stand was however more intellectualistic than minded for mobilizing young Islamic activists. Islamic intellectuals such as Sami Brahami started to refer to an ‘enlightened’ type of reformism that had not big appeal to the majority of the new radicals<sup>46</sup>. That attachment to the Zeitounian allegedly enlightened tradition, was less attractive to the grassroots revivalist phenomenon of the new Islamic/salafist schools.

A third form of Islamic activism are the imams and charismatic preachers. The emergence of new leaders and activist Islamists came as the result of the action of new charismatic sheikhs. A sheikh is someone that acquires importance and respect through his charisma and factual action. He becomes a leader while preaching. This performance/preaching action can be acted in a preaching campaign in public spaces (coffee-shops or public squares), with friends, in ‘liberated’ *minbar* (preaching tribunes) of the mosques. After the fall of the regime the imams of the mosques in most cases left their places empty, leaving the space for new activists that considered that the minbar should become a place to be ‘reconquered’ by sincere and genuine Muslims<sup>47</sup>. This phenomenon was at the origin of the radical salafist trend of AST, but also paved the

---

<sup>42</sup> Rikke Hostrup Haugbølle and Francesco Cavatorta, "Islamism in Tunisia before and after the Arab Spring," *Popular Protest in the New Middle East: Islamism and Post-Islamist Politics* 147 (2014): 31.

<sup>43</sup> Sheikh Mohammed Ali, 2013, interview with the authors.

<sup>44</sup> The school Ibn Malik is one important case. Founded by Sheikh Mohammed Ali, became one important reference point for new sheikhs and Islamic leaders that emerged in 2011 and 2012. International clerics like the famous Ahmed Mazid Shanquity also belonged to the scientific committee of the association. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7bG3GVAv33M>. Last view 12 January 2017.

<sup>45</sup> Zeitouna director, Tunis, 24 June 2013, interview with the authors.

<sup>46</sup> Sami Brahami, *Religion and politics. Between the fluttering seculars and the inability of the Islamists* (translated from Arabic) (Tunis: Manshurat Karm al-Sharif, 2012), 199.

<sup>47</sup> Abu al Mouwahed, AST leader, 8 December 2012, Douar Hisher interview with the authors

ground for different types of activism. As we will see in the next two sections, it gave birth to a specific Islamic social movement whose center became the city of Sfax.

The Islamic constituency appears indeed as the new arena in which Nahda is only one of the players. This new public represents the political stake for the main Islamic party on the scene. The party enjoyed a privileged position in the Islamic political landscape, it had however to face a mobilized Islamic constituency ready to challenge its primacy. In the next two sections, we will see how the path of Nahda's evolution has to deal with the emergence of a new type of social Islamic movement. In particular, the activist nature of this movement was a problem for the Nahda's leadership that looked for a normalization of the political situation in order to reach a democratic deal with the nationalist front.

### **Chapter 3/Nahda, *Dawa wa Islah* and the Islamic social movement**

The first of march 2011 Nahda becomes a legal party for the first time in its history. After six months and 30-years of struggle against the authoritarian state it ran for election and became the most important political party in parliament and in the country. In this period of transition, the party had two challenges in front of it: the first was to convince the traditional non-Islamic public of its democratic credential; the second to keep a credibility in front of its public as the only valid Islamic party<sup>48</sup>. The Nahda leadership was aware of the potential backlash of the secular elites (in terms of backing an authoritarian restoration), if scared by radical Islamic policies. The experience of the past helped the analysis of the present<sup>49</sup>: only democratic established institutions could provide the guarantee for the existence of an Islamic party<sup>50</sup>. In order to accomplish its evolution into a democratic, liberal type of politics, however, it had to deal with a more radical and activist Islamic public. This is why the leadership of the party tried for a while to balance its policy between one of conciliation towards the Nationalists and anti-

---

<sup>48</sup> Kasper Ly Netterstrøm, "The Islamists' Compromise in Tunisia," *Journal of Democracy* 26.4 (2015): 119.

<sup>49</sup> At the end of the 1980s, in fact, the ben Ali's regime initially opened the political field until Nahda emerged as the biggest opposition party. As a consequence, the Islamist militants reacted on the street giving the regime the excuse for a campaign of total eradication.

