

Tunisian School of Politics

Centre des Etudes Méditerranéens et Internationales - CEMI
DEMO Finland
Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy – NIMD
Bulgarian School of Politics - BSoP
Narrative report
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Narrative report Jan-Jun 2012



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This document is a narrative report on the CEMI-NIMD-DEMO-BSoP Tunisian School of Politics over the first semester of 2012. It contains I) a description of the political context and scope of work of the programme, II) an account of the progress towards the TSoP objectives and III) perspectives for the next quarter. The report is prepared by the CEMI staff.

Executive summary

Description

- The Tunisian School of Politics started its activities in January of this year against a background of continuous intra-party quarrels, party mergers and splits, dismissals of party prominent and the creation of a divisive new opposition party.
- The TSoP staff succeeded in publicizing the School within all major political parties. As a result, the students' application process lead to the selection of a group of 44 youth politicians emanating from the nine largest political parties represented in the Constituent Assembly. In the first meeting of the Conseil Consultatif with the TSoP team and the partners, joint decisions were made on the contents, set-up and beneficiaries of the first TSoP course.
- The TSoP opening event was held end of February 2012 and in the months to follow, ten thematic seminars were organized, including political skills trainings, with guest speakers from the European Parliament, Dutch and Finish politics, and numerous national experts and officials. In addition, four well-attended debates were held on particularly relevant and sensitive topics for Tunisian politics.

Implementation and perspectives

- The first TSoP pilot class surpassed the expectations. The Tunisian School of Politics and its activities have been divulged within the political parties and the media, institutionalizing itself as the multiparty centre for political training. A cross-party training network of leading young politicians is established certifying 31 students in this TSoP semester.
- Taking into account that the programme is still in its start-up phase, the quality of the deliverables has been of particularly high level. At this stage it is still too early to assess the progress towards the overall TSoP objective to contribute to *strengthening inclusive democracy and youth participation in politics in Tunisia*. However, with the extremely talented first levy of students, the TSoP may conclude that it did accomplish the first steps towards the more specific objectives of *increasing politically active youth's capacity and contributing to young politicians becoming more proactive in shaping the political agenda*. A direct proof of this are the promotions TSoP students have made in their respective political parties, making them more and more responsible for the parties' political agendas. What's more, many of the students have appeared in the media. The active involvement of several of the young TSoP politicians in party scission developments may be the best visible impact of TSoP students on the political agenda.
- In order to keep up the high level and to progress towards the objectives as laid down in the year plan, a permanent TSoP course curriculum will be developed its interactive character further improved. Also, the course setup will be adapted, students will gather together three long weekends.

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I Description

A. Background

In the framework of the cooperation between the Center for Mediterranean and International Studies (CEMI), DEMO Finland, the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy (NIMD) and the Bulgarian School of Politics (BSoP), a school for has been set up to train Tunisian youth politicians: the Tunisian School of Politics (TSoP). The first seminar of the TSoP has been marked by a firm engagement of all political parties into a series of TSoP activities, as specified in the beneath.



With the 2011 Tunisian Revolution almost one year and a half ago, the young Tunisian political constellation is steadily developing into maturity. The elections of 23 October pushed many political parties either towards huge responsibilities, either into self-reflection and rediscovery of its leaders and roots. The great challenges Tunisia is confronting entail huge responsibilities for the parties and politicians. Not only are the elected members of the Constituent Assembly responsible for writing a new Constitution, they also manage ongoing legislative affairs and pressing economic, judicial and administrative reforms. In the recently bottom-up democratized Tunisia these responsibilities weigh heavily on the inexperienced shoulders of the political actors.

The responsibilities and imminent political choices emanating from the democratization process have affected the frail internal structures of almost all political parties. Tunisia has seen continuous intra-party quarrels, party mergers and splits, dismissals of senior party figures and the foundation of a controversial new opposition party.

It is against this background that the Tunisian School of Politics started its activities in January of this year, with the overall objective to **strengthen inclusive democracy and youth participation in politics in Tunisia**. In furtherance of this more general aim, the specific objective of the action is to **increase the capacity and skills of politically active youth**. This is achieved by establishing a cross-party training network of leading youth politicians. The TSoP targets young people already active in political parties and consists of courses that provide them with increased knowledge of multiparty politics and democratic practices. The courses also provide them with the necessary skills and tools to influence political decision-making in a more effective manner. Through the TSoP, Tunisian youth politicians gain practical experience in policy development and public consultation.

