

OPEN SOCIETY FOUNDATIONS – AT HOME IN EUROPE (OSIFE)

SOMALIS IN EUROPEAN CITIES
PORTFOLIO REVIEW

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November 24, 2015



PARAMETERS OF THIS PORTFOLIO

This portfolio assesses a body of work focused on the situation and integration of Somalis in seven European cities. It is part of At Home in Europe (AHIE), an operational programme invested in conducting research, advocacy and small scale grant making. AHIE began life in 2007 as the Muslims in EU cities project, and as the scope and remit of the project expanded, the AHIE brand was established. In January 2013 it was integrated into OSIFE and will cease its current activities and portfolios by December 2015.

Starting in January 2013, Somalis in European Cities explores the views and experiences of Somali communities and the policy response to their integration. It is built upon the methodology and approach of the Muslims in EU cities project. Through that project we had identified a significant knowledge gap in policy planning in the inclusion of Somalis.

While there have been Somalis in some parts of Europe for many generations, there has been a rapid increase in the Somali origin population in many European cities in the past 15 years. Discussions with city officials, practitioners, policy makers and civil society organisations during the Muslims in EU Cities research identified a growing stigmatization of this group: as Black Africans, Muslims, refugees and new arrivals they faced multiple and overlapping forms of discrimination. There was a clear lack of information, contact, and data about Somali views and concerns when creating policy. We chose Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Helsinki, Leicester, London, Malmo and Oslo as the subjects of the portfolio. All have sizeable Somali populations, poor socio-economic outcomes, and are the main countries of refugee settlement and destination for this group.

With this portfolio, we actively sought to arm the field with comparative and individual city action oriented research which improves public policy responses to the integration of Somalis. Since its inception, we have produced 12 reports, disseminated and promoted the findings at over 20 national and international events, spent \$1,183,311 on grants which have been aimed at strengthening the capacity of grassroots organisations to combat discrimination whilst increasing Somali civic and political participation at the decision making table, and advocated for a positive representation of Somalis in the public and media.

The lifeline of this portfolio is young but it is integral in connecting up with salient issues uncovered in the Muslims series: namely experiences of racism and prejudice, especially in the labour market and housing; under reporting of crimes, especially hate crimes; a low level of belonging and identity to their respective European countries of birth or settlement; high incidences of ethnic profiling by the police; and a place in the 'top ten' of most discriminated groups in Europe.

The recent refugee 'crisis' has been notable in its utter failure to understand that Europe is no longer a continent of emigration but one where immigration has been a fact for the last 60 years. The surge of arrivals in the last seven months has exposed the gap between everyday multi-cultural living in European cities and the rhetoric of its politicians who deny that diversity is a reality. Notwithstanding the restructure of At Home in Europe and cessation of large scale comparative research and advocacy projects, this recent body of work provides invaluable insights and understanding that can contribute to

OSIFE's future strategy in the areas of migration and inclusion, especially as Europe considers how it integrates its most recent refugee arrivals.

CONTEXT

The integration of immigrants has been an issue for European governments for the last four decades but has become especially contentious over the last 15 years. A number of terrorist attacks, notably, on New York and Washington DC in 2001, the murder of Theo van Gogh in Amsterdam, the 2004 Atocha train station bombings in Madrid, and the atrocities committed in London in July 2005, all contributed to heightened awareness and focus on the integration of, or perceived failure, Europe's ethnic minorities, namely its Muslims. Coupled with riots and civil disturbances involving minority youth most notable in the UK (2001) and France (2005), but also in Denmark (2007) and Sweden (2013), politicians and policy makers seemed to be at a loss as to how to ensure social cohesion or even to define what 'integration' looked like. The assimilationist model of France differed to the multi-cultural models of the UK and the Netherlands, whilst Germany grappled with acknowledging it was a country of immigration until 2001, three decades after its first Turkish guest workers had arrived in the country.

Integration policy remains the remit of EU Member States and is a highly contested term. Until the Lisbon Treaty of 2009, integration was not within the competency of the EU, although the EU had agreed 10 Common Basic Principles on Integration in 2004. These principles only addressed Third Country Nationals. In the UK, policy to manage community relations began in the 1960s and was directed at migrants arriving from its former colonies of India, Pakistan, and the Caribbean. It was defined by the then Home Secretary Roy Jenkins as '... equal opportunity accompanied by cultural diversity in an atmosphere of mutual tolerance' (Rose 1969). Since 2001, an increasing number of western European countries with long standing immigrant communities have questioned the model of multi-culturalism, especially in light of challenges faced when dealing with violent radicalisation and extremism amongst some European Muslims. The impact of terrorist attacks perpetrated by some nationals of European countries have led to a securitization of integration policies, a growth in anti-Muslim sentiment, an increasing populist narrative that views Islam and Muslims as incompatible with western values, public concern about migration, and increasing barriers to economic, social and political participation of Europe's visible ethnic minorities. The countries in the Somali research have seen populist anti-immigrant political parties become a 'normalised' and powerful presence in the political landscape.

