

**Regional Policy Dialogue with Legislators from South-Eastern Europe
on the Prosecution, Rehabilitation, and Reintegration
of Foreign Terrorist Fighters**

14 & 15 October 2021 (Vienna/online)

Outcome Document

Introduction

While the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated already existing grievances within societies worldwide and provided a fertile ground for terrorists and violent extremists to spread their destructive ideologies and enhance recruitment efforts, the **transboundary movements of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs)** are likely to resume as pandemic-induced international travel restrictions are progressively being lifted. Moreover, repatriating FTFs or affiliated family members, still provisionally detained in conflict-affected areas following the territorial defeat of ISIS/ISIL, remains a topic of discussion across the OSCE area. Against this backdrop, the need to effectively prosecute, rehabilitate and reintegrate FTFs and their families remains crucial for both, preventing future attacks and promoting societal cohesion.

Parliamentarians play an important role in this context. Specifically, they contribute to a swift incorporation of the requirements of international legal instruments to prevent and counter terrorism into legislation. Moreover, they can help establishing and strengthening relevant institutions and procedures that ensure a human rights compliant application of the counter-terrorism legislation. Being the link between institutions and the electorate, parliamentarians can also facilitate transparent legislative procedures and public participation in the discussion and development of laws and policies to prevent and counter terrorism. Finally, parliamentarians should establish effective oversight mechanisms regarding the counter-terrorism activities performed by the authorities, including law enforcement and intelligence services.¹

To facilitate the exchange of critical experience and lessons learned while also raising legislators' awareness about relevant international standards in this context, the OSCE Secretariat's Action against Terrorism Unit, forming part of the Transnational Threats Department (TNTD/ATU) and

¹ Compare information on the [OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Ad Hoc Committee on Countering Terrorism](#) as well as the [UNOCT Parliamentary Engagement Unit](#); see also Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF) [Recommendations Relating to Contributions by Parliamentarians in Developing an Effective Response to Terrorism](#), and related guidance on [The Role of Parliamentarians in Developing an Effective Response to Terrorism](#) and on [The Role of Parliamentarians in Nexus with Criminal Justice Practitioners in Countering Terrorism: A Handbook for Parliamentarians and Criminal Justice Practitioners](#), both prepared by the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law (IIJ).

the Ad-Hoc Committee on Countering Terrorism of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly (OSCE PA) organized a **Regional Policy Dialogue with Legislators from South-Eastern Europe** - and selected neighboring countries - on the Prosecution, Rehabilitation, and Reintegration of FTFs. The event, held on 14 and 15 October 2021 in a blended (online and in-person) format, focused on enhancing the understanding of the challenges related to the effective implementation of relevant international standards, as well as on shaping human-rights compliant legislation, institutions, and procedures to deal with the prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration of FTFs and their family members.

Moderated by Reinhold Lopatka, Vice-President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly and Chair of its Ad Hoc Committee on Countering Terrorism, the event commenced with **opening remarks** by Margareta Cederfelt, President of the OSCE PA, Alena Kupchyna, OSCE Co-ordinator of Activities to Address Transnational Threats, and Maria Gratschew, representing the 2021 Swedish OSCE Chairpersonship.

The following **keynote addresses** by Vladimir Voronkov, Under-Secretary-General at the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism, Makis Voridis, Minister of Interior of the Republic of Greece and former Chair of OSCE PA's Ad Hoc Committee on Countering Terrorism, Fionnuala Ní Aoláin, UN Special Rapporteur on the Protection of Human Rights while Countering Terrorism, and Vlado Azinović, Professor for Political Sciences at the University of Sarajevo helped set the stage for the upcoming discussions.

In the course of the following three thematic sessions, several participants stressed how critical it is to raise greater awareness among politicians about these issues, enhance regional co-operation among legislators, promote legislative approximation at international level, and regularly share experience and lessons learned. Moreover, a number of **good practices and lessons-learned** were highlighted, which this report attempts to summarize. In each session, expert speakers introduced the respective topic from the perspectives of criminal justice or social-work practitioners, as well as academic, civil society or international experts.²

Return and Repatriation of FTFs and their Family Members

Apart from addressing the topic of return/repatriation in general, this first technical session of the Policy Dialogue also explored ways of managing and assisting in particular women and children associated with FTFs, given the camp-situation they are enduring in the conflict zone for years.