<sup>50</sup> Rached Ghannouchi, interview with the authors, Tunis, 20 March 2013.

Islamic front and another of support *vis à vis* the grass rooted Islamic movements. A perfect balance between two opposite strategies was nevertheless very difficult to put in practice; furthermore it implied the risk of being crushed in between. If the party, for instance, chose to go too much into the direction of institutionalization, the risk would have been to lose its constituency in favor of more radical Islamic groups. If instead balanced its politics in favor of grass rooted, activist minded, radical Islamists, it would lose the trust of those hostile to the Islamist politics. As it happened in other contests (Libya for example), this second scenario could lead to a direct confrontation with uncertain outcomes.

Nahda was the Islamic party of reference for the Islamic vote until the elections of October 2011. After that, the articulation of the Islamic ideological camp developed into a variety of different trends. The position of Nahda in government, if it was the prove of its popularity, put the party in a difficult position. In particular it became problematic when trying to hold a politics of moderation in a period in which expectations for radical change were high. Nahda's government was composed of an alliance of the Islamic plus two secular parties: CPR and Ettakattol. This alliance was a tactical move in favor of a strategy of compromise<sup>51</sup>. Notwithstanding this move, the tension grew during the year 2012. In particular, the occupation of the public spaces by Islamic activists and preachers created a feeling of fear among segments of society such that it was impossible to remain to an equal distance between those two extremes<sup>52</sup>. In the following lines, we come back to some crucial events of this year 2012, showing the rising Islamic activism and the strategy of Nahda to manage the situation without renouncing to a strategy of moderation.

The first of these crucial junctures was the Islamic mobilization of March 2012 in favor of the introduction of shari'a as a reference for legislation in the constitutional draft<sup>53</sup>. Between February and March 2012 an intense debate developed in the country

---

<sup>51</sup> Laura Guazzone, "Ennahda Islamists and the test of government in Tunisia," *The International Spectator* 48.4 (2013): 30-50.

<sup>52</sup> Such events include hostile demonstrations in front of art exposition and theatre, *hisba* activities in working class neighborhoods and violent riots against the offense of religious symbols. Rory McCarthy, "Protecting the sacred: Tunisia's Islamists Movement Ennahdha and the challenge of free speech" *British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies* 42.4 (2015): 447-464.

<sup>53</sup> The discussion was a key one, because at stake was the article 1 of the constitution of 1956. This article stated that Islam was the 'religion of Tunisians', keeping thus an ambiguity on the real role of Islamic law as a reference for legislation.

and led to the organization of several public debates and demonstrations<sup>54</sup>. In the aftermath of this crisis, an Islamic public emerged as an organized social movement able to mobilize thousands of people. While the emergence of a new Islamic constituency was a fact since 2011,<sup>55</sup> this mobilization came as a good chance to create a more structured and unified front. The most important gathering of people was organized in front of the parliament the 16 march by a network of associations that presented themselves as a homogeneous front<sup>56</sup>. Some came on the front of the scene as new leaders, such as sheikh Mokhtar Jebali and Bechir Ben Hassan. Others, like Habib Ellouze and Sadok Shourou, were historical Nahda leaders and distinguished themselves as those able to make a bridge between the party and the constituency. The anti-Islamic camp labeled this front as the “Salafists of Nahda“; they were in fact an Islamic social movement that tried to put pressure on Nahda and have an influence on its transformation. In this mobilization of March, the organized front proved to be very strong. The modernist camp, voiced by the historical human rights and feminist organization (*Les Femmes democrates*) reacted vehemently starting a widespread debate through the media<sup>57</sup>. Rached Ghannouchi was under the pressure of the secular camp to renounce to any reference to shari’a. Although an extraordinary constitutive committee (*majlis tassisi*)<sup>58</sup> meeting decreed for the renunciation of demanding the introduction of shari’a putting an end to the debate<sup>59</sup>, the party had to deal from now on with this rising grass root movement.

The second of these crucial moments was the congress of Nahda in June 2012. The aim of this congress was double founded: on the one side it was necessary to subdue all

---

<sup>54</sup> Asma Ghribi, “Role of islamic law in constitution provokes debate” Tunisia live, last modified March 22, 2012, <http://www.tunisia-live.net/2012/03/22/role-of-islamic-law-in-tunisian-constitution-provokes-debate/>

<sup>55</sup> See section 2 of this chapter.

