**Community mobilisation strategy – 2016/2017**

1. What is the problem and what is the impact of the problem?
   * Anti-Semitic and Islamophobic attacks across Europe highlight the growing tension between different minority groups at risk
   * Civil Society organisations are challenged to mobilise local communities for greater engagement
   * Grassroots organisations are supported by their constituencies but may lack of human capacity, techniques or knowledge for a long-term strategic community planning
   * Larger representation of Far-right groups in governmental structures both at EU and national level
   * Risk of a mainstreamed populist agenda being undertaken by political groups and politicians independently from their affiliation to an extreme – right party
   * Financial resources for CSOs are restricted or suspended
   * Violence from far-right groups and police abuse may interfere in the mobilisation of citizens for direct actions or actions in public spaces
   * Online and offline hate speech may undermine the need for transversal community engagement
   * Risk of promoting civic engagement only for electoral purposes
   * Lack of leadership from certain communities at risk to advance a more progressive agenda
   * Lack of engagement of strong mobilisers/movements such as the young movement
   * Risk of fragmenting the cause while prioritizing one agenda against the other
   * Distance between the EU agenda and the community priorities
   * Grassroots: what is EU for grassroots and what is grassroots for the EU?
   * Language: use of language and terminology that communities, organisations and people can identify with
2. What is ENAR aiming to achieve in response to the problem? What is the change we want to see? *Outcomes* (1. Change in law, policy and standards 2. Change in practices and accountability 3. Change in mobilisation à all of which to impact change in people’s lives)

***Long-term objectives***

***1) To support coordinated migrant, ethnic and religious communities mobilisation to impact policy and decision-makers to advance full equality and to counter ethnic, racial and religious discrimination***

***Change in law, policy and standards***

* Political representation: Far-right politicians less represented in the national governmental structures and at European level
* Law: Long-term residence migrants are entitled to vote at national elections

***Change in practices and accountability***

* Network Development: ENAR organising events or field visits to better connect to its members in one-on-ones
* Funding: Extra internal fund allocated to develop national and local projects
* Funding: Influence Member States to devote more funds for CSOs working in the field of minority rights

***Change in mobilisation***

* Empowerment: provide organisations, community and leaders with tools and train them with techniques for a larger mobilisation outreach
* Empowerment: initiate pilot projects at local level to maximize the progressive participation of voters in the next elections
* Cross-community actions: organisations and communities ready to support a common agenda and to mobilise their constituencies for ground actions, monitoring and reporting exercises, advocacy and campaigns

1. What are the barriers? *Power analysis*. *What is your analysis of the key forces driving/blocking such a change? What economic or political interests are threatened/promoted by the change? Which groups are drivers/blockers/undecided? Is it visible (rules and force) or invisible (in people heads – norms and values) or hidden (behind the scenes influence). Who do the key players listen to (because that may help us decide on our alliance strategy).*

Drivers:

* Citizens: Greater civic engagement on issues related to migrants reception and intra-community dialogue between Muslim and Jewish organisations
* Citizens: Greater public awareness of issues related to discrimination through social media campaigns and tools (No hate speech movement, Tell Mama, etc).
* Funders: Engagement from stakeholders and foundations providing financial support to projects to combat discrimination

Blockers:

* Far-Right groups: promoting the negative impact of migrants, ethnic and religious minorities and promoting mistrust amongst different communities
* Hate crime: increase of islamophobia, hate crime and direct attacks against minorities
* Authorities: European and national institutions promoting counter-terrorism measures that can undermine human rights and encourage a toxic climate of suspicion and scapegoating
  + Political climate: Negative rhetoric against ethnic and religious minorities and migrants
  + Economic risks: the economic argument can undermine the social inclusion of other EU citizens and residents
  + Political leadership: Member States lack of willingness to prioritize the needs of ethnic and religious minorities groups and migrants
  + Institutional discrimination: Institutions legitimizing their discriminatory practices based on legal and policy instruments
  + Security measures: continuous implementation of internal and external barriers to avoid migration flux
  + Budget: lack of sufficient financial resources to implement anti-discrimination policies and practices
  + Impact: lack of consistency between ENAR priorities x local and national demands
  + Network: lack of autonomous communication and interaction among member organisations
  + Communication: EU jargon distances ENAR from its grassroot members
  + Community agenda: how to ensure that ENAR different minority agendas are prioritize in the same standard

1. What are the change hypothesis/assumptions? Opportunities? *How is the change we are discussing likely to take place? What alliances (e.g. between sympathetic officials or politicians, private sector, media, faith leaders or civil society) could drive/block the change? What would strengthen the good guys and weaken the bad – e.g. research and evidence, pressure from people they listen to (who are they?)  or mobilisation in the street? Can you foresee any likely ‘critical junctures’: new governments; changes of leadership; election timetables when change is more likely to occur?*

***Positive***

* + Cooperation: ENAR would explore intersectionality with full cooperation of other EU CSOs actors working in the field of discrimination and human rights
  + Citizenship engagement: potential promotion of awareness raising campaigns or social media actions to sensibilise the support of MS citizens
  + Political participation/representation: Minorities more engaged and represented in the dialogue with authorities and potentially being leaders of local bodies
  + Narrative: a strong narrative which could be streamlined with consistent policies and measures
  + Decrease of racist crime against migrants: an efficient judicial system which sanctions perpetrators and do not tolerate violence against minorities

***Negative***

* Political representation: increase of the Far-right in the national governments
* Mobilisation: Violence backlash from movements as PEGIDA

1. How will we respond to achieve the desired outcomes? Activities. Actions

* Monitoring: Continue to monitor projects between Jewish and Muslims communities using CM techniques for social change
* Reporting: Compile practices in community mobilisation between Jewish and Muslim CommunitiesWorking with Communities: Implement the NDI project in the Visegrad countries to foster coordinated civic action to counter ethnic, racial and religious intolerance
* Coalition building: reception of Study visits from different international and European groups
* Narrative: Develop our story-telling through case studies and accurate data to foster the implementation of national actions in the next National Project Coordinators meeting
* Narrative: elaborate a common narrative that reflects the priorities of different minority groups
* Membership + engagement: support UK ENAR members reflection on the future of Brexit and stimulate cross civil society mobilisation to advocate for the rights of migrants, ethnic and religious minorities
* Elections campaigns: encourage and support ENAR members to monitor hate speech around national elections (in 2017 – FR/DE/NL/HU/CZ/SI)
* Elections campaigns: encourage and support ENAR members to implement community mobilisation actions for a progressive change (canvasing, social media actions, raise awareness activities) in view of next national elections