Already in 2019, the UN Secretary General's [*Key Principles for the Protection, Repatriation, Prosecution, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Women and Children with Links to UN -listed Terrorist Groups*](#), provided guidance in this sensitive area.

Related **OSCE documents and publications** include ODIHR's [*Guidelines for Addressing the Threats and Challenges of "Foreign Terrorist Fighters" within a Human Rights Framework*](#), the OSCE PA's [*2019 Resolution on the Challenges Related to Returning and Relocating Foreign Terrorist Fighters*](#) and a Hearing on the [*Prosecution, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Foreign Terrorist Fighters - the Kazakh Experience*](#), as well as the [*2014 Declaration on the OSCE Role in countering the FTF-Phenomenon*](#) and the [*Report on a 2020 High-level Regional Conference on Foreign Terrorist Fighters*](#) convened jointly by the OSCE, UNOCT and Switzerland.³

² Compare Agenda annexed.

³ For further related material, see links within footnotes above and below.

Moreover, **OSCE field operations in South-Eastern Europe and Central Asia** implemented a number of related programs and activities throughout 2021.

These efforts included training on non-custodial rehabilitation and reintegration of FTFs, facilitated by the OSCE Mission to Montenegro⁴, as well as workshops on multi-actor interventions organized by the Mission to Skopje, based *i.a.* on a report summarizing local findings in this area of work.⁵

Building on a specialized training-of-trainers curriculum, the Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina helped preparing more than 60 social protection practitioners for their work with returning FTFs and their family members. Apart from this, the Mission developed recommendations on improving multi-stakeholder networks at the different government levels within the Host State, for multi-sectoral training and for the establishment of mixed-gender social protection teams.

The OSCE Mission in Kosovo engaged with psychiatrists that work with repatriated women and children and helped strengthening municipal safety mechanisms, while the OSCE Presence in Albania concentrated *i.a.* on training prison personnel on the human rights -compliant management of high-risk prisoners.⁶

The OSCE Project-Coordinator in Uzbekistan co-operated with a local NGO in organizing a series of seminars across the Host State, promoting whole-of-society and whole-of-government approaches towards supporting returning FTF families.⁷ OSCE colleagues from Tashkent as well as from other field operations across Central Asia were also instrumental in bringing together a related Regional Expert Dialogue focusing on good practices developed in the region,⁸ as well as the OSCE PA event on related experiences gathered in Kazakhstan listed above.⁹

With all these efforts in mind, this **first session** of the Regional Policy Dialogue with Legislators from South-Eastern Europe focused on discussions about the following good practices and challenges:

- Potential **risks connected with repatriations** of FTFs and/or of affiliated women and children need to be compared with possible implications of not repatriating. Legitimate security concerns must be taken into account to come to an informed decision. A **fact-based analysis** needs to look at factors such as recidivism among returnees, the capacity of law-enforcement/security services, as well as the ability to engage returnees in effective programmes for rehabilitation and reintegration. On the other hand, **not to repatriate might also cause risks** as it could imply losing track of individuals that will eventually leave the camps they are currently held in; allowing further radicalization and hardening of terrorist networks within these camps; risking remote incitement and recruitment carrying on from these camps; contributing into the terrorist narrative picturing FTFs and

⁴ <https://www.osce.org/mission-to-montenegro/504100>.

⁵ <https://www.osce.org/files/f/documents/e/5/467109.pdf>.

⁶ <https://www.osce.org/presence-in-albania/506002>, see also ODIHR's related [Guide for Detention Monitors](#).

⁷ Compare <https://www.osce.org/secretariat/501055>.

⁸ <https://www.osce.org/secretariat/498411>.

⁹ <https://www.osce.org/parliamentary-assembly/486886>.

their family members exclusively as victims; and/or letting FTF-crimes go largely unaccounted.¹⁰