<sup>56</sup> Two main organizations appeared as officially organizing the mobilization: at national level the Tunisian front of Islamic and at regional level, in Sfax, the most involved one was the so-called Imams’ association.

<sup>57</sup> Kapitalis “Des democrates tunisiennes: la charia ne doit pas etre une source de lois” Kapitalis, last modified October 9, 2011, <http://www.kapitalis.com/politique/6253-des-democrates-tunisiennes-lla-charia-ne-doit-pas-etre-une-source-de-loir.html>

<sup>58</sup> Nahda did not have elected party organs until the 2012 congress.

<sup>59</sup> Le Monde “Ennahda contre l’inscription de la charia dans la constitution” Le Monde, last modified March 26, 2012, [http://www.lemonde.fr/tunisie/article/2012/03/26/ennahda-contre-l-inscription-de-la-charia-dans-la-constitution-tunisienne\\_1675938\\_1466522.html](http://www.lemonde.fr/tunisie/article/2012/03/26/ennahda-contre-l-inscription-de-la-charia-dans-la-constitution-tunisienne_1675938_1466522.html)

the elective charges, locally and nationally, to the militants' vote; on the other, the party had to define its own 'identity' and political strategic platform<sup>60</sup>. This was a party that lived most of the time of its existence underground or in exile. The political liberalization was a chance for a frank discussion within the party's militants about the signification of still being Islamist after the revolution and the role the party should play in such a key historical juncture. Such discussion was synthesized by the debate on the division in the party's activity between *dawa* and politics<sup>61</sup>. This is a debate and a key feature of transformation other Islamist parties went through. Besides the aspect of secularization of the politics that this move implies, there is one side of the issue that is properly political, in the sense that renouncing to *dawa* for an Islamist party is not only to renounce to religious practices but to its capacity of being an instrument of transformation of society as a whole. Such a traumatic move in this moment of radical and contentious politics had to be carefully considered; this is probably why the congress decided to delay the discussion to a further congress, while proposing to those more *dawa* oriented to act in civil society independently from the party politics<sup>62</sup>. For this purpose a new association was created: *Dawa wa Islah* (DwI). This association had in particular the purpose of unify or coordinate the activities of the different associations grew up spontaneously in the previous period<sup>63</sup>. How we will see, however, this new creation became a political tool the party had in its hand to penetrate and co-opt the Islamic social movement<sup>64</sup>.

The association was founded in Sfax on September 2012 at the initiatives of 8 historical preachers activists (da'ya), 4 of them Nahda militants. Habib Ellouze became

---

<sup>60</sup> The last congresses were held abroad and was never participated by all militants. In particular the party leadership had suffered on a relative lack of legitimacy because reduced to small groups talking to each other from Paris and London. The split between the militants from inside the country and those outside was felt as particularly problematic (Rory Mc Carthey dissertation manuscript)

<sup>61</sup> Kherigi, "Ennahda separation of the religious and the political", 6.

<sup>62</sup> Interview with Daimi, Nahda leader, Tunis 5 August 2012.

<sup>63</sup> "Before 2012, the *dawa*'s activities were scattered. Each working individually with its own association. DwI wants now unify all the *dawa*'s activities" (interview with DwI's secretary general. Sfax December 2015).

<sup>64</sup> The association appears to be emanating from the party retrospectively. The party's double strategy of *dawa*/civil society activity and party co-optation of the movement appears from the interviews of both activists and party members "DwI is an association too linked to the party (Nahda): it is not able to well manage the activities and therefore does fail in its activities" (interview with the president of an Islamic charitable association. Sfax December 2015).



the president, Sadok Shourou the vice-president. The initiative of the foundation of such an association is attributed to Habib Ellouze, who has an idea of politics as being dawa-minded<sup>65</sup>. The role of DwI as a bridge between Nahda and this movement was clear at the presentation of the association itself at the convention centre in Tunis (24 September 2012), which Nahda leaders Ghannouchi, H. Ellouze, and Shourou attended with known Salafist sheikhs such as Bechir Ben Hassan and Mokhtar Jbeli .

