

108479-001-ANNUAL EVENT REPORT

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IDRC Grant/ Subvention du CRDI: 108479-001-Countering youth radicalization in Tunisia through inclusion

Conference Report

Inclusion: An approach to reinforce youth deradicalization

11-12 April 2019

Introduction

The conference entitled "Inclusion: An Approach to Reinforce Youth De-radicalization" took place on 11th and 12th April 2019. The main topics that have been discussed during this two-day conference were the inclusion of Tunisian youth and its impact on preventing and mitigating Violent Extremism and the dilemma of the returning Tunisian Foreign Fighters. Furthermore, the research team has presented the findings of the first phase of the research, which included the definition of inclusion in the Tunisian context.

Conference Day One

- **Morning Session**

Opening session speakers:

- Dr. Amel Karboul: Secretary General of Maghreb Economic Forum
- Her Excellency Ms. Carol McQueen: Canadian Ambassador to Tunisia
- Mr. Sami El Nar: Director of Security for Penitentiary and Rehabilitation Units, Ministry of Justice

Speakers Keynotes:

Dr Amel Karboul (Secretary General of MEF)

- A shocking discovery about the terrorists' appearances: The media and movies gave a stereotype to people that is very far away from the truth.
- The urgency to save our young children from the danger of terrorism that is focusing its efforts on recruiting this younger generation

Dr Sami Ennar (Ministry of Justice)

- Tunisian strategy on countering terrorism and violent ideologies is based on four pillars: Protection, Prevention, pursuit, and response following in its application the constitution and going hand in hand with the Human Rights and the international treaties.
- Since Tunisia started accepting Foreign Fighters back from conflict zones, the ministry of justice has worked plans to reduce the risks on the safety and security of its institutions on one hand and on countering terrorism efforts and its propaganda on the other hand.
- The prisons are very fragile and dangerous environments: There are internal risks from terrorists trying to recruit not only fellow inmates but also prison staff members and there are external risks as some terrorists may target the correctional facilities with attacks.

- In the recent years there were improvements in the prisons' readiness to these dangers through trainings of the staff, better equipping the prison guards, upgrading the facilities infrastructure to be able to properly receive inmates in better and more secure.
- Restoring the sense of citizenship and faith in the rule of law is one of the top priorities of the incarceration system. A number of programs have been put in place to enhance this program and counter the terrorists' propaganda.

Carol McQueen (Ambassador of Canada to Tunisia)

- There is no specific approach that will solve the problem of terrorism for all countries. Every community has its specificities and solving the problem should take into account these different geographic and cultural differences.
- The estimates of Canadian ISIS fighters in Canada are between a 100 and 200. This is not a huge problem in Canada however, there is a rise in right wing extremism (the attack on the mosque in Quebec)
- Canada approaches the problem holistically through inclusion. Canada is a very diverse country which is a source of strength but may cause some challenges to inclusion.
- There is a police force that can deal with the problem of violent extremism, but Canada prefer addressing the root causes through empowering individuals and communities and emphasizing on the respect of Human rights.
- The Canadian government funds local centers to deal with extremisms such as the Canadian wide center for community engagement and prevention of violence, and in Quebec there is the Montreal center for countering extremism leading to violence.
- Empowering the local communities to deal with the problem of violent extremism is essential as they are closer to each other and can easily identify problems and use their different experiences to resolve these issues and create better conditions at early stages.
- Canada is concerned with terrorism in the international arena. Extremism leading to violence create conflicts and reinforce refugee migration. As Canada is one of the main countries that accept refugees (Canada accepted around 25000 Syrians fleeing Daesh)
- Canada is involved in Capacity building programs in different countries and Tunisia is one of them.
- Tunisia was caught off-guard with the terrorist attacks of 2014 and 2015 and realizes that it needs an immediate response that will require the assistance of countries who have experience in addressing this issue.
- Canada engaged in helping Tunisia and implemented projects such as:
 - UNDP project on community policing: refurbish police stations. Police stations in Tunisia usually assist the citizens and investigate the criminals in the same station. This gives the citizen the perception that police forces are repressive individuals who will enforce the law and they are to be feared. The project aims to separate these two functions of the police forces by refurbishing the stations to accommodate both functions. The police should be viewed as the public servants who exist to provide a safer community with the cooperation of the civil society.
 - Center of study of Islam and Democracy: Providing a training program for Imams in Tunisia. Imams play a key role in the local communities in Tunisia, they are first to know of the dangers around their neighborhoods, and the most equipped to fight the harboring of violent extremist ideologies. As terrorist recruiters enhance their techniques and speeches, Imams needs to upgrade their knowledge to be able to properly protect their communities and relaying the message of civic values. The training