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B. Scope of Work

After an inaugural meeting of the TSoP partners with the Conseil Consultatif, the Tunisian School of Politics launched its opening event on February 26 with the participation of 44 students and several keynote speakers. For this first course, ten bi-monthly seminars and five debates were planned, bringing together 44 students from the nine parties best represented in the Assembly. A calendar of all the TSoP activities can be found in the Annex.

Publicizing the TSoP and organizing an application process

The TSoP staff succeeded in publicizing the School within all political parties represented in the 217-seat Constituent Assembly with three or more seats. A thorough selection process was undertaken by the TSoP team to select the best students from each political current, resulting in a 44-strong group of highly educated students. With an average age of 38 years old, at least 60% of the students finished their (post-doc) studies. Slightly over 40% of the group exists of young female students. With participants from the interior regions (18%), Sfax (11%), Europe (9%), Bizerte (9%) and the Sahel (7%), the first TSoP alumni are a geographically mixed group. Twenty members from the Constituent Assembly enrolled in the TSoP and several other students occupy top-positions their respective parties, which is above all expectations. A detailed overview of the students' statistics can be found in the Annex.

Needs analysis and participatory planning

An advisory board of party leadership representatives and civil society representatives has been set up, the so-called conseil consultatif. The conseil is a body of senior political figures that meets regularly and discusses the content and setup of the School. The meetings are important to foster ownership over the TSoP programme and create cross-party trust, and may in the long run foster a multiparty dialogue at leadership level. The first participatory planning meeting was opened by prof Yadh Ben Achour who animating a round table on *Constitutional Reforms*. The meeting gave way for discussions on the contents, set-up and beneficiaries of the first TSoP course.

Development of course curriculum and interactive training materials

Temporary course manuals were used for this first TSoP course. TSoP staff prepared literature and exercise bundles for the students before each seminar. The first steps towards the development of a permanent TSoP course curriculum have been made. Six academics have been approached to write a manual on their domain of expertise, with particular attention for societal problems particular to Tunisia. The TSoP courses are characterized by a high degree of interactive elements. In contradiction to the traditional teaching style in Tunisia the TSoP chose to incorporate more interactive teaching methods in its curriculum. This takes the form of exercises demanding an active participation from the students such as role playing games and simulations of radio debates.

Training of course trainers

TSoP staff undertook study-visits to the Bulgarian School of Politics, the NIMD KIT democracy school in Indonesia and the Freie Universität Berlin to learn about the course set-up, organizing interactive seminars and to get more insight on the management of a school of politics.

The TSoP facilitators both followed intensive BRIDGE courses on facilitation skills and are currently following an English language course. AMS training of trainers expert Berend-Jan van den Boomen was

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flown in to accompany the TSoP facilitators and to share his training experiences. Specific attention was paid to innovative teaching methods and the preparation and execution of interactive exercises.

Opening ceremony

The TSoP was officially launched within the presence and with active contributions from the Bulgarian Prime Minister Boyko Borissov, Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Nikolay Mladenov and the Bulgarian President of the Constitutional Court Eugeny Tanchev. Facilitating the presence of the highly respected international guests and by organizing the opening cocktail, the Bulgarian embassy made a great contribution to the successful start of the School.

Thematic seminars

Ten thematic political skills seminars were held with as guest speakers numerous national experts and officials and politicians from the European Parliament, Dutch and Finish politics.

26 February

Political Leadership with former minister of Education Taieb Baccouche on Ethics and Politics, Bulgarian Prime Minister Boyko Borissov and Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Nickolay Mladenov.

30 March

Constitution building with one of the writers of the first Tunisian Constitution, Mr Filali, and professor Chafik Sarsar on the principles of a constitution. Mrs Kirsten Meijer, international secretary of the Dutch social democrats PvdA held a lecture on multiparty politics. Kaisa Penny, president of the European socialist youth organization ECOSY, shared her experiences on multiparty politics in Finland and the pan-European coordination between socialist parties.

31 March

Rule of Law, animated by Lotfi Larguet who dealt with the theory of rule of law and Boyko Boev, Article 19 representative, on the role of free press in a democratic society. The seminar was launched by Finnish social-democrat party representative Hildur Boldt with an analysis of shortfalls of the Finnish democracy.

14 April

Administrative Reform, consisting of lectures by Minister for Administrative Reform Mohamed Abbou and former Secretary General of the government Salah Ben Aissa. European Parliament member Marietje Schaake spoke about the role of internet and open data in public services.