The important presence of Habib Ellouze as a symbol of the historical Islamic struggle against the regime and its leverage on the Islamic public in Sfax gave a certain authority to the Nahda attempt to establish its roots in the movement. Sfax is in this period the epicenter of the Islamic/salafist social movement. The association is founded here because of the existence of an active movement. In this city, the disparate dawa activities evolve around consensual and charismatic leaders such as Loukil, president of the historical Koran safeguard association and Ridha Jawedi, imam of the big mosque Lakhmi and president at the same time of the association Lakhmi Khayri and of the association of imams.

Initiatives of DwI included conferences on Islamic economy, in collaboration with the Tunisian association of Islamic economy, the Tunisian association for the zakat as well as information points (khimat) about the importance of activities such as sharing collective moments during Ramadan and helping the poor. According to the members of the association interviewed, DwI wanted to have a reformist role in order to channel those dawa initiatives into a progressive vision of Islam. Allegedly, it wished to reform the political Islamic thought and action (*Islah*) from below, as a process that from the grassroots would be able to inform positively the leadership of the party. The encroachment of the association into this large Islamic constituency is total for all the period between 2012 and 2013 when mobilization was at its highest peak and the party's leadership had troubles in justifying its inaction on the most controversial political crisis *vis à vis* its militants.

---

<sup>65</sup> Habib Ellouze is the party's strong man in Sfax. In exile between 1981 and 1984, he became the president of the shura council after Ben Ali's arrival in power. He spent 15 years in prison; released for health problems, spends the time before 2011 under tight administrative control. In 2011 is elected MP in the electoral district Sfax 2; he keeps his style of preacher. Arrested in 1991, as president of the party, Sadok Chourou spends 16 years in prison, 14 of them in isolation. After the revolution, is elected MP; as much as Ellouze, he is identified inside and outside the party as a preacher more than a politician.

Finally, the third crucial moment of this 2012 year was the UGTT general strike of December against the Nahda government. In December 2012, the powerful Trade union called for a general strike against an ‘illegitimate’ government, and in particular after the clashes caused by the leagues for the protection of the revolution during the manifestation of the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary from the death of Farhat Hached . Nahda and CPR, the two biggest parties in the coalition of government, were accused to keep the power illegitimately<sup>66</sup>. As a response, Islamic activists triggered a campaign that ended up with a popular march in Sfax (. In particular, it was mobilized the same network of association that participated in the protests of march in front of the constitutional assembly (signatures of support for the government were gathered from 246 associations).

The mobilizations of 2012 was a process of political contention organized by an Islamic constituency that perceived itself as ‘revolutionary’. In a post-revolutionary politics, it is normal that new discourses are framed and new forces emerge . The fulfillment of a revolutionary program however creates inevitably a polarization where those new ideas can be supported by one side and ostracized by the other. This was the case of the political context in Tunisia, where a mobilized Islamic public of different trends could have pushed the country into a revolutionary accomplished action. Nahda found itself in the middle of this process and the way it reacted was to use all means for channeling this Islamic movement into its politics without losing ground in terms of trustful partnership for democratization. The dynamics of contention grew stronger in the next year<sup>67</sup>, 2013, and the Islamic party risked to be crushed into the middle of a zero sum confrontation between the two extremist opposites.

The position of Nahda was most difficult in 2012 to become untenable in 2013 after the assassination of the left wing leader Choukri Belaid. In April-May 2013, DwI organized a spectacular preaching campaign around the country, inviting preachers from the gulf states<sup>68</sup> while at the same time the salafi-jihadi organization AST tried to

---

<sup>66</sup> According to the opposition, Nahda engaged to stay in government only one year. Nahda, instead, claimed that never agreed for a limited schedule rather engaged in giving up the power as soon as the assembly would vote for a new constitution.

<sup>67</sup> Nahda was also contested by its constituency and not only on religious matters. The critics within the Islamic constituency argued against that the loss of the party’s ‘revolutionary spirit’ and its unwillingness to push the change in topics such as the transitional justice and measures of support for unemployed.