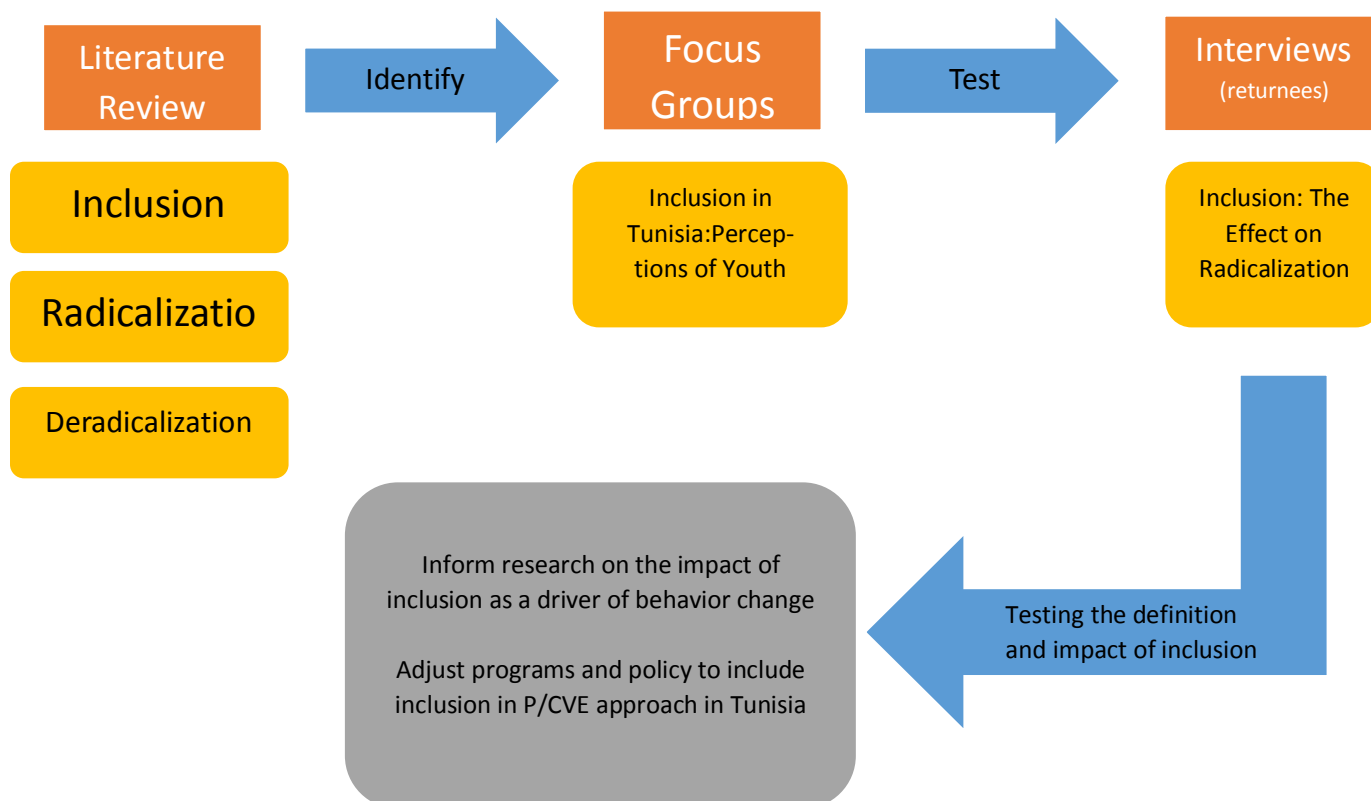
aims to get imams better prepared to respond to hate and violent speech and to properly convey the values of citizenship and civic engagement in their local communities.

