**Shadow Report Proposal 2016 and beyond***September 2015*

ENAR’s Shadow Reports are a compilation of information and data collected by our member organisations in the main part. They are produced yearly to fill the gaps in the official and academic data and offer an NGO perspective on the realities of racism within the EU and its Member States. As well as producing annual shadow reports, we plan to publish shorter updates in certain areas each year. These updates will be based on information provided by our network and will focus on our strategic areas of employment and racist crime. The updates will not cover specific communities as it is unlikely that there will be significant changes for communities to warrant a short annual update and also all communities will be touched open within the updates on employment and racist crime.

**2016 Shadow Report PAD/BE (reporting period 2014 – 2015)**

The current shadow report focuses on people of African descent and black Europeans. The short updates for this period will include:

* Employment - by end of 2015
* Hate crime - 2016

**2017 Shadow Report Options (reporting period 2015 – 2016)**

1. Roma

Roma is the biggest minority group in the EU and one of the most persecuted. In the last year there have been expulsions of Roma camps in France and violent crimes and harassment of Roma families in Italy. Despite the EU focus on Roma people, this group continues to be significantly discriminated against.

The last Shadow Report with a focus on Roma was published in 2007 and it was agreed by the board two years ago to focus the 2017 Shadow Report on Roma/Anti-gypsyism. However, it was raised at the last board meeting that the timing may no longer be right and also there is a concern that a focus on a particular community does not necessarily allow for the most current and pervasive forms of racism to be uncovered.

The secretariat is also concerned that a potential Shadow Report on Roma will be published in a sea of other reports in this area. There are several NGOs focused primarily on documenting and publishing discrimination of Roma. There is a project of shadow-reporting of the NRIS (only 8 countries per year): <http://www.romadecade.org/civilsocietymonitoring> and ENAR is currently part of a coalition applying for EU funding to support civil society to write national shadow reports on the National Roma Integration Strategies.

Although it has been some time since the last ENAR shadow Report in this area, there have been several other ENAR publications in this area[[1]](#footnote-1), in fact last year we also covered aspects of racist crimes targeting Roma. In 2016 ENAR plans publish a collection of papers from academics as part of ENAR’s anti-racism in Focus series.

1. Anti-migrant racism/nativism and related discrimination

Migration has not been an area that ENAR has worked significantly in recent years, however due to continued calls from the membership ENAR is now developing a strategic work plan to address the discriminatory practices that are often liked to migration policies at a national and European level.

Our work in this area to date has shown that there are serious concerns around xenophobia and racism for migrants. Many Member States have been unsuccessful in providing support to migrants experiencing discrimination. Migrants that are victims of discrimination, racism or hate crimes are not only poorly informed about their rights but also poorly supported by authorities. Underneath the strong anti-migrant sentiment voiced in many Member States, lies a complex and interlinked set of issues such as xenophobia, racism, islamophobia and more. Many asylum seekers and migrants are Muslims or people of African descent or both. Their origin, nationality, ethnicity or religious affiliation exposes migrants to multiple discriminations. In many southern European countries it is reported by our network that the general public, the police and the media etc often do not distinguish between those ethnic minorities that have been long established in the country and more recent migrants. Both groups suffer from racist acts and discrimination based on the anti-migrant sentiment.

Within the scope of this shadow report we can explore how migrants experience discrimination and racism and capture the contemporary trends relating the growing far right and Islamophobic attacks, incitement to hatred, hate speech and anti-migrant sentiment. We can document the growing support for nationalist and populist parties and the discourse from political leaders such as Geert Wilders, from the Dutch anti-Muslim Freedom Party, that issues statements such as: “We have had enough of the Islamisation of society”. These statements are not only discriminatory but continue to perpetuate exclusion of certain groups.

Our advocacy activities are already calling for data on discrimination and racist incidents and violence that target migrants and we have begun to document the major cases of violence targeting migrants across Europe. These incidents appear to be rising in many Member States from reports in our network.

1. Other options?

1. [Progress made in the implementation of the National Roma Integration Strategies: ENAR comments](http://www.enar-eu.org/IMG/pdf/enar_response_consultation_2014_progress_report_roma_inclusion.pdf) (December 2013, [General Policy Paper on Roma inclusion](http://www.enar-eu.org/IMG/pdf/gpp_7_roma_final_adopted.pdf) (2012), [Debunking myths and revealing truths about the Roma](http://www.enar-eu.org/IMG/pdf/roma_final_pdf.pdf) (2011) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)