28 April

Decentralized Governance, EP member Garcés-Ramón exchanged thoughts with the students about his experience within the municipality of Valencia, the regional Council of Valencia, the Spanish national government and the European Parliament.

12 May

Human Rights and Multi-party Democracy, Abdel Basset Ben Hassen, director of the Arab Institute for Human Rights talked about the history of Human Rights in Tunisia. Former

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Amnesty International director for Tunisia Habib Marsit gave his vision about the current state of affairs.

25-26 May

Tunisia in International Relations, a two-day long discussion on the Tuniso-European partnership, introduced by EU ambassador to Tunisia Mr Adrianus Koetsenruijter, and with CEMI director Ahmed Driss and College of Europe professor Erwan Lannon as lecturers. The seminar took place in a hotel in Tabarka, far away from Tunis.

2 June

Political Party Management, focused on internal democratic practices, with contribution from Deputy to the Mayor of Roermond (NL), Mrs Raja Moussaoui. Professor Amin Mahfoudh elaborated on party finance and legal complications.

22 June

Political Party Communication and Electoral campaigning, with political party specialist Van den Boomen and Polish communication expert Eryk Mistewicz on communication in times of campaigning.

7 July

Political Party Communication and Electoral campaigning (II), with NIMD programme manager Jerome Scheltens about the difference between a party manifesto and an electoral programme.

Debates on current topics

In addition to the seminars, four debates were organized on specifically complicated subjects. The debates are the opportunity for the students to put into practice the (communication) skills acquired in the TSoP courses.

6 April

Between Youssoufism and Bourguibism, a particularly sensitive subject confronting the Tunisian students with a never resolved historical conflict on the political power game after independence in the 60's. Participating in the debate were Al Jazeera journalist Lotfi Hajji, former personal doctor of Bourguiba Amor Chedli and historicists Alaya Sghaier and Mohamed Dhifallah.



27 April

Socioeconomic consensus and the labor market, with UGTT representative Samir Cheffi and Conect vice-President Douja Gharbi on the Tunisian model of bargaining and consensus reaching between the government and the labor unions. Finnish youth politician Kimno Heikinnen introduced the debate by elaborating on the Finnish negotiations model between the social partners.

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11 Mai

What electoral law and what role for the ISIE, a well-attended debate discussing the role of the independent election body with ISIE members Sami ben Slama and Monia el Abed and government official Moez Hassayoun.

6 July

EP member Cohn-Bendit on *the old democracies and Arab Revolution democracies compared*. Successfully mediated debate with Cohn-Bendit as anchorman, who provoked the audience with some spicy remarks about the key elements of a successful democracy.

Workshops on practical political skills

A crucial element of the TSoP curriculum is the practical skills training. A first media-training was given by Elyes Gharbi, prominent TV anchorman, who made the students simulate a television debate in the seminar on International Relations. Dutch politician Raja Moussaoui executed an exercise on political party management. AMS trainer Van den Boomen provided training on speech writing, while Polish communication expert Eryk Mistevicz introduced the students into the basics of communication in elections times. The closing seminar was a training on manifesto writing, delivered by NIMD programme manager Jerome Scheltens.

Closing ceremony

The climax of the TSoP first course was the closing day with a press conference, camera team, evaluation round, diploma ceremony and cocktail. In the presence of the NIMD and BSoP partners, some thirty students received their TSoP diplomas. The event was well covered in the national media.

Evaluation

Throughout the programme the activities have been systematically evaluated by the use of evaluation forms. The seminars have been adapted to the students' needs in accordance with their feedback. A closing evaluation session was organized to get to know more about the students' overall appreciation of the programme and recommendations for future courses. See the Annex for a summary of the evaluation form feedback.

Facilitating mutual learning between Tunisian and European youth politicians

Two international exchanges are planned for October 2012, to Finland and to Strasbourg. Organized by DEMO Finland, ten TSoP alumni will travel to Finland to experience the run-up to the local elections. In the framework of the World Forum for Democracy, the Council of Europe invites fifteen TSoP students to travel to Strasbourg.

NIMD Partnership Days

The yearly NIMD Partnership Days in The Hague gave opportunity to measure the progress of the Tunisian political landscape with other recently emerging democracies. CEMI selected one Ennahdha and one PDP politician to represent Tunisia. An important step was taken on the future of the TSoP by the signing of the contract between the founding partners. The different NIMD Schools of Democracy shared experiences on the management and development of the Schools.