Europe's connection to Somalia is not recent despite Somalis forming one of Europe's most rapidly growing yet relative new minority communities. Italy and the UK have a colonial footprint in Somalia and Somaliland and the UK has a settled Somali community for over 100 years. However, the largest migration has taken place during and after the civil war since the late 1980s.

Across most countries where they are settled, except for the UK, Somalis share a common experience through their arrival over a similar period of time as refugees rather than economic migrants. Similar to Afghan refugees, they arrived in two main cohorts, corresponding to the conflict and change in regime in their country. In Europe, the first significant batch arrived in the late 1980s and 1990s, fleeing the civil war and political persecution. This group was educated, professional, and able to flee, whilst the second group of arrivals, in the mid-2000s, had lived through the conflict and had fled the brutal presence of Al-

Shabaab and interminable war. The experience of Somalis in the UK was also very distinct to those residing in other European countries, especially northern Europe. Somali seafarers settled in the port cities and towns of the UK since the late 19th century and although many did arrive in the late 1980s, they often settled in towns with long established Somali communities. For countries like Finland, Sweden, Norway, Netherlands and Denmark, the Somali presence is only two decades old. They did not share a colonial, historical or linguistic link. From the late 1990s, many Somalis settled or born in the Netherlands, and the Scandinavian states to some extent, who received refugee status and then EU citizenship, began to migrate to the UK in sizeable numbers.

When we decided to engage in late 2012, the knowledge or understanding of Somali communities was limited. Political and media coverage of Somalis was largely negative, focusing on piracy, terrorism, FGM, and abuse of the welfare system. Government officials and national policymakers, notably in Norway and Finland, encouraged AHiE to consider a similar study to Muslims in EU Cities, to create an evidence base which would allow for the development of more effective and nuanced integration policies for what was then Europe's newest and largest refugee community.

1. OUR ASSUMPTIONS AND AMBITIONS

We entered this work for two key reasons: 1) The inclusion of Somalis was a gap identified through the Muslims in EU Cities research series and 2) We were encouraged by the Ministry of Immigration in Norway and the city of Helsinki to conduct primary research on this group which was widely stigmatized and a hard to reach community by their policy makers.

Muslims in EU Cities was designed as a comparative research project intended to counter the toxic discourse on the challenges in integrating minorities in Europe by extrapolating and promoting the lived reality of integration in Europe's large urban centres. The research showed that effective evidence based public policies can make a critical difference to creating the environment and potential for greater inclusion. The Muslims in EU cities work highlighted the differences between cities where public policy played an instrumental role in creating opportunities for equality and participation, and cities where the responsibility for inclusion rested with immigrants and where outcomes were determined by markers of difference such as religion and ethnicity rather than policy intervention.

Our key assumptions guiding the Somali work were as follows:

- There was a significant and critical knowledge gap for policymakers. AHiE's Muslim studies focused on second and third generation European Muslims, while Somalis as recent arrivals are first generation. Policy oriented research on Somalis at the national and city level across most of the countries examined was absent and there was little if any comparative research on this group across European countries. We believed that our approach would not only increase knowledge but also lead to increased engagement between Somali civil society and policy makers and mechanisms for consultation for more nuanced policy interventions, especially in countries where there are fewer pre-existing research communities and foundations.
- The potential for cross national learning would evolve, especially if the learning arose from countries with similar political cultures such as in the Scandinavian region. All were places which

have seen marked increase in visible diversity in the last 30 years and are open societies. Our assumption was that exchanges and pooling of practices would be received more favorably.

- Acknowledging that discrimination takes many forms and targets many populations, a focus on Somalis would allow for a perspective from an ethnic lens leading to a stronger evidence base for public policy to improve inclusion practices and would also allow for scaling up of select recommendations from the Muslims in EU Cities research series to be intertwined.
- An understanding that in order to battle against racism, islamophobia, and prejudice, targeted grassroots empowerment is vital. Bringing in partners, researchers experts and NGOs working on non-discrimination issues would increase their coordination and collaboration across cities and countries yielding stronger narratives and players to counter anti-immigrant sentiment but also improve policy.

2. OUR PLACE

OSF differs from most other foundations in that although we engage primarily as a grant giver, it is also operational in some instances. We entered the field supporting the improvement of integration policies towards ethnic minorities in Western Europe in the early part of the 2000s under the European Union Monitoring and Accession Programme and more deeply from 2008 as the Muslims in EU Cities research was underway.