- The **security and humanitarian situation in the camps** currently holding FTFs and/or affiliated family members was described as amounting to inhuman or degrading treatment, if not worse. Consequently, a number of international institutions as well as court decisions in some OSCE participating States suggest that repatriating ones' citizens is warranted under applicable law, particularly in view of the [*Convention on the Rights of the Child*](#).¹¹
- Advanced **border management systems**, such as Advance Passenger Information (API) can prove useful to identify FTFs and arrest them upon return. Developed and implemented in accordance with a structured roadmap, and with necessary safeguards to protect the right to privacy and to recourse in place, such tools can help mitigate risks emanating from self-organized FTF travel. In this regard, parliamentarians ought to play an important role in developing new and adapting existing legislative frameworks to provide an opportunity to develop such data management systems. In addition, targeted training for border officers can also help in detecting FTFs, thus allowing for efforts in their prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration to start.¹²
- Such efforts should be based on a co-ordinated approach requiring collaboration of various actors, including law enforcement/security services, criminal justice institutions, prison and parole management, social/health/employment agencies as well as civil society partners involved in **rehabilitation and reintegration programs within and outside of prison**. In order to be effective and sustainable, such structures and programs should be supported by respective policies or laws and resourced for the necessary long-term efforts.¹³
- To meet the **specific needs of women and children** with links to terrorist groups, these efforts should start as early as possible, enabling a more efficient procedure, tailored to the individual case. Efficiency, coordination and corresponding communication and expectation management are likely to enhance trust among returnees and receiving communities in the process and thus raise the prospects for successful rehabilitation and reintegration.¹⁴

¹⁰ Compare Thomas Renard / Rik Coolsaet, [*From bad to worse: The fate of European foreign fighters and families detained in Syria*](#), Egmont Institute; Anthony Dworkin, [*Beyond good and evil: Why Europe should bring ISIS foreign fighters home*](#), European Council on Foreign Relations.

¹¹ [*Syria: UN experts urge 57 States to repatriate women and children from squalid camps*](#); UNOCT / UNICEF [*Global Framework for United Nations Support on Syria/Iraq Third Country National Returnees*](#); see also Tanya Mehra / Christophe Paulussen, [*The Repatriation of Foreign Fighters and Their Families: Options, Obligations, Morality and Long-Term Thinking*](#), International Centre for Counter-Terrorism (ICCT).

¹² Compare [*Outcome Document from the 4th OSCE-wide Seminar on Passenger Data Exchange*](#), organized jointly by the OSCE and UNOCT; [*Strengthening Border Security and Information Sharing in the OSCE Region: A Parliamentary Oversight Exercise*](#), OSCE PA; [*Border Management and Human Rights*](#), ODIHR Policy Brief.

¹³ See OSCE Guidebooks for South-Eastern Europe (SEE) on [*Non-custodial Rehabilitation and Reintegration, Understanding Referral Mechanisms*](#) and the [*Role of Civil Society in P/CVERLT*](#) (all available in SEE languages); see also [*Multi-Actor P/CVE Interventions Workstream*](#), International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law (IJ).

¹⁴ Compare Eric Rosand / Heidi Ellis / Stevan Weine, [*Minding the gap: How to provide more comprehensive support to the children of ISIS*](#), Brookings; UNOCT Handbook on [*Children affected by the foreign-fighter phenomenon*](#):

Successful Prosecution of FTFs

This **second session** of the Policy Dialogue explored the prerequisites for successful criminal justice responses firmly based on the rule of law, in relation to returning FTFs and their affiliates. Among other issues, it addressed challenges in effective and human rights-compliant prosecutions of suspected terrorist offenders, given that their alleged criminal conduct happened in remote conflict zones, with most of the related evidence not being gathered by law enforcement actors.

Moreover, discussions also highlighted that criminal justice processes need to be gender-responsive while adequately contributing criminal responsibility to women qualifying as participants in terrorist activity.

Finally, the application of juvenile justice standards in cases where a minor's criminal responsibility needs to be tested, and the support and protection of those children affiliated with FTFs that - due to their age or other circumstances - can only be qualified as victims, were also addressed in this session.

Correspondingly, the following good practices and lessons-learned were highlighted during this session:

- **Enhanced legal frameworks** are a key prerequisite for a successful prosecution of FTFs. In this regard, [UN Security Council Resolution 2178](#) highlights the importance of strengthening States' criminal justice responses by introducing measures to detect, prevent and criminalize the travel of FTFs and related activities. In this regard, parliaments should work towards incorporating States' international commitments into domestic legal frameworks and keeping those updated.
- Lack of evidence was identified as the biggest challenge for successful prosecutions of returning FTFs, often resulting in short prison terms. To mitigate this situation, international co-operation could be enhanced to make **information gathered also by military and/or non-governmental actors** available for court proceedings. In turn, procedural requirements would need to enable such submissions while safeguarding the ability of the accused to challenge the evidence.¹⁵
- Training and guidance material on this and other fair trial principles which were identified as prerequisites for an effective and **human rights-compliant prosecutions** of suspected FTFs is provided by various international actors, including the OSCE and UNODC. This assistance also encompasses the implementation of the international counter-terrorism framework more broadly.¹⁶
- Apart from ensuring the rights of the defendant, support in particular of those witnesses that became **victims of terrorist crimes** should be ensured. In the given circumstances,

Ensuring a child rights-based approach; UNODC Roadmap on the *Treatment of Children Associated with Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups*.