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II Results

The first TSoP pilot class surpassed the expectations. Taking into account that the programme is still in a start-up period, the quality of the deliverables has been of particularly high level. Several programme elements will be further developed in the semester to come, in order to keep up the high level and to attain the TSoP objectives. In the below an account of the progress towards the objectives of the TSoP, as laid down in the project plan.

Overall objective

Strengthening inclusive democracy and youth participation in politics in Tunisia.

In this pilot year of the TSoP it is too early to evaluate the progress towards the overall objective of the programme. Since the revolution, no comprehensive research on *young people's trust and participation in the political system and the number of youth and women at leadership positions within political party organizations* has been published and therefore nothing can be said yet about these two indicators for the TSoP's main objective. A correlation with the TSoP activities will in any case always be difficult to ascertain. For both indicators the key measurement point will be the next elections that are scheduled for spring 2013. A higher turn-out rate than last year's 50% will attest of improved awareness among people on politics and political parties; the results and consecutive party formations shall be leading for the number of youth and women at leadership political positions.

Specific objectives

Increasing politically active youth's capacity.

1. Perception by participants of their increased capacity to influence decision-making

The ex post evaluation revealed that all students perceive the TSoP experience as particularly informative; both the theoretical and practical parts of the curriculum are highly appreciated. This is also reflected in the evaluation forms filled in by the students after each seminar. Responding on questions regarding the learning process, the relevance and applicability of the subject matter in their daily work, the students attest of an average satisfaction degree of 80%.

2. Young politicians become more proactive in shaping the political agenda

From our personal observations, it is clear that the TSoP students have gained in self confidence throughout the course. All students enrolled, the twenty deputies as well as those with other party positions, have shown their value within their political parties. A direct proof of this are the promotions many have made, see hereunder, making them more and more responsible for the parties' political agendas. What's more, many of the students have appeared in the media. The active involvement of several of the young TSoP politicians in party scission developments may be the best visible impact on the political agenda. This has not only increased their ranks in the newly formed parties, it has also increased the visibility of these young 'rebel' politicians nationwide. They are seen as the young ambitious politicians that dared standing up against the party establishment. The political success of their steps will have to be evaluated after the next elections.

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3. TSoP alumni take higher positions within political parties

Although difficult to measure, it can be said that the majority of the TSoP students have climbed in rank in their respective political parties in the course of their participation in the TSoP. To mention some examples: Yassine Brahim has been appointed executive director of the fusion party Joumhouri, Sana Ouechtati has accessed to the Massar political bureau and party fellow Riadh Abidi has been appointed to the central advisory committee. Houda Cherif (Joumhouri) has played a strategic role in the drafting of several law proposals and will be responsible for Training, CPR's Haythem Belgacem and Ikbal Msaada have become more and more close to the Presidency. Lyes Bouattour (Joumhouri) is now head of civil society relations. Skander Handous is responsible for the entire structure of the new party Wafa. Besides these personal successes, another striking development during the TSoP first course was the high number of students making part of party scissions, as explained above.

4. Young politicians have increased knowledge of multiparty politics and democratic practices

This objective has not been measured quantitatively. However, from the great group dynamics it has become clear that the inter-party contacts are enriching for the TSoP students. This observation was confirmed by the students' remarks in the ex post evaluation. Several indicated to be surprised by the commonalities they share with colleagues from other parties. One student even confessed that the TSoP replaced the profound disdain and prejudices he had towards people of one specific party for understanding and appreciation. One of the deputies indicated to evaluate the interests of other political parties in her work, because of the TSoP experience.



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III Perspectives

In order to keep up the high level of its training and to progress towards the objectives as laid down in the year plan, the TSoP is continuously improving its programme elements. Several challenges are worth mentioning.

Course curriculum

The topics treated in the first semester were much appreciated by all students for their relevance and appropriateness. With the first course's experiences and feedback, a permanent TSoP course curriculum will be developed. Six academics have been approached to write a course manual on their domain of expertise, with particular attention for societal problems particular to Tunisia. The TSoP-specific interactive character of the courses will be integrated into the course curriculum.

Interactive teaching methods

The TSoP courses have been characterized by a growing quality of the interactive elements. The students of the first semester indicated that the exercises contributed to the learning process. Students learn to work together in the ateliers, getting to agreements, accepting differences of opinion et cetera. It is therefore of utmost importance that the TSoP further develops these innovative teaching methods. To this aim, the Bulgarian School of Politics prepared a training manual which is in a process of adaptation and further mutual development. The manual contains the best practices of the BSoP and TSoP on organizing and hosting interactive seminars and trainings.