AHiE also differed from other projects within OSF. Our intensive investment in large scale comparative city level research, to inform the grant-making and advocacy and the careful development of relationships with civil society actors, policymakers, practitioners and politicians reflected the relative absence of OSF as a foundation acting in Western Europe prior to the establishment of OSIFE. The importance of understanding the local and national context meant that a small core team worked alongside a number of consultants. The research was carried out by local city based research teams and supported by city advisory boards as well as the international AHiE advisory board. Our approach was also designed to develop community capacity and engagement and relationships between minority civil society and public officials and 'mainstream' civil society actors. This was achieved through having city based researchers, city advisory boards and hosting roundtables for feedback on the first drafts of the reports and the development of recommendations. Through such intensive engagement we created the conditions for more effective advocacy and identification of partners for grant making.

Most foundations in Europe were risk averse in working overtly on Muslim integration, especially identifying critical issues of minority rights which could be interpreted as promoting specific groups rights over others. This was particularly true in secular Europe. This remains the case today and OSF is recognised as one of the few organisations in Western Europe working and funding organisations to tackle racism, including islamophobia, especially community based groups.

Foundations: Policy research on Somalis has been produced in the UK from the perspective of refugee integration; they have been the only group to benefit from an overt integration policy. Across other countries in Europe, whilst there is recognition from policy makers that Somali integration has been problematic, the investment by foundations and governments has been miniscule to non-existent.

In the UK, the Paul Hamlyn Foundation has undertaken some funding relating to this community but mainly through the lens of migration and unaccompanied minors. Unbound Philanthropy and the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust are other significant players in the field of migration and integration. Through the Changing Minds donor collaborative, well established groups such as Migrant Voice, The Equality and Diversity Forum and large mainstream NGOs such as Amnesty International, have been supported but most of the funding has been towards changing the public debate on migration rather than a specific look at the situation of groups such as Somalis or Muslims. We have provided project support to small and medium sized NGOs such as Maslaha and Release where the funding has been linked to issues deriving from the Somali research findings.

OSF has carved a niche in being the leading foundation to directly engage with this group and its issues through commissioning large scale evidence based research on a relatively new community to Europe. Moreover, we have followed our engagement through with translating our recommendations into practice through grant making and city and national level advocacy on the findings.

Dominance of state funding: Funding for non-discrimination and social inclusion is largely the remit of government institutions in northern European countries, particularly in Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland. Whilst we were planning the research phase of this portfolio, a series of meetings with policymakers and NGOs uncovered the paucity of private foundation funding to the area of minority rights from a non-discrimination perspective. The Fritt Orr Foundation in Norway was and continues to fund in the field of arts and culture with a focus on public education whilst foundations in Sweden and Denmark earmark service delivery in the area of education. In Finland, the Slot Machines maintain their position as the largest funder of immigrant led organisations which prioritize employment, youth led services and education.

3. OUR WORK

When we set out to produce research and advocate on the rights of Somalis as equal citizens of their countries, our ambition was to call attention to the challenges faced by policymakers in integrating their Somali communities and offer the perspective from Somalis as to the barriers they faced. The research aimed to encourage a range of stakeholders to take action to promote inclusion based on the AHIE research findings. Initial meetings to introduce the research were followed by more detailed discussions in all seven cities of the findings and practical steps to promote inclusion. It was not expected that policy and practice initiatives would be overhauled within a limited period of time and engagement with policymakers and grant support to NGOs continues.

ACTIVITIES AND ACTORS

As an operational programme, AHIE's main activities have been the design and production of action oriented policy reports, accompanied by follow up on the findings which utilized a variety of tools.

Policy reports: In this portfolio, we produced seven city reports and an overview which brought the findings across the cities together, as well as two additional reports. The latter were technically not part of this series, but included Somali participants, notably women who wear the full face veil in the UK and

Somali experiences in the London Borough of Waltham Forest. Each of the city reports shared a common qualitative methodology and focused on eight key areas integral to social inclusion: identity and belonging, education, employment, health, social protection, policing and security, civic and political participation, and the media. Researchers with expertise on integration policies and the political context in their respective countries were selected and teamed up with researchers who had a Somali background. This ensured access to a hard to reach community as well as strengthen the capacity of minority researchers by partnering them with more experienced analysts.

In addition, At Home in Europe had collated good practices emanating from NGOs and actors from the time of the Muslims in EU Cities research as part of the effort to share best practices. These were included in the first edition of the Living Together reports. A further second and third edition of this initial publication were produced which gathered examples from the Somali research.