- Search for Common Grounds created extra curriculum activities with the cooperation of a Canadian production company for young Tunisians using cartoon strips. The cartoons tell stories to kids based on the ideas of inclusion and tolerance. Research has demonstrated that if you reach children early at early stages and arm them with the tools necessary, they will be capable of rejecting extreme ideology that leads to violence.

IDRC presentation and Research findings:

Kristen Canavan (MEF communication officer) has presented the IDRC during the event.

Nizar Ben Salah (Project lead Researcher) has showcased the findings of the first phase of the research which included the definition of Inclusion in the Tunisian context. *(Detailed paper regarding the findings will be submitted to IDRC soon).*



Key findings:

The research team has conducted focus groups in different regions of Tunisia (Kasserine, Tataouine). Throughout these focus groups, the team has worked on creating a definition of “inclusion” that conforms with the Tunisian context. Therefore, they tested the following indicators: Employment, Education, Political Engagement, Civic Engagement, Religion, Social Acceptance.

The results are as follow:

In the Tunisian Context inclusion is Social Acceptance, Civic Engagement and Employment.

According to MEF research entitled “Tackling Youth Radicalization through Inclusion”, and while assessing these indicators among Tunisian youth, and specifically after testing the **religious** and **political** aspects, the research team concluded that; Historically, **religion** has influenced traditions and social norms. However, societal conservatism had substituted religion and according to the participants community influence along with traditions and social norms are the basis of conservatism. Therefore, for youth to feel socially accepted they must conform with prevailing social norms and traditions.

“[...] It doesn't matter if you pray five times a day or not, all they [local community] care about is that you have to wear a scarf. It is not about religion it is more about tradition.”

Youth expressed a lack of interest in the conventional **political activities**. They have lost faith in the political institutions in the country and the system. They had **high expectations** after the revolution which the political elite failed to meet. New ways of channeling their political activities has strongly emerged such as joining student unions or participating civic activities. Other issues have been raised, such as the legal discrepancies. Some of those who were willing to engage in political events faced problems such as registrations and logistics.

“[...] I didn't vote in the presidential elections because I felt that my voice is not heard. Carthage is hundreds of kilometers away. It is kind of unreachable that's why I only voted in the municipal election.”

Regarding the assessment of the other indicators, the combination of Social Acceptance, Civic Engagement and Employment emerged widely in youth perceptions of the main factors to reinforce their sense of belonging.

Social Acceptance is defined by having the support of the family, friends and the community. This sought support includes most specifically respecting youth desire for change to the point of overcoming some limitation imposed by social norms and traditions.

On the national level, social acceptance is a more generalized perception, meaning community, as a whole, is socially accepted among other groups or populations. Stigma plays a key role in the process of Social Acceptance; The absence of Stigma from other regions and media is important to reinforce integration and to fortify the sense of belonging to the national community.

Civic Engagement is providing a sense of belonging to a community of youth and helping them maintain personal and professional skills. This sense of belonging is tangible as long as their community is supporting and accepting their civic engagement and provide them with moral and financial support.

Employment is to have local job market through investing in the local natural resources and human capacities. Although, when defining employment by youth in different regions in Tunisia, the legal framework is not even

mentioned and the idea of having a job is beyond legal restrictions, informal economy is the solution to their feeling of marginalization, it helps them create a bond with their community and represents a safety net for their emotional vulnerabilities.

“Belonging” or the feeling of inclusion represents the baseline to strengthen youth resilience to psychological and societal tensions or vulnerabilities. Resilience is defined as youth’s capacities to overcome social and individual stresses such as personal trauma, economic instability, etc. (...) These tensions represent major drivers to support and/or join extremist ideologies, making it interesting to map the root causes of radicalization and understand the connection to the feeling of inclusion.