The New Bulgarian University and TSoP will investigate possibilities to setup an online Moodle learning platform together. The TSoP facilitators will receive an additional training at the end of the year on innovative learning methods.

Course setup

The seminars of the second TSoP courses will be held outside of Tunis in blocks of three long weekends.

Debates

The four semi-public debates organized by the TSoP were a great success. Many students participated and liked the idea of having an arena in which they can talk freely about sometimes sensitive subjects. In the next semester, the TSoP will continue the debates series and will make the TSoP students familiar with the classic debating techniques and culture.

Alumni

With the conclusion of the initial semester, the TSoP delivered its first levy of Alumni. Many students indicated they want to continue receiving trainings, an option which should be investigated. The set-up of an Alumni-association can be ready before September and will be the main framework for the development of contacts between TSoP alumni and for their contribution to the TSoP.

The alumni can play a big role in the promotion and development of the TSoP, but can on the longer term also become an important player on its own in Tunisian politics. CEMI staff should understand this and do its utmost best to accompany and support the development of the alumni association. Leading herein is that the association and its activities are the responsibility of the alumni themselves.

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Avenue de la Liberté 148

The Bulgarian government has put at CEMI's disposal several premises at the Avenue de la Liberté 148, including a conference room, meeting room and office and parking space. The building, a former Bulgarian cultural center, has indeed been used as the primary location for the seminars and debates. The Bulgarian embassy has been very cooperative in facilitating the handover and committed to carry out the necessary maintenance work, on the roof in particular.

The '148' has the potential to become the center of all CEMI's democracy assistance activities. In the near future, it should be developed into a centre for democracy, hosting debates, trainings and the TSoP alumni association and with regional and international outreach.

Contacts and partnerships

The Council of Europe (CoE) will join the CEMI-NIMD-DEMO-BSop consortium in the Tunisian School of Politics as of the second semester of 2012. The new partnership will be of great added value to the School because of its integration in the wider CoE network of Schools of Political studies. The CoE contribution to the TSoP will allow the School to open up the classes to representatives from civil society organizations.

CEMI developed good relations with other organizations and institution, also because of the rising reputation of the TSoP. Fruitful meetings were held with the local branches of the UNDP, KAS, Spanish embassy, Polish embassy, OSCE, Parliamentary Forum for Democracy, PES president Sergei Stanishev and S&D EP-member Kristian Vigenin.

There are plans for a conference for representatives from African countries working on the establishment of an African School of Politics, supported by the Francophonies (International Organization of the Francophonies). The TSoP will take up the organization of the congress and the workshops and should play a leading role in the future coordination between African Schools of Politics.

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ANNEX I Activity calendar

Publicizing the TSoP	Jan-Feb	Introductory tour at the different political parties
Pre-inaugural event	15-16 January	Participatory planning meeting and diner
BSoP study visit	25-29 January	Study visit to the BSoP
Seminar 1	26 February	Political Leadership
Seminar 2	30 March	First Tunisian Constitution
Seminar 3	31 March	Rule of Law
Debate 1	6 April	Tunisia : a political history
Seminar 4	14 April	Administrative Reform
Debate2	27 April	Reaching sociopolitical consensus
NIMD PSD	16-19 April	NIMD Partnership Days in The Hague
Seminar 5	28 April	Decentralized Governance
Debate3	11 May	The Electoral process: what role for the ISIE and what Electoral Law?
Seminar 6	12 May	Human Rights and Multi-party Democracy
BRIDGE	16-25 May	BRIDGE Facilitators training
Seminar 7	25-26 May	Tunisia in International Relations
Seminar 8	2 June	Political Party Management
Bali study visit	15-20 June	Study visit to NIMD democracy school KIT Indonesia
FU Berlin study visit	17-21 June	Study visit to the Freie Universitat Berlin
ToT	22 June	AMS Training of Trainers for TSoP staff
Seminar 9	23 June	Political Party Communication and Electoral campaigning
Debate5	6 July	Comparing the old democracies with the Arab Spring democracies
Seminar10	7 July	Political Individual strategies of Communication
Closing event	7 July	Evaluation, diploma ceremony and closing cocktail

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ANNEX II Students' fact file Tunisian School of Politics

First pilot cycle 2012

Students' fact file

Course	Start date	26 February 2012
	End date	7 July 2012
	Number of seminars	10
	Number of debates	5

Political parties	9
	Ennahdha
	CPR
	Ettakatol
	PDP
	UPL
	Ettajdid
	Moubadara
	AFEK
	POCT