<sup>68</sup> DwI came under the spotlight in the spring of 2013 during the successful Egyptian sheikh Mohammed Hassan series of lectures. The tour was a success, with significant media coverage and the

organize a congress in Kairouan. However, the time for tolerance was now over and the Interior Minister reacted by banning all public religious activities ‘non-authorized’ . This action was aimed especially against Ansar al-Sharia, (whose congress was erupted by force)<sup>69</sup> but was generalized to all those considered ‘salafist’ activities and suspected to share the same constituency as the radical salafist-jihadis. Nahda came under high pressure. In the aftermath of Belaid’s assassination, groups of Islamic activists spontaneously organized neighborhood patrols to ‘protect’ the people against what they saw as an attempt of coup d’état. AST called for an Islamic front against the secular ‘counter-revolution’<sup>70</sup> while on the mountains at the border with Algeria the first armed attacks against military patrols occurred. For Nahda it was a dramatic moment of transformation in which the political choices were decisive for the future of the party.

The security apparatus (backed by the traditional anti-Islamist elites and the nationalist block) of the state came back on the scene and it no more tolerated any forms of religious/political practices. On the other side, the social Islamic movement got stronger and radicalized. The strategy of the party to co-opt constituency’s activists eventually failed: members of Dwi were pushed to the radical camp. On the grassroots level, many thought to form a large Islamic front with the inclusion of the radical salafists camp. These events could have turned into the Libyan scenario, where a potential civil war could have exploded and the moderation strategy of Nahda evaporated. The following events proved however a different development.

#### **Chapt 4/ Nahda, democratization and the end of contention**

---

participation of thousands of people in both the two stops in Tunis (al-Menzah theater, 30 April) and Sfax (Lakhmi mosque, 4 may. “Thousands participate to the preacher Mohammed Hassan event at the “Coupole” (translated from Arabic)” YouTube video, posted by Shems Fm April 30, 2013 <https://tunisie14.tn/videos/detail/la-coupole-affiche-complet-pour-la-visite-du-predicateur-mohamed-hassen>.

<sup>69</sup> Alice Fordham “Tunisia’s moderates lost patience with Ansar al Sharia” The National, last modified May 21, 2013, <https://www.thenational.ae/world/mena/tunisia-s-moderates-lose-patience-with-ansar-al-sharia-1.655866>

<sup>70</sup> Fabio Merone, “Between social contention and takfirism”71-90.

The year 2013-2014 was the turning point of democratization in Tunisia. After the ousting of the Egyptian president in July 2013 and the second political assassination<sup>71</sup>, a group of left wing activists wanted to imitate the Egyptians anti-Morsi mobilization by organizing a *tamarrod* campaign with the aim of getting rid of the Nahda government<sup>72</sup>. The pressure against Nahda reached its highest point during the large demonstration in front of the parliament in the summer of 2013 during which protesters demanded the resignation of the government<sup>73</sup>. While Nahda refused to leave power, it accepted however to outlaw Ansar al-sharia, made many concessions on the constitutional draft and handed over the power to a technocratic caretaker government in January 2014<sup>74</sup>.

In January 2014 the constitution was approved by all the parties, while at the same time Nahda handed power to a technocratic caretaker government. In November/December of the same year, the parliamentary elections were held according to the new constitutional system. Nidaa Tunis succeed to coalesce the entire anti-Islamist front and gained the elections. A 'secret' meeting in Paris before the election between the leaders of the two main parties (Essebsi and Ghannouchi) established however a new deal between the two biggest national political forces. This gave born to a period of several governments supported by a national union parliamentary majority<sup>75</sup>.

The period of democratic transition (2011-14) finally ended with a new power system, the inclusion of Nahda, and the normalization of the country (i.e. the end of social and political mobilization). The relationship between Nahda and its constituency evolved during this period. Nahda had the strength to impose a normalization to its own constituency. By playing the role of the 'responsible' party, keen to keep the national

---

<sup>71</sup> Mohammed Brahmi, a Nasserist MP, was assassinated on July 25, 2013 with the same type of action as that of Belaid.

<sup>72</sup> *Tamarrod* is the name young Egyptian activists gave to the signature collection campaign that led to the huge demonstrations in Egypt against Morsi. After the Egyptian campaign, a group of left wing activists in Tunisia tried to do the same, but failed to coalesced the anti-Nahda block with street mobilization, Reuters, "New Tunisian protest to mirror Egypt'e Tamarrod campaign" Reuters, last modified, July 3, 2013 <http://english.ahram.org.eg/NewsContent/2/8/75627/World/Region/New-Tunisian-protest-movement-to-mirror-Egypt-Tam.aspx>

<sup>73</sup> BBC news, "Tunisia crisis: tens of thousands join protest" BBC news, last modified, August 7, 2013. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-23597308>

<sup>74</sup> Monica Marks, "Tunisia's Ennahda: Rethinking Islamism in the context of ISIS and the Egyptian coup," *Rethinking Political Islam Series* (2015).