First Panel:

- Mr. Christopher Barrie: Doctoral Student at the department of Sociology, University of Oxford
- Mrs. Nadia Labidi: Experts on Community Resilience
- Mr. Moez Ali: President of UTIL organization and the Coordinator of the Tunisian Civil Coalition Against Terrorism
- Mr. Omar Weslati: Judge at the court of first instance in Manouba and an expert in Civil Liberties and Hate Speech

Topic for Discussion: The link between Exclusion and Violent Extremism.

During this session, the panelists has discussed the root causes of radicalization and the effect of exclusion on youth extremism.

1. The perception of Exclusion among Tunisian youth and its causes.
2. Diagnosing Exclusion in the Tunisian context.
3. Preventing and countering youth radicalization through mitigating Exclusion.

Moez Ali UTIL

- According to his research Kids in Tunisia between 12-14 years old already feel the weight of marginalization and rejection from their immediate environment (family and school). Violence already instated in their minds as the way things are being confronted. Family violence, school bullying, alcohol and drug use... It is extremely late to work on the values of citizenship and tolerance at the age of 18. The Tunisian teenager is already living his day to day life surrounded by violence and desperation.
- Violence is a reaction to the environment the individual is living in. This explains why some of the terrorists have reached higher education levels, but violence was innate into them.
- Terrorism need to be dealt with in a personal level, every individual engaged in this behavior has their own story that led them to join such groups. Therefore, efforts need to be undertaken on a micro level, on a personal level.

Omar Weslati

- Youth is feeling the injustice even when facing the judicial system there is a feeling of not caring about the outcomes of their crimes as they have no faith in what is called “the system”. The justice system to them exists to serve specific population and is put in place to marginalize them and not account for their misfortunes.

- Extremism is a form of expression that needs to be accepted. However, it is not accepted to adopt violent extremism. When you force people to follow your ideologies and ideas.
- The gap between the government represented by the political elite and the youth is widening. Since Bourguiba's time the youth have surrendered its freedoms in order to build a state of law, but that state of law never came to light as the government is living in corruption, nepotism and dealing with issues that are far away from the youths' interests and concerns. This disconnection created a distrust and a void that was at times filled with acts of insurgency and in other times by terrorism.
- The judicial system is reinforcing the problem with the youth as it does not reach out to acknowledge the youth's issues at the same time it applies harsh and strict measures on those who deviate from the law. When released these individuals are deprived from any form of civic reengagement into society and become more and more stigmatized leading to more hate and more crimes.
- Rejection of groups with special needs create a problem of dignity in Tunisia. Only those in good health condition and those who abide by the terms are the one worthy of living on these grounds.
- Gender inequality is strengthening the feeling of non-belonging and intolerance.
- Guarantying the freedom of expression and respecting human rights is the only solution to fight terrorism.

Chrisopher Barry

- The links between the social movements and the recruitment in terror groups. The presence of organizations or groups that channel the grievances. In Metlaoui there were low recruitment rates even though the social and economic marginalization was at its apogees. This goes back to the strong presence of the labor union UGTT in this area. However, in Sidi Bouzid the terror cells were the ones to take advantage of the rage and misfortune of the people resident of this area and condensed their recruitment efforts in this specific geographic area.
- In the research when the graduate unemployment is high, and the protest activity is high the recruitment rates are very low.
- Inclusion is therefore a solution, when you find organizations that act as vehicle of the people grievances, we see lower rates of joining extreme violent groups at a local level.
- Freedom of expression is essential when there are vehicles to transmit the perception of inclusion and channel the grievances there are lower rates of violent extremism activities.