Origin	Tunis	12	27%
	Periferie	8	18%
	Sfax	5	11%
	Europe	4	9%
	Bizerte	4	9%
	Sahel	3	7%
	Unknown	8	

Age	Average age	38
	Youngest	28
	Eldest	52

Gender	41% women
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Party position	Deputies	20	45%
	Political bureau	11	25%
	Regional bureau	4	9%
	Unknown	9	

Education	Post-university	18	41%
	University	8	18%

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ANNEX III Logical Framework for the Tunisian School of Politics

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE TUNISIAN SCHOOL OF POLITICS (TSoP)

	Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective	<i>Strengthening inclusive democracy and youth participation in politics in Tunisia</i>	<i>Trust and awareness among young people in democratic system and political parties is enhanced</i> <i>Number of youth and women at leadership positions within political party organisations is increased</i>	<i>Public polls, Published analysis (e.g. International Crisis Group, local NGOs, Freedom House)</i> <i>Next election results; party statistics</i>	Assumptions: <i>Continuation of the transition process and multi-party democracy</i> <i>Commitment by party leaders to social inclusion</i> <i>Political party's commitment to transitional process</i> Risks: <i>Political instability</i> <i>Transition process is prolonged or deadlocked</i>
Specific objectives	<i>Capacity of politically active youth is increased</i>	<i>Perception by participants of their increased capacity to influence decisionmaking</i> <i>Young politicians become more proactive in shaping the political agenda</i> <i>TSoP alumni take higher positions within political parties</i>	<i>Feedback forms, interviews</i> <i>Interviews, alumni communications</i> <i>Interviews; political party statistics</i>	Assumptions: <i>Participants are able to commit sufficient time to the programme</i> <i>Political situations allows for participants to share experiences and openly discuss politics in a cross-party setting</i> <i>Due room for manoeuvre given by party leaders to young politicians</i>
Expected results	<i>1. A cross-party training network of leading young politicians is established and participants are trained on democratic values and practices</i>	<i>At least 100 leading young activists from at least eight different major parties attend TSoP courses yearly</i>	<i>Application documents received, finalized list of selected participant, attendance lists, activity reports</i>	

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	<p>2. Young politicians have increased knowledge of multiparty politics and democratic practices</p> <p>3. Young politicians have increased practical political skills and experience to influence political decision making</p>	<p>Training needs and priorities are jointly identified and agreed upon by the participants</p> <p>Perception by participants of their enhanced knowledge base</p> <p>TSoP is evaluated positively and as effective by the participants</p> <p>Political initiatives by the course participants receive media coverage</p>	<p>Opening workshop report and attendance list</p> <p>Interviews, feedback forms</p> <p>Interviews, feedback forms</p> <p>Media reviews</p>
Activities	<p>-</p> <p>1.1. Publicizing the TSoP, and organising an application process to identify most potential participants</p> <p>1.2. Conducting a needs analysis and participatory planning with course participants to ensure ownership</p> <p>1.3. Development of course curriculum and course materials</p> <p>1.4. Training of course trainers</p> <p>1.5. Regular meetings of the TSoP board and conseil consultatif</p> <p>2.1. Organising thematic seminars with leading experts and facilitators</p> <p>2.2. Organising workshops on current topics</p> <p>3.1. Organising workshops on practical political skills</p> <p>3.2. Facilitating mutual learning between Tunisian and European youth politicians</p> <p>3.3. Implementation of practical exercises</p>	-	

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ANNEX IV Students' evaluation of the seminars

	SCORE
Contents and learning process	
The topics and objectives of the seminar were clear	4,30
The documentation was of sufficient quality	3,85
I have understood and absorbed most of the seminar's contents	4,20
The contents and acquired knowledge correspond with my needs	4,00
I could directly apply the acquired skills and knowledge in my daily work	3,85
Guest speakers	
The guest speakers were inspiring	4,15
I have learned new things and points of views from the guest speakers	4,03
Working groups	
The working groups' methodology have facilitated the learning process	4,10
The balance between the seminar's theory and interactive components was ok	4,05
Facilities	
The seminar's premises were of sufficiently accomodating	4,22
The equipment was appropriate and of sufficient quality	4,26
The date and times were appropriate	3,80
-- ☹ = 1 - ☹ = 2 - + ☹ = 3 + ☹ = 4 ++ ☹ = 5	

These numbers present the average of the students' appreciations of the seminars, as voiced via the evaluation forms they filled in after each seminar.