<sup>75</sup> Sharan Grewal, "From Islamists to Muslim Democrats: How Living in Secular Democracies Shaped Tunisia's Ennahda," (2017).

unity government, and defender of the new democratic institutions, the Nahda leadership was able to re-gain its hegemony on the Islamist scene, all the more so that no other credible Islamist alternative was able to challenge it<sup>76</sup>. The evolution of Nahda became manifest in the way it dealt with the Islamic associations. In 2014, the government triggered a campaign of repression against illegal imams and Islamic associations. While Nahda tried to operate a mediation to avoid the worst, it also exploited the situation and pushed the activist for a change in the way they dealt with charitable associations in order to evolve into professionalized Ong, human development style. In particular, the transformation of charitable associations became evident after January 2014 when the state hardened coercive policies against Islamic charities with the accusation of opacity and lack of professionalization. This juncture was now favorable to the Nahda leadership that could feel stronger to impose to its militants the separation between *dawa* and politics. The last moment of the social movement's resilience to the policy of normalization was the famous Jawadi case in Sfax in 2015. Sheikh Jawadi was a central figure of the Tunisian Islamic activism, indeed he was not only the imam of the central mosque Lakhmi, but also the president of Lakhmi khairiya, the vice-president of the Imams' association and president of the associative network Attaawanou in Sfax.

During the campaign against the no-authorized imams, Jawadi was asked to leave the place of the mosque for an imam chosen by the minister of religious affair. The attendants of the mosque (his public, more specifically) protested and claimed that he was a popular imam, chosen by the public of the faithful. In particular, protests were addressed against the government which was accused to violate freedom of worship<sup>77</sup>. The mobilization of the Jawadi public became the focalized resistance of all the Islamic social movement. Jawadi was ousted on 15th September 2015.: The new imam was Abdelaziz Loukhil, an old nahdha militant highly respected in Sfax. This solution eventually led to the exclusion of young cheikhs who had been proclaimed imam "from below" after the revolution, and was the beginning of a new phase where final decisions were taken by the party's leadership "from the top". Nahda was now the Islamic spoiler of the situation: it

---

<sup>76</sup> With the exception of AST of course that was however outlawed in August 2013.

<sup>77</sup> Kapitalis "Mosqué Sidi Lakhmi: la prière du vendredi de nouveau empêché", Kapitalis, last modified November 6, 2015, <http://kapitalis.com/tunisie/2015/11/06/mosquee-sidi-lakhmi-la-priere-du-vendredi-de-nouveau-empechee/>

could claim the win of its political strategy, both by presenting itself in front of the Islamic public as the only credible Islamic player and in front of the nationalist front as the guarantee for the success of the democratic transition.

In June 2016 the Xth congress of the party took finally place. Nahda claimed to have chosen for liberal democracy and pluralism without any ambiguity<sup>78</sup>. It also declared not to be an Islamist party anymore. Nahda perceived itself now as a conservative party with Islam as its ethical reference, similar to the European Christian parties<sup>79</sup>. This change implied the end of the debate on the separation between *dawa* and politics. It was now a matter of fact and those who felt more oriented to reform religion and make it the base for a new social system should do it on civil society by engaging in associative activities. The associations became thus agents of development rather than traditional charitable associations (at least in theory). As a consequence, several party militants left the executive committees of Islamic associations. Abdessalem Khammari for instance left the association *Dar al Khair* once he was elected in the *choura* (general counsel of party). Several members of the shura, in turn, left the party to focus on the activities of their associations and decided to be engaged exclusively in “civil society.” This is the case of Habib Ellouze, president of DwI, and also the case of Jendoubi who left the party to focus on its new association OTDS (Organisation Tunisienne pour le Developpement Social), that heir of Marhama.<sup>80</sup> Concerning the religious studies, instead, the congress praised for a reform, not in the sense of the salafist/wahhabi trends but in tune with the modernist, specific Tunisian/Zeitunian tradition. Nahda would therefore be a national party, engaged in democratization and the modernization of Islam. Islam remains a key part of the identity of the country as a factor of modernization<sup>81</sup>.