Roundtables: A key part of our methodology for At Home in Europe was a series of roundtables in each of the cities which brought together civil society, practitioners such as teachers and health workers, community members, local officials and experts in sectoral areas to participate actively in the assessment of the research findings through these discussions. From January 2013 to June 2014, we held seven convenings. In most cities, such a mechanism was the first time grass roots NGOs and officials had discussed their activities and issues in the same room. Each of the city teams was also encouraged to establish city advisory boards composed of local journalists, officials, community leaders, and practitioners who would be sounding boards for the teams as the field research progressed as well as a resource for OSF for advocacy purposes.

Advocacy: Our approach to advocacy was one of flexibility, providing whatever ingredient might be missing to initiate action or add value to ongoing processes. Depending on what was needed to drive change, this flexible approach of ‘filling gaps’ might have meant bilateral discussions with government officials such as Mayors of cities and the UK Department of Local Communities and Government; bringing new stakeholders together, such as the Finnish Anti-Discrimination Office and the Finnish Somali League; forming new partnerships through networking combining the ideas of multiple stakeholders to develop joint initiatives, such as the Media Trust and BBC Radio Leicester; actively contributing to the development of innovative policies and practice; introducing good practice from other cities; and supporting local stakeholders in their efforts to influence local policy and practice at international events, such as the International Metropolis conference. A key factor in the success of this approach was knowledge of the local policy context and stakeholders acquired during city visits. This relatively intensive and flexible approach to advocacy helped to initiate or progress a number of inclusion initiatives in cities such as London, Helsinki, Aarhus and Oslo. Not all initiatives were successful owing to a lack of ongoing engagement from stakeholders, the need for focus on prioritizing select issues and cities, and limits on staff capacity to fully engage in all the cities.

Grant making: Until 2014, grant making was not a primary tool for AHIE. Our funding was primarily project related under the Muslims in EU cities work. However, we understood that we shouldn’t rely on OSF having a direct impact on public policy but instead focus on finding grantees and organisations that have the potential to be advocates and commit to supporting their capacity to be able to undertake this work. Our research enabled us to acquire a deep knowledge of the civil society actors in each of the cities, and grant making became a key tool alongside research under the Somali portfolio. Our significant grantees have included long term partners such as the German Marshall Fund, whose leadership work

was the appropriate vehicle for increasing minority political leadership in Europe; the Global Diversity Exchange's Cities of Migration project, which provides a neutral forum for policymakers and civil society to come together and share good practices on integration; COMPAS of the University of Oxford, which uses research evidence to improve public policy; Maslaha, a small social justice project that creates knowledge based resources that can be used by the statutory services in the UK to address issues such as inequality in health and education that affect Muslim communities, and the Finnish Somali League, an umbrella for Somali led organisations in Finland.

WHAT WE HAVE ACHIEVED

In the short lifetime of this portfolio, we have achieved the following:

- Obtained ownership and buy in to improve Somali integration from the Mayor of Helsinki, key city of Helsinki and Ministry of Employment and Economy officials:

The willingness to engage with OSF was evident in Finland during the dissemination phase of the Muslims in EU Cities research. Our strategies of engaging with city officials and NGOs across all the cities, during the research phase, allowed us to form relationships before the reports were released. In the case of Finland, the buy in from the Mayor's office was crucial to the implementation of the findings. A number of recommendations were incorporated into the City's 2013-2016 Immigration and Diversity Strategy. This showed that the AHiE research, published in 2013, had already had a strong impact. It also provided a guide to the development of new initiatives with the City of Helsinki over the course of subsequent meetings.

- Integrated the inclusion of Somalis into the think tank COMPAS' city led initiative bringing the inclusion of Somalis to the attention of key city political figures and officials in a number of countries in Europe:

Our research was picked up by the Centre on Migration Policy and Society (COMPAS) of the University of Oxford in a 2 year project which uses research evidence and best practice to engage civil society actors and local authorities across Europe in action oriented learning exchanges designed to foster inclusion of marginalized communities in three areas: identity, education and inclusive services.

- Created Meet the Somalis, a successful set of illustrations as a public education tool in schools:

Translating the research into digestible, multimedia friendly graphic stories to promote the research has met with phenomenal success. A key ingredient was the collaboration with the Communications Department who significantly invested time and effort into the production and pitching to the BBC and other media who are looking for new ways to tell complicated stories. This softened up an otherwise difficult subject and created pressure in the target cities for policy action and led to a broad public discussion. When they were launched, the use of illustrations for this kind of project was rare and

attracted the 'mainstream' audiences. Even over two years after their initial publication, the series continues being extremely popular in social media.

A grant to the NGO Maslaha in the UK funded them to create engaging multimedia resources around the Meet the Somalis comics for use in schools with the UK curriculum. A similar use is currently being finalized in Finland where it will be launched by the City of Helsinki and Ministry of Employment and Economy in January 2016 as a tool to promote a better understanding of identity and belonging across Finnish schools.