Nadia Labidi

- Work with local community on perception, the local youth come up with feasible projects with the available infrastructure.
- Cooperation with local government officials. The problems do not lay simply on the youth but also the whole environment. When we talk about inclusion it is a whole process. Its first step is to reinforce the capacity of the youth, help them acquire the needed trainings and soft skills to better lead and communicate in their entourage. Second the youth should be engaged not beneficiary of projects, they should be elected not just elect. They are the ones who should lead in the creation of solutions in their communities, not merely the recipient of prizes or the users of facilities. Last, youth are the future leaders of this country on all the levels, they need to be aware of a new system based on communication and empowerment.
- Human capital is more important than infrastructure. The youth has proved its willingness to engage, however it is dangerous at this stage to reject them. After acquiring the necessary trainings youth feel capable of moving forward and start revolutionizing the perception to their local environment however hurtles such as

the bureaucratic system, or the judicial system need to come up to speed as soon as possible or these youth will feel the marginalization and desperation again.

- **Evening Session**

During the evening session, there were roundtables to discuss the following topics:

Workshop1-1: Anti-terrorism law

During this session the experts along with members of the research team (Imen Al-Nighaoui, Wathek Ltifi, Kirsten Canavan and Roland Gillah) and the conference attendees, have discussed the Tunisian anti-terrorism law:

- Implementing reforms within the judicial system.
- The importance of training police and prison officers in order to ameliorate their performance in regard with terrorism related cases.
- Amending the Tunisian anti-terrorism and money laundering law.
- The importance of finding a balance between Human Rights and tackling Violent Extremism.
- The role of the penitentiary and rehabilitation units in the process of prevention, disengagement and deradicalization.

Key points

- The law was passed quickly after the attack on the Sousse hotel without engaging civil society in the drafting of the law.
- Gafi classifies Tunisia as a country facilitating money laundering and harboring terrorist activities.
- The biggest critics to the anti-terrorism law its negligence in multiple areas to the basic human rights.
- Anti-terrorism law does not comply with the human rights
- The Tunisian law eliminates offenders from society without offering them the chance to reintegrate and be a valuable member of the community.
- With the current penal code offenders are stigmatized for life and deprived of their basic human rights.
- The administrative process S17 gives permission to excessive use of force and to detain innocent people and deprive them from the basic right to have a lawyer.
- There is no sufficient law. The legal text evaluates with the context the country is going through.
- The law was set to counter terrorism not to prevent or reintegrate terrorists.
- The logic at the time was to mitigate the dangers. When a country is in a state of war, it empowers its security forces
- The declaration of the state of emergency in the country in the aftermath of the Bardo attacks is illegal as it did not impede the functioning of the government. The event did not rise to the threat level to declare the state of emergency.
- The absence of a supreme court poses challenges to guarantying freedoms and human rights. This allows laws and codes to pass through political venues.
- The death penalty dilemma as it is still stopping Tunisia from signing international treaties.
- Arrest: The first 48 hours the terrorist has no access to a lawyer

- Working on two levels: improving the infrastructure to enhance the stay of the inmate as it goes along with the international norms and guarantying human rights. Second, developing the penal code and seeking alternative punishments that will help decrease the pressure on the prison population.
- The Apology of terrorism was not defined in the anti-terrorism law. People are getting arrested for a simple like on Facebook. The application of this article is not only is a breach of human rights it also put more pressure on the prison populations and put the individuals in a dangerous fragile environment.
- There is no continuous training for judges. They are not up to date with the current situation. Laws may not be perfect but having judges trained in these issues may solve part of the problem.
- Law by itself is not enough to fight terrorism even if we have a perfect law. The efforts of countering terrorism need to include all the members of the community.

Workshop1-2: Best Practices: Social, Economic and Political inclusion

During this session the experts along with members of the research team (Nizar Ben Salah, Nabil Barakti and Francesca Russo) and the conference attendees have discussed the best practices to reinforce inclusion:

- The importance of implementing relatively tailored social, economic and political practices that would conform with the Tunisian local context.
- The process of inclusion differs from one community to another; therefore, it is important to have tailored policies.
- The importance of family and community in the process of inclusion.
- The importance of reinforcing citizenship and the feeling of belonging to a national community.
- The importance of mitigating the effect of stigma.
- The importance of engaging youth in civic engagement.
- The importance of the relation between Tunisian youth and the State.