The outcome of the process of dialectical confrontation between Nahda and the Islamic social movement was indeed in favor of the Nahda leadership, in particular of its more reformist wing. The transformation of the party into this direction is certain the

---

<sup>78</sup> Kherigi “Ennahda separation of the religious and the political”,10

<sup>79</sup> Kherigi “Ennahda separation of the religious and the political”, 12.

<sup>80</sup> Interview with the vice-president of OTDS. Tunis, December 2016.

<sup>81</sup> Kherigi “Ennahda separation of the religious and the political”, 11-12.

consequence of a long historical process and of the theoretical elaboration of its more 'enlightened' leaders. The outcome of the political process of democratization, however, was key to determine the frame for this outcome.

## **Conclusion**

This chapter participate to the general book issue by showing the importance of the political process and political opportunities in determining the direction of the historical political process. We have in particular highlighted the evolution of the Islamic political landscape in Tunisia. With the exclusion of the important radical salafist group of AST, analyzed elsewhere by one of the authors, we showed the importance of Islamist actors in the politics of opposition and contention of the post-2011 politics in Tunisia. This contribution aims to stress the importance of the political process factor upon the transformations of the new Islamic social movements that emerged in the post-revolutionary period. The transformation of Nahda from 'Islamist' to an Islamic conservative party is here considered under the lenses of the historical renunciation of the Tunisian Ikhwani party to its politics of social transformation. By renouncing to dawa activities, in fact, Nahda renounces to radically transform society. This transformation implies indeed a transformation of the Islamist polity. However, the Islamic party, in order to keep its hegemony over the Islamic scene, it cannot completely cut all the links to its constituency. Thus, Nahda's strategy appears rather 'ambiguous', as it maintains a repertoire of contention. The evolution of the political transition, however starts to reverse its direction in 2013. This time the moderate strategy of the Nahda's leadership is best suitable to manage the political transition. The return on power of old nationalist (anti-Islamist) elites, has represented the final stage of Nahdha's transformation, as it could have potentially pushed the Islamist party back underground. The Nahda leadership, strong of its historical experience with the Ben Ali regime, was able this time to play differently and to use the changing political context to impose the transformation

of the party to the most radical and activist minded part of its constituency. This is the end of the story and the apparently successful epilogue of the Tunisian democratic transition. History is however not written in advance and the political evolution cannot be applied according to a standardized models. The democratic deal implied, as we explained, a political compromise 'between moderates'. This left out any political space for more radical politics. In this scenario, however, we cannot exclude the possible emergence of new radical options which can become better suited than moderated solutions provided by the strategy of Nahda.

### **Bibliography**

- Bayat, Asef. "Islamism and social movement theory." *Third World Quarterly* 26.6 (2005): 891-908.
- Ben Achour, Yadh. *Tunisie: une révolution en pays d'Islam*. Tunis:Cérès Edition, 2017.
- Boubekeur, Amel. "Islamists, secularists and old regime elites in Tunisia: bargained competition." *Mediterranean Politics* 21.1 (2016): 119.
- Brahami, Sami. *Religion and politics. Between the fluttering seculars and the inability of the Islamists* (translated from Arabic). Tunis: Manshurat Karm al-Sharif, 2012.
- Clark, Janine. *Islam, charity, and activism: Middle-class networks and social welfare in Egypt, Jordan, and Yemen*. Indiana University Press, 2004.
- Clark, Janine. "The conditions of Islamist moderation: Unpacking Cross-Ideological cooperation in Jordan." *International Journal of Middle East Studies* 38.04 (2006):539–560.
- Gartenstein-Ross, Daveed. "Ansar al-Sharia Tunisia's long game: dawa, hisba, and jihad", ICCT Research Paper, May 2013." (2013): 1-25.
- Ghribi, Asma. "Role of islamic law in constitution provokes debate" Tunisia live, last modified March 22, 2012, <http://www.tunisia-live.net/2012/03/22/role-of-islamic-law-in-tunisian-constitution-provokes-debate/>
- Grewal, Sharan. "From Islamists to Muslim Democrats: How Living in Secular Democracies Shaped Tunisia's Ennahda." (2017).
- Guazzone, Laura. "Ennahda Islamists and the test of government in Tunisia." *The International Spectator* 48.4 (2013): 30-50.
- Hafez, Mohammed. *Why Muslims rebel: Repression and resistance in the Islamic world*. Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2003.
- Hafez, Mohammed. "From Marginalization to Massacres: A Political Process Explanation of GIA Violence in Algeria" in *Islamic activism: a social movement approach*. Indiana University Press, 2004.
- Haugbølle, Rikke Hostrup and Francesco Cavatorta. "Islamism in Tunisia before and after the Arab Spring." *Popular Protest in the New Middle East: Islamism and Post-*