- Provided an opportunity for minority led organisations to apply for funding and engaged large NGOs and think tanks to include the concerns of Somalis as part of their activities:

We saw an increase in Somali and minority led organisations submit applications to OSF for funding. Lessons learnt from the Muslims grant making phase showed that minority led grass roots groups were not familiar or experienced in applying for private foundation funding either because they were not aware of such funding or the application process was challenging. During 2014 and 2015, there was an increase in the number of applications received. Simultaneously, we saw a take up by more mainstream and larger organisations actively engage in including the concerns of Somalis as part of their activities. In particular, we have had a successful grant to the Media Trust in the UK who are training Somali representatives in the media whilst the German Marshall Fund have included minority leaders of Somali background into their new cohorts as part of their Transatlantic Minority Leadership scheme.

- Supported the field of community researchers by building Somali researcher capacity:

We actively sought experienced researchers with a sound understanding of the national policy context in the individual cities, and from the inception of the research we ensured that we built the field of knowledge on integration by partnering more seasoned analysts with Somali background community researchers. With the exception of the UK, ethnic minorities remain a minority in the think tank and academic world and we took this opportunity to build the capacity and exposure of Somalis. This allowed for credibility with the Somali communities during the field research stage as well as legitimacy when working with them to advocate for public policy shifts.

WHAT WE HAVE LEARNT

At Home in Europe began as a monitoring project with a clear focus on monitoring the everyday lived reality of Muslims in 11 EU Cities. We entered as relative newcomers to the Western Europe foundation and research scene. Our legitimacy was built by identifying a knowledge gap in public policy towards Muslims and directly engaging and producing research at the local level which was played out in an environment which was testing its own open, liberal and tolerant principles. From Muslim to Somalis to the white working class, our portfolios have engaged and built relationships with a variety of grassroots and mainstream organisations across ethnic, religious and issue based lines in 20 cities in Europe. Undertaking this we have extracted a number of lessons which cut across the portfolios.

- Focus: Acknowledging that discrimination and marginalisation takes many forms and targets many populations, we did not focus on a few key themes. Instead, we allowed our remit to stay broad and we over extended our capacity and opportunity to focus on essential areas where targeted efforts exerted may have had more impact. We have rectified this with a more streamlined focus on Oslo, Helsinki, London and the pan European level whilst prioritizing leadership building and countering the negative media portrayal of Somalis. We have also been guilty of a lack of clarity on how to measure factors that would allow for social impact through our research and advocacy. In hindsight, a prioritization of cities/countries could have yielded more impact and effect.
- Greater investment in building the capacity of grantees to undertake advocacy. Our strategy until recently was to provide small scale funding for a limited time on a project basis. Moreover, we had not adequately recognised the weakness of existing civil society in minority communities where lack of skills, capacity, experiences and expertise remain deficits in bringing about change. This was particularly the case in Norway, Finland, Denmark, and the Netherlands. The UK was the exception with its myriad of solid, experienced grassroots and immigrant led organisations. In light of this paucity, we veered towards UK based organisations. We took the lead on the advocacy and issues from the reports and failed to implement a key recommendation from its research which pointed to the presence of immigrant organisations that were willing but needed investment and support to become more able in effectively affecting local and national integration policies. In 2015, our grant making has evolved by focusing on building the organisational health and capacity of immigrant and Somali led organisations. Where we see potential we have funded under \$25,000 in order to monitor how the organisation implements but with a view to longer term engagement and investment. This is the case with Norsensus, Maslaha, and the Finnish Somali League.
- Striking a balance between disseminating the research and undertaking strategic advocacy on key issues emerging from the reports is crucial. The sheer number of cities was overwhelming as were the issues and should have made hard, strategic choices from the moment the Muslims in EU cities research was released. One of the side effects of this was the failure to advocate at the EU level. Greater coordination and interaction would no doubt have made some difference but there were a proliferation of issues which were not fine-tuned for EU level advocacy.

THE WAY FORWARD

While this review has focused on our Somali work, it should be seen in the context of our work on White Working class communities, which provides critical insights into the fears, anxieties and concerns of white communities, experiencing rapid demographic change, that are exploited by populist anti-immigrant political parties.