¹⁵ See UN CTED *Guidelines on Military Evidence*; Eurojust *Memorandum on Battlefield Evidence*; for online-investigations/electronic evidence, see UNODC *Foreign Terrorist Fighters Manual for Judicial Training Institutes in South-Eastern Europe* as well as UNODC *Electronic Evidence Hub*.

¹⁶ See ODIHR Manuals on *Human Rights in Counter-Terrorism Investigations* and on *Countering Terrorism, Protecting Human Rights*; see also the list of related UNODC *Technical Assistance Tools*.

such support might need to go beyond providing security for their actual testimony and could involve acceptance into witness protection programs or other long-term assistance.¹⁷

- While gender-stereotypes risk hampering effective investigations as well as accurate risk assessments, female FTFs or women associated with terrorist groups should be met with **gender-sensitivity in the criminal justice process**. This includes acknowledging the different roles these women may have played, be that by policing terrorist-held settlements, receiving weapons training, keeping Yazidi women and girls enslaved, or by simply minding household and children. Moreover, the level of agency women had over the decision to travel to terrorist-held territory and/or to remain in this situation will need to be taken into account during proceedings.¹⁸
- **Children associated with FTFs are first and foremost victims** and should not be held accountable for the acts of their parents. When prosecuting parents, the possibility for young children to remain with their mothers in special detention settings should be explored, and otherwise appropriate care organized elsewhere. Juvenile Justice Standards should apply to all those minors that do end up being prosecuted. These standards ask for detention to only be ordered as a measure of last resort, for detained minors to be held separately from adults, and for rehabilitation and reintegration considerations to guide procedures and sentencing throughout.¹⁹

Rehabilitation and Reintegration of FTFs and their Family Members

During the **last technical session** of this Policy Dialogue, participating legislators discussed the rehabilitation and reintegration of returning FTFs with expert speakers engaged in international repatriation support, domestic social assistance, research, as well as civil society efforts, closely co-ordinated with government entities.

Specific topics included identifying the practical needs that government actors and civil society partners will have to take into account when facilitating the return and reintegration of FTFs or their family members. Thorough preparations in anticipation of the actual repatriation, both in the conflict zone as well as in the home country, were highlighted as an important prerequisite for building trust and thus for enabling a successful rehabilitation and reintegration.

Moreover, the need to link prison-based and non-custodial programs to rehabilitate and reintegrate former terrorist offenders was discussed. Coordination between prison administration, parole officers, social worker and civil society partners appeared crucial to ensure sustainability.

¹⁷ See related UNOCT [initiatives and links](#) as well as UNODC [Good Practices in Supporting Victims of Terrorism within the Criminal Justice Framework](#).

¹⁸ Compare UNODC [Handbook on Gender Dimensions of criminal justice responses to terrorism](#); see also OSCE Good Practices for Law Enforcement on [Understanding the Role of Gender in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization That Lead to Terrorism](#) (available in SEE languages); Seran de Leede, [Women in Jihad: A Historical Perspective](#), International Centre for Counter-Terrorism (ICCT); UN CTED [Analytical Brief on the Prosecution of ISIL-associated Women](#).

¹⁹ Compare UNOCT Handbook on [Children affected by the foreign-fighter phenomenon: Ensuring a child rights-based approach](#); UNODC material related to [Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime](#); see also the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF) [Memorandum on Good Practices for Juvenile Justice in a Counterterrorism Context](#) and a related [Toolkit](#) prepared by the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law (IJJ).