Key points

- Best practices depend on the context and the audience
- With experience we can reach out to a list of the best practices
- Inclusion is a term that relates multiple factors and stakeholders, there is no specific definition
- Empowering the youth and the local communities with capacity building and soft skills necessary to come up with the appropriate solutions that fit their microenvironment.
- The problem with the youth is the lack of confidence and being stigmatizing and not belonging to a group that will give them a respectful social status
- The role of the government is to guaranty the dignity of its citizens and the individuals who chose to live on its soil.
- When starting projects in local communities, there must be a continuity, and a mutual trust between funders and leaders and between the local youth.

Conference Day Two

• Morning Session

Second Panel:

- Dr. Aaron Y. Zelin: Richard B. Ford Fellow at the Washington Institute
- Mrs. Iqbal Gharbi: Psychologist and professor at Zaitouna University
- Mr. Moez Ali: President of UTIL organization and the Coordinator of the Tunisian Civil Coalition Against Terrorism
- Mr. Omar Weslati: Judge at the court of first instance in Manouba and an expert in Civil Liberties and Hate Speech
- Mr. Hedi Yahmed: a journalist and a consultant in Violent Extremism and Islamist Radicalization

Topics for discussion: The Mapping of Tunisian Jihadists in Syria and The Returnee Quandary in Tunisia.

During this session, the panelists have discussed the current information and the latest statistics regarding the Tunisian Foreign Fighters in Syria and Iraq. Additionally, they tackled the dilemma of Tunisian Returnees through a psychological, Societal and legal approaches.

1. The State of mind of the Tunisian Foreign Fighters and the prospect of retaliation.
2. The future of the returning Tunisian Foreign Fighters and its impact on group affiliations.
3. The role of family in the process of prevention and disengagement.

Aaron Zelin:

- Historical Tunisian logistical and facilitation networks for the Iraqi Jihad provided easy connections for the Syrian jihad.
- Ansar al-Sharia in Tunisia helped incubate and sanction foreign fighting abroad.
- The Tunisian government did not proactively seek to prevent individuals from traveling abroad to fight until 2014.
- In the recent jihad, in both Syria and Iraq, fewer Tunisians were involved than observers generally assume (3000 versus around 6000); still, a grand total of some 30.000 either participated or were mobilized but never made it to the conflict zone.
- Tunisia's foreign fighter mobilization was a national phenomenon and not specific to a particular city or region.
- Although Tunisian foreign fighters at first joined Jabhat al-Nusra (JN), most ended up joining the Islamic State (IS) once it openly announced its presence in Syria in April 2013.
- Among the many motivations and structural reasons for Tunisians traveling to Iraq and Syria were: Altruism, anti-colonialism, bandwagon effect, disillusionment with Tunisian post-revolution politics, pursuit of economic opportunity, establishment of the Caliphate, impressionability, open conditions, personal tragedy, prison radicalization, recidivism, desire for redemption, sense of religious void, and sectarianism.
- Tunisian women played an important role in the development of the Al-Khansa Brigade, an IS women's fighting group.

- Tunisian men and women alike were prominent in the administration of the IS caliphate as well as holding senior roles in JN.
- 1000 Tunisians have returned home from Iraq and Syria.
- The Future of the Tunisian Jihadist movement is now brewing in the country's prison system.

Dr Iqbel Gharbi :

- To feel included, Max weber, limits it to belonging to the following institutions: Political parties, churches, schools and unions. Some of these institutions in Tunisia have lost its main role in the upbringing of a healthy, cultivated, and tolerant individuals. These institutions mainly schools need to assume back its roles in the upbringing of the youth.
- The religious education in Tunisia is weak. The history of Islam being transmitted to the following generation is characterized by drawing a utopian story full of happiness and wealth. This illusion and misrepresentation of the history of the kalifate leave some to wish for that state and carry on the dream to live in such environment.
- People are returning because of a political and a military success not because an ideological win. As long as there is no perception of hope in the country the war on the ideology of violent extremism is not yet won. There are myriad of programs all over the world that tried to limit spread of this ideology, however they still seem to be incapable of resolving this issue.