*Islamist Politics* 147 (2014): 31.

Kadlec, Amanda. "Tunisia's paradoxical political union: Ennahda and Nidaa Tunis." *The Randa bloc*, last modified February 5, 2016, <https://www.rand.org/blog/2016/02/tunisias-paradoxical-political-union-ennahda-and-nidaa.html>

Kherigi, Intissar. "Ennahda separation of the religious and the political: a historic change or a risky maneuver?." *Alsharq Forum*, last accessed September 2, 2017, <http://www.sharqforum.org/2016/09/08/ennahdhas-separation-of-the-religious-and-the-political-a-historic-change-or-a-risky-maneuver/>

Marks, Monica. "Tunisia's Ennahda: Rethinking Islamism in the context of ISIS and the Egyptian coup." *Rethinking Political Islam Series* (2015).

McAdam, Doug. "Micromobilization contexts and recruitment to activism." *International Social Movement Research* 1.1 (1988): 125-154.

McAdam, Doug, Sidney Tarrow and Charles Tilly, *Dynamics of contention*. Cambridge University Press, 2001.

McCarthy, Rory. "Protecting the sacred: Tunisia's Islamists Movement Ennahdha and the challenge of free speech." *British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies* 42.4 (2015): 447-464.

Merone, Fabio. "Between social contention and takfirism: the evolution of the Salafi-jihadi movement in Tunisia." *Mediterranean Politics* 22.1 (2017): 71-90.

Merone, Fabio and Francesco Cavatorta, "Salafist movement and sheikh-ism in the Tunisian democratic transition." *Middle East Law and Governance* 5.3 (2013): 308-330.

Netterstrøm, Kasper Ly. "The Islamists' Compromise in Tunisia." *Journal of Democracy* 26.4 (2015): 119.

Ozzano, Luca. "The many faces of the political god: a typology of religiously oriented parties." *Democratization* 20.5 (2013): 807-830.

Sadiki, Larbi. "Bin Ali's Tunisia: democracy by non-democratic means." *British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies* 29.1 (2002): 57-78.

Sigillò, Ester. "Tunisia's evolving charitable sector and its model of social mobilization." Middle East Institute, last modified, September 15, 2016. <http://www.mei.edu/content/map/which-civil-society-post-revolutionary-tunisia>

Singerman, Diane. "The networked world of Islamist social movements." in *Islamic activism: a social movement approach* (Indiana University Press, 2004), 143-163.

Thomas, Dominique. *Génération jihadistes. Al-Qaida-Etat Islamique, histoire d'une lutte fratricide*. Paris: Michalon, 2016.

Wickham, Carrie Rosefsky. "Mobilizing Islam." *Religion, Activism and Political Change in Egypt* (2002).

Wiktorowicz, Quintan. "Civil society as social control: State power in Jordan." *Comparative politics* (2000): 43-61.

- Wiktorowicz, Quintan. "Islamic activism and social movement theory: a new direction for research." *MediterraneanPolitics* 7.3 (2002): 187-211.
- Wiktorowicz, Quintan ed. *Islamic activism: a social movement approach*. Indiana University Press, 2004.
- Wolf, Anne. "An Islamist 'renaissance'? Religion and politics in post-revolutionary Tunisia." *The Journal of North African Studies* 18.4 (2013): 560-573.

Zemni, Sami. "The extraordinary politics of the Tunisian revolution: the process of constitution making." *Mediterranean Politics* 20.1 (2015): 1-17.