As a result of this session, the following good practices and challenges can be summarized:

- **Orderly repatriations are important, also from a rehabilitation perspective.** Apart from having a support network for the returnees in place, receiving communities also need to be prepared in order to alleviate suspicion and distrust. Some OSCE participating States in Central Asia have arranged for returnees to be housed in reception centers upon arrival, allowing for close monitoring and assistance during the initial period, as well as for the aforementioned preparations.²⁰
- Such preparations should also ensure that necessary **assistance given to returning FTFs** or their family members (e.g. housing assistance, support in finding a job or returning to school) is not perceived as undue competition or discrimination against other members within the receiving community.
- As visible from the above, rehabilitation and reintegration efforts require an **effective multi-agency co-operation** among a variety of government entities as well as the inclusion of non-governmental actors and experts. While such interventions are often planned as short-term activities, a long-term approach is needed to achieve sustainability. This requires securing the necessary funding as well as a clear distribution of responsibilities and information sharing among all actors based on a corresponding policy or law.²¹
- In order to effectively **link prison-based efforts with post-release assistance**, it is paramount to prepare inmates accordingly. This has also been identified as a major factor in preventing recidivism. It is important to develop trustful work relationships between the rehabilitation worker and the inmate. Experience suggests that this work should start at least six months before release, and that the rehabilitation worker should then remain available to the inmate for at least one further year.²²
- To enable **gender-sensitive rehabilitation and reintegration**, it was deemed critical to have female experts involved in the development of such programs as well as in the work with women returnees. A major factor was also to keep mothers and their children together where possible and to assist with reconnecting them with their extended family and receiving community. Providing mental health assistance where needed and helping with logistical, educational/employment and childcare issues was essential, keeping in mind that a good connection with the mother was a precondition for access to her children.²³

²⁰ See UN Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms while Countering Terrorism report/preliminary finding on her visits to [Kazakhstan](#) and [Uzbekistan](#); see also UN CTED Trends Report on [The challenge of returning and relocating Foreign Terrorist Fighters](#).

²¹ See OSCE Guidebooks for South-Eastern Europe on [Non-custodial Rehabilitation and Reintegration, Understanding Referral Mechanisms](#) and the [Role of Civil Society in P/CVERLT](#) (all available in SEE languages).

²² Compare EU Radicalization Awareness Network (RAN) Manual on [Responses to returnees: Foreign terrorist fighters and their families](#); see also on a related matter ODIHR [Protecting Human Rights in Prisons while Preventing Radicalization Leading to Terrorism or Violence: A Guide for Detention Monitors](#).

²³ Compare [Invisible Women - Gendered Dimensions of Return, Rehabilitation and Reintegration from Violent Extremism](#), International Civil Society Action Network / UNDP; UN CTED Trends Alert: [Gender dimensions of the response to returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters: Research Perspectives](#).

- As to the key challenges in **reintegrating children that were affiliated with FTFs**, discussions highlighted that the age, capacity to speak the local language and ability to create healthy relationships with their extended family were key to bringing back the necessary level of normality to a child's life. Hence, support to the local community during the reintegration process is crucial. It was suggested to prepare school teachers for accepting these children into normal schools, as a major step towards reintegration while at the same time avoiding related stigmatization, particularly taking into account that most of them did not receive any prior formal education. For the same reason, it was deemed important to limit media attention wherever possible and to ensure access to government services through the provision of the necessary documents such as birth certificates.²⁴

ANNEXE

- Agenda

²⁴ Compare UN CTED [Analytical Brief on Repatriating ISIL-associated Children](#); UNOCT Handbook on [Children affected by the foreign-fighter phenomenon: Ensuring a child rights-based approach](#).

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AGENDA

Thursday, 14 October 2021, Hofburg (Ratsaal), Vienna / and online

8:30-9:30	Registration of participants
9:30-11:00	<p>Opening Remarks</p> <p>Margareta Cederfelt, President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly (pre-recorded)</p> <p>Alena Kupchyna, OSCE Co-ordinator of Activities to Address Transnational Threats (pre-recorded)</p> <p>Maria Gratschew, Counsellor, Swedish OSCE Chairpersonship in Office (online-participation)</p> <p>High-Level Panel</p> <p>Vladimir Voronkov, Under-Secretary-General, United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (pre-recorded)</p> <p>Makis Voridis, Minister of Interior of the Republic of Greece and former Chair of the OSCE PA Ad Hoc Committee on Countering Terrorism (online)</p> <p>Fionnuala Ní Aoláin, UN Special Rapporteur on the Protection of Human Rights while Countering Terrorism (pre-recorded)</p> <p>Vlado Azinovic, Department of Peace and Security Studies, School of Political Sciences, University of Sarajevo (online)</p> <p><u>Moderator</u></p> <p>Reinhold Lopatka, Vice-President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly and Chair of its Ad Hoc Committee on Countering Terrorism</p>
11:00-11:30	Coffee Break
11:30-13:00	<p style="text-align: center;">Return and Repatriation of FTFs and their Family Members</p> <p><u>Moderator</u></p>