Somalis in European cities will no longer exist as a portfolio as of January 2016. At Home in Europe has been restructured and whilst elements of the programme will be retained, OSF will not be focusing on

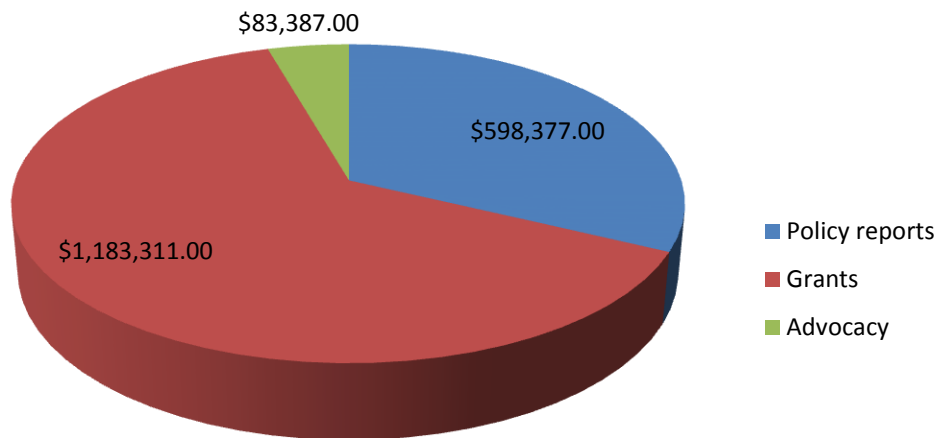
Europe's integration policies towards its ethnic minority communities. However, integration should be an intrinsic part of refugee and migration policies. The events of this summer show that European anxieties about refugee arrivals and migration, the nature and extent of their integration will continue to be a key concern for policy makers and the public for the foreseeable future. It will be important to ensure that the invaluable understanding and insights into the policy challenges, successes and failure from the integration and inclusion of Somalis, Europe's last large wave of refugee arrivals, inform our work on the current migration crisis. We have built up an extensive network of contacts - among policymakers, practitioners, academic researchers and civil society organisations - that can provide effective analysis, share good practice and coordinate advocacy.

EXPENDITURE

Presidential Portfolio Review on Somalis in European Cities, At Home in Europe, OSIFE

SOMALIS IN EUROPEAN CITIES

(JAN 2013 –DECEMBER 2015)



Total: \$1,865,075

Appendix 1

Elements of the Portfolio

(Presidential Portfolio Review on Somalis in European Cities, At Home in Europe, OSIFE)

January 2013 – November 2015

<u>Overarching goal</u>	Improve public policy responses to the integration of Somalis in seven European cities		
<u>Goals</u>	Influence and shape social inclusion policies on Somalis at various governmental levels	Strengthen capacity of grassroots and community organisations to combat discrimination and strengthen civic and political participation and leadership	Promote change in culture, practice, and discourse towards Somali communities in the public and media
<u>Policy reports</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Somalis in Helsinki (2013), Somalis in Oslo (2013), Somalis in Malmö (2014), Somalis in Amsterdam (2014), Somalis in Leicester (2014), Somalis in London (2014), Somalis in Copenhagen (2014), Somalis in European Cities: Overview (2015). - Living Together: Projects promoting inclusion in 11 EU Cities, Part 2 (2013) and Part 3 (2014) - Building Bridges: Report on the London Borough of Waltham Forest (2014) - Behind the Veil: Why 122 Women Choose to wear the Niqab in Britain (2015) 		
<u>Grants</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Maytree Foundation, Cities of Migration (\$49,000, 2012-2014). A series of webinars bringing city officials and minority/grassroots organisations together across European cities on integration practices in urban centres. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The German Marshall Fund of the United States, Transatlantic Inclusion Leaders Network (\$105,000, 2013-2016 – three grants). Support for the creation of political skills and leadership network of young minority leaders from the USA and Europe, and connecting them with senior policy stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Catharina Johanna Maria van der Valk, Translation of the study by Ineke van der Valk ‘Islamophobia and Discrimination’, from Dutch into English (\$8,320, 2012).

Appendix 2 (updated on November 18)