Hedi Yahmed

- Terrorism is a worldwide problem, however there is no specific approach to understand this dilemma or to deal with it. The Tunisian context is very special. As the whole world is watching this new democracy in the Arab world and drawing conclusions on how the Tunisian model can be applied to neighboring countries and drawing conclusion on risks such as harboring ideologies such as violent extremism.
- Freedom of speech that Tunisians enjoy since the revolution is not the reason for joining terrorist groups, neither the lack of it before the revolution pushed Tunisians to reach out to these cells. Even though there were freedoms for religious extremist groups in Tunisia between 2011 and 2013 some of these individuals decided to leave to conflict zones.
- Socioeconomic marginalization is a real issue in Tunisia, but it cannot by itself as well be the explanation for Tunisians joining wars on other fronts. In the Gulf Countries for example people live with high standards but this did not stop them from joining. The economic factor by itself cannot explain the terrorism phenomenon
- The cultural factor that builds for jihadism.
 - Injustices '*Madhouleya*': Injustices unite the fighters. Historically, the Islamic countries are being under the attack from the crusades, the palestine conflict, the war on Afghanistan, the war on Iraq and the war in Syria. The feeling that these groups needs the support of fellow Muslims to fight the unjust western forces.
 - Islam is the solution: The belief that an Islamic state of Kalifate is the solution to all our socio-economic and political problems. The utopic state that was once established in the form of Kalifate as being transmitted need to be rebuild.
 - The survivors '*Ferka Nejya*': The belief that only a few will survive and those are the true believers and the others will be destroyed as the story of Boat of Noah.

Omar Weslati

- There is no religious identity crisis. The dilemma that took place in Tunisia was purely political between establishing a civilian rule or a religious rule.
- The fragile environment in Tunisia in the first two years after the revolution helped setting up to the hate speech and to the illusions some Tunisians followed.
- The issue with the data. 30000 tried to cross the borders through the legal and illegal routes to Syria. 6000 managed to do so.
- The dilemma between the interest of national security and the respect for human rights. There is a tradeoff between freedoms and security measures. When there is a breach of a human right there must be a case by case mitigation and a warranty for their rights.

Moez Ali

- The reasons for those who joined in 2011 are different than those of 2013. While the first wave was mostly composed of activists and individuals who wanted to join the humanitarian effort in support of the Syrian people against Bachar's regime, while those who left in 2013 and on are the 'settlers. They went to become part and members of the so-called Islamic State.
- There is a difficulty in the disengagement process. Those who went there and decided to leave were unable to come back. They are stuck in there between death ISIS and the Syrian regime.
- The Tunisian government cut its diplomatic ties with the Syrian government putting an end to the international treaties signed by both governments in matters of exchanged prisoners and prosecuting nationals. This complicated the issue for Tunisians to return and disengage.
- The geopolitical situation complicated the situation in Tunisia. The unrest in the neighboring Libya has opened new routes for illegal passing to conflict zones.

• **Evening Session**

During the evening session, there were roundtables to discuss the following topics:

Workshop Day2-1 : Alternative speech

Alternative messaging to counter Violent Extremism: In this session the panelists and members of the research team (Wathek Ltifi, Roland Gillah, Kristen Canavan and Francesca Russo) along with the attendees have discussed the importance of the alternative messaging when dealing with violent extremism:

- Giving hope to young people through engaging them in Civic activities.
- Strengthening the relation between the State and Tunisian youth.
- The importance of the family and the educational institution in forming the personality of young people.
- The importance of providing psychological support to children and its impact on their adolescence and adulthood.
- The importance of critical thinking.

Key points :

- There multiple reasons that lead the youth to be not immune from the recruiters' speeches.