	<p>Marco Bonabello, Senior Advisor to the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly</p> <p><u>Expert Panel</u></p> <p>Thomas Renard, Director of the International Centre for Counter-Terrorism (ICCT) (online)</p> <p>Dennis Cosgrove, Head of the OSCE Border Security and Management Unit</p> <p>Mona Koehler-Schindler, Associate Human Rights Officer, OSCE/ODIHR (online)</p> <p><i>Questions to be addressed in this session:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What are the lessons learned in terms of managing the return of FTFs and/or their family members following the territorial defeat of ISIL/ISIS?</i> - <i>Have border management systems, such as API and PNRs, proved useful to identify FTFs and arrest them upon return?</i> - <i>What are the challenges, relevant international standards and obligations, and best practices in repatriating FTFs and their family members who wish to return to their countries of origin?</i> - <i>What are the challenges and the risks in organized repatriation compared to returns initiated by FTFs themselves?</i> - <i>How can the specific needs of women and children with links to terrorist groups be addressed in compliance with international law?</i> - <i>What steps in the repatriation process have proven conducive to subsequent successful rehabilitation efforts?</i> - <i>What should be the contribution of parliamentarians in this context, and how can they help further fact-based public debate on these issues?</i>
13:00-14:30	Lunch Break
14:30-16:00	<p>Successful Prosecution of FTFs</p> <p><u>Moderator</u></p> <p>Georgia Holmer, Head of the OSCE Action against Terrorism Unit</p> <p><u>Expert Panel</u></p> <p>Masood Karimipour, Chief of UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch (online)</p> <p>Dan Stigall, Deputy Chief of Staff and Counselor for International Affairs, US Department of Justice (online)</p> <p>Lars Otte, Federal Prosecutor at the Germany Federal Public Prosecutor General’s Office</p> <p><i>Questions to be addressed in this session:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What are the lessons learned for effective human rights-compliant prosecutions of suspected FTFs?</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How can the right to a fair trial, due process, and full respect for human rights be ensured in proceedings?</i> - <i>How can criminal justice processes be gender responsive and ensure children's best interests and welfare?</i> - <i>What are the key challenges in securing solid evidence for the successful prosecution of FTFs?</i> - <i>How can the Internet and social media be used for counter-terrorism investigations, in compliance with human rights and the rule of law?</i> - <i>How can the legislative work of Parliamentarians best prepare/support the aforementioned efforts?</i> - <i>What oversight functions vis a vis executive counter-terrorism measures should Parliamentarians develop/exercise?</i>
16:00-17:00	Afternoon Tea / Coffee
Friday, 15 October 2021, Hofburg, Ratsaal, Vienna	
08:30 - 09:30	Registration of participants
09:30 - 11:00	<p>Rehabilitation and Reintegration of FTFs and their Family Members</p> <p><u>Moderator</u></p> <p>Manuel Eising, Senior Legal Adviser, OSCE Action against Terrorism Unit</p> <p><u>Expert Panel</u></p> <p>Aaron Greenberg, Europe and Central Asia Regional Office, UNICEF (online)</p> <p>Melisa Hasanović, Head of Social Welfare Centre, Hadžići, Bosnia and Herzegovina</p> <p>Eric Rosand, SCN Interim Director and RUSI Senior Fellow (online)</p> <p>Nico Schernbeck, Violence Prevention Network, Germany</p> <p><i>Questions to be addressed in this session:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What are the lessons learned for effective disengagement and reintegration mechanisms, within and outside criminal justice systems?</i> - <i>Specifically, how to link prison-based rehabilitation programs with post-prison reintegration efforts?</i> - <i>In what way can the criminal justice process assist also in the preparation of effective rehabilitation efforts?</i> - <i>How to develop age- and gender-sensitive rehabilitation and reintegration programmes?</i> - <i>What are the key challenges in reintegrating children that were affiliated with FTFs?</i> - <i>How to ensure effective and trusted cooperation between civil society groups and the authorities?</i> - <i>In what way can Parliamentarians assist in these challenging processes?</i>

11:00- 11:30	Coffee Break
11:30 - 12:00	Summaries of Discussions by the Moderators
12:00 - 12:30	<p>Closing Remarks</p> <p>Azay Guliyev, Vice-President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly and OSCE PA Special Representative on South East Europe (online)</p> <p>Fejzo Numanaj, Deputy Head of the OSCE Action against Terrorism Unit</p>
12:30 - 14:00	Goodbye Lunch