<u>Overarching goal</u>	Improve public policy responses to the integration of Somalis in seven European cities		
<u>Goals</u>	Influence and shape social inclusion policies on Somalis at various governmental levels	Strengthen capacity of grassroots and community organisations to combat discrimination and strengthen civic and political participation and leadership	Promote change in culture, practice, and discourse towards Somali communities in the public and media
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SONPPCAN (\$20,000, 2014-2015). Support to address the problem of isolation and school drop-outs of young people and children of Somali origin in Amsterdam through mentoring and tutoring. - European University Institute, Towards a pluralistic society in Italian cities (\$51,320, 2014-2015). Research based facilitation bringing city officials together to better understand their Muslim population and increase interaction between officials and members of Muslim communities. - Immigrant Council of Ireland, Taking racism seriously: Housing (\$25,000, 2015). Support to raise the profile of an emerging issue in Ireland: racially motivated harassment in social housing areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foundation EXPO (\$25,000, 2014). A series of educational workshops for activists from anti-racist organisations and movements in Sweden’s local communities. - Release Leads (\$24,920, 2014-2015) Empowerment of Somali parents in the UK to support their children around stop and search. - Migrant Rights’ Network, London Somalis and Democratic Engagement Project (\$25,000, 2014-2015). Empowerment of 10 young activists of Somali origin and descent to be leaders and advocates of their communities. - Woman2Woman Diaspora Action Group (\$25,000, 2014-2015). Support women with migrant background in Malmö and southern Sweden to be better informed about anti-discrimination laws and policies and to enable them to pursue remedies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maslaha, Meet the Somalis: Education resource (\$25,000, 2014-2015). Creation of engaging and relevant multimedia resources around the <i>Meet the Somalis</i> graphic novel for use in British schools. - Finnish Somali League, Anti Marginalization Project (\$18,700, 2014-2015). Facilitation of interaction between ethnic Finns and Finnish Somalis in order to foster interactions and greater social cohesion. - Media Trust (Co-funded with PIJ, \$25,000, 2014-2015). Media training for Somali communities towards a more positive media portrayal, and support for the Community Channel’s Diaspora Season.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - British Refugee Council, Moving On: Preventing destitution and supporting refugee integration (\$82,443, 2015-2016). Project to advocate for changes in policy and practice to enable newly-granted refugees to have a smooth transition when their Asylum Support is terminated. - Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (\$233,539, 2015-2016). To secure tangible reforms in city practices in Europe to foster inclusion, equality of opportunity and a mutual sense of local belonging across diverse communities of newcomers and existing residents, by drawing on recent research evidence on barriers to inclusion and proven effective approaches in overcoming them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Immigrant Council of Ireland (\$54,000, 2014-2016). Project to expand the existing anti-racism services with targeted initiatives aimed at raising the profile of issues pertaining to Islamophobia in Ireland. - British Future, 7/7 Ten years on: Communications and anniversary event (\$22,320, 2015)¹. Bring together a network of civic Muslim and non-Muslim groups and advocates to develop communications activities for the tenth anniversary of the London bombings. - Somali Development Services (\$25,000, 2015). Increase access to employment opportunities and reduce the economic exclusion of Somali communities in Leicester, UK, through a mixed approach of advocacy, outreach and active provision. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Global Stories, Nordic Somali Storytelling Academy (\$5,000, 2014-2015). Engage Nordic Somalis in artistic performances and support the presentation of a theatre play in Nordic cities to challenge dominant negative narratives around Somalis. - Media Trust (\$116,849, 2015-2016). Project aimed at building a network of confident and effective British Somali media spokespeople to engage with the media, challenge negative narratives, and give a voice to the diaspora community in the mainstream media.

¹ This grant shares the second and third goals.

Appendix 2 (updated on November 18)

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<u>Goals</u>	Influence and shape social inclusion policies on Somalis at various governmental levels	Strengthen capacity of grassroots and community organisations to combat discrimination and strengthen civic and political participation and leadership	Promote change in culture, practice, and discourse towards Somali communities in the public and media
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Global Diversity Exchange, Building Inclusive Cities (\$150,000, 2015-2017). Creation of a toolkit that allows cities to assess the inclusion of people of immigrant background and migrants, as well as to shape policies to limit marginalization and enable full access to rights and societal participation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finnish Somali League, Collecting discrimination cases and creating awareness (\$25,000, 2015-2016). Work with the Ombudsman on actions to eliminate discrimination based on cases reported by Somali Finns. - Finnish Refugee Council, Different voices, common goal (\$24,900, 2015-2016). Support Somali and other immigrant-led NGOs to increase their influence on policy, strengthen their practical contributions to inclusion, and enable them to form a more equal partnership with public bodies and other stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Norsensus Mediaforum, Faktuell, A Youth media for Inclusion (\$17,000, 2015-2016). Enable young people with limited representation in social and cultural life, including those of Somali and other immigrant backgrounds, to create their own media content and publish to a wider audience.
<u>Examples of advocacy</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - March 2013: Promoting findings from Muslims in EU Cities to 100 Finnish government and city officials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nov 2014: Advocacy workshop with London boroughs of Camden and Tower Hamlets on developing more effective coordination between Somali supplementary schools, ensuring attainment and social development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sept 2014: Interview with BBC Radio Leicester leading to a commitment by the station to improve Somali representation in the media - see Media Trust grants.