- The environment of mistrust and deception between the people and their government is a key factor that lead individual to believe alternative speeches as the government roved to be not worthy of their trust and confidence and only misery and misfortune is coming from it.
- The speech reflects the reality. If the government is the preserver of human right, if there is a general consensus that violence is to be rejected even in our daily life and if we have hope in our current situation it will be very hard for any hate speech to be able to install itself among the people of the community.
- There is an absence of an official speech that leads the public opinion and the moral standards of what is accepted in our society. This absence is filled by other groups such as the soccer fan groups 'ultras' or in other cases ISIS.
- The institutions are abandoning their role in controlling the speech that is being taught to the upcoming generation such as the family, the schools, Youth Centers... This gave rise to other organizations that can speak the youth's language to take place of these institutions.
- The inability of critical thinking among Tunisians. The culture and education system in Tunisia encourage conservatism and rejects critical thinking. This passive personality is very fragile to its environment and can easily be manipulated. Arming individuals since their childhood with the ability to think critically about the information there are receiving in their different environment is a paramount shield against terrorism.
- The scholars' speech does not come down to the level that a standard Tunisian would use or understand. There is a communication gap, that other groups are using with modern language and technologies to reach the general population.

Workshop Day2-2: Borders List S17: Legal Framework and implications

During this session the panelists and members of the research team (Imen Al-Nighaoui, Nabil Barakti and Nizar Ben Salah) along with the attendees have discussed the legal framework and implications of the S17 procedure.

- The procedure is violating human rights values, since it limits people's freedom of movements amongst other violations.
- The procedure gives more power to the Minister of Interior without any legal base.
- The procedure is causing the stigmatization of the people listed in the border list.
- The procedure is causing social isolation.

Key points :

- This administrative action is interfering with the personal freedoms and interrogations are getting more into the personal life of these individuals.
- Law enforcement authorities are showing more aggressiveness toward people who are in this list in the aftermath of terror attacks.
- In April 2017 the first time the ministry of interior admits and define the use of this list while it's been used since 2013.
- The rise of the suing cases pushed the administration to limit the use of this list, and they confessed the illegality of this process.
- The effect of this process on the daily life of citizens is important, it deprived them from joining schools, starting businesses, even the universal right of access to public health

- Stigmatization: this process destroyed relationships with family members, friends, and colleagues. Not only they are deprived from traveling overseas, but also live in loneliness among their normal communities.
- There is a case of suicide because of this list. This individual was so desperate that led him to put an end to his own life.
- Some law enforcement officers used this list to retaliate on personal matters.
- The Access to the Information Act is being resisted by the ministry of interior, and they refuse to release any information regarding this list, making it hard to investigate the mishaps happening due to this process.
- The state of emergency gives the minister of interior more authorities toward matters of national security.
- The administrative tribunal after a struggle in proving the existence of such list, it championed those who sued the ministry of interior.

Outcomes and Outputs

- **Expected Outputs:**
 1. A mind map on the link between Inclusion and Radicalization.

2. A policy recommendation on preventing radicalization in post-ISIS and the return of the Tunisian Foreign Fighters.
 3. An op-ed on the balance between Human Rights and Security.
 4. An article on Alternative Messaging.
- **Outcomes:**
 1. A national debate around the issue of radicalization and disengagement was launched.
 2. The attendees were interested in our research findings.
 - **Unexpected Outcomes**
 1. The panelists expressed their interest in our research, and they were keen on providing the research team with external support if needed.
 2. The research team were approached by several actors (e.g. Ministry of Justice, GIZ (...)) and expressed their interest in future cooperation.
 3. Experts on Youth Inclusion have attended the conference.

Conclusion

The event was an occasion to communicate our research and to share our primary findings with the Tunisian academia, CSOs representatives, government representatives and public audience. The attendees expressed their interest in the research; therefore, the research team is open to future cooperation and exchange.

The post-event phase:

The team is planning to conduct interviews with radical individuals and local actors and stakeholders as part of the data collection last phase. Additionally, they are in the process of writing the analysis of the data and drafting the outputs of the event.

Appending 1

List of Attendees April 11th, 2019

Name	Email	Organization
Matt Gordnor	matt.gordnor@msb.tn	Professor at MSB University
Moez Ali	moez.ali@util.tn	UTIL
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