Appendix 2 (updated on November 18)

<u>Overarching goal</u>	Improve public policy responses to the integration of Somalis in seven European cities		
<u>Goals</u>	Influence and shape social inclusion policies on Somalis at various governmental levels	Strengthen capacity of grassroots and community organisations to combat discrimination and strengthen civic and political participation and leadership	Promote change in culture, practice, and discourse towards Somali communities in the public and media
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Nov 2013: Presentation of findings to Mayor of Helsinki with a view to securing his commitment to champion Somali inclusion through local initiatives. This led to 12 recommendations being incorporated into the Helsinki’s City Integration Plan- 2013-2016. – July 2014: Briefing to Mayor of Leicester and official launch of report by the Mayor’s Office. – 2013-2014: Presentations to deputy mayors in Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Helsinki, Oslo, London, Leicester, and Malmö. – June 2014: Briefing on research findings convened by the Chief Advisor of the Ministry of Integration and Inclusion of the Netherlands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – March 2015: Discussion with Danish Somali organisations and the Chief Executive of Aarhus City Council on Somali participation in policy. Led to Chief Executive holding policy roundtable on the subject. – May 2015: Presentation in Aarhus at a public debate organised by the major newspaper <i>Stiftidenen</i> on Somali civic and political participation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Oct 2014: Panel discussion on Somalis in London at Somali Week Festival, UK.

Appendix 2 (updated on November 18)

<u>Overarching goal</u>	Improve public policy responses to the integration of Somalis in seven European cities		
<u>Goals</u>	Influence and shape social inclusion policies on Somalis at various governmental levels	Strengthen capacity of grassroots and community organisations to combat discrimination and strengthen civic and political participation and leadership	Promote change in culture, practice, and discourse towards Somali communities in the public and media
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - July 2014: Presentation of findings to the Department of Local Communities and Government, UK government. - March 2015: Policy discussion with the EU Counter Terrorism Coordinator, DG Just and DG Home, on research findings and Muslim integration. 		
<u>Key media, multimedia, and social media</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Meet the Somalis: The illustrated stories of Somalis living in seven cities in Europe</i>, 2013. - Display of posters on integration and Sweden and debate on the situation of Muslims in the country at the Multicultural Centre, Stockholm, 2015. - Series of media interviews across European cities. - Tweet by the President of Somalia on <i>Meet the Somalis</i> cartoons, October 2013. - Various OSF blogs available online (2013-2015). 		
<u>Key roundtables, convenings, and networking</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of 7 city advisory Boards composed of officials, journalists, academics, and practitioners to develop the capacity of emerging young Somali researchers and support their cooperation with established ‘white’ migration and integration researchers. - Roundtables with city officials, practitioners, and integration experts in Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Helsinki, London, Leicester, Malmö, and Oslo (2013-2014). 		

Appendix 2 (updated on November 18)

<u>Overarching goal</u>	Improve public policy responses to the integration of Somalis in seven European cities		
<u>Goals</u>	Influence and shape social inclusion policies on Somalis at various governmental levels	Strengthen capacity of grassroots and community organisations to combat discrimination and strengthen civic and political participation and leadership	Promote change in culture, practice, and discourse towards Somali communities in the public and media
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Panel on Somali research findings at the International Metropolis conference on migration and integration, Tampere, 2013. - Panel discussion, films and music on the role of arts in forging inclusive communities in Europe at Rich Mix, London, 2013. - Panel discussion with foundations on practical and local initiatives to promote migrant communities, London, 2013. - Workshop on cultural diversity and racism at the Swedish Human Rights Forum, Umea, 2014. - Panel on OSF Somali research at Somali Studies International Association Congress, Helsinki, 2015. 		

Appendix 2 (updated on November 18)

Consultants and researchers

Presidential Portfolio Review on Somalis in European Cities, At Home in Europe, OSIFE

Consultants

- **Tufyal Choudhury**, Lecturer in Law at Durham University. Tufyal has been At Home in Europe's (AHIE) Senior Policy Advisor since 2007. Before AHIE was created, he was the author of the OSI report *The Situation of Muslims in the UK* (2002) and led the OSI research on *Muslims in the UK*, editing and contributing to the publication *Muslims in the UK: policies for engaged citizens* (2005). He is author the OSI's reports *Muslims in EU Cities: an overview* (2011), and most recently *Somalis in European Cities Overview report* (2015).
- **Richard Williams**, Independent consultant. Richard has contributed to AHIE's advocacy work towards Somalis in Europe since 2012.

Researchers

Somalis in European Cities

Somalis in Helsinki (2013)

- **Marja Tiilikainen**, Academy Research Fellow at the Department of Social Research, University of Helsinki.
- **Abdirashid Abdi Ismail**, Researcher at the Department of Social Research, University of Helsinki.

Somalis in Oslo (2013)

- **Cindy Horst**, Senior Researcher at the Peace Research Institute Oslo.

Somalis in Malmö (2014)

- **Benny Carlson**, Professor of economic history at the Lund University School of Economics and Management.
- **Fozia Slone**, Postgraduate at Malmö University.

Somalis in Amsterdam (2014)

- **Ilse van Liempt**, Assistant Professor at the Department of Human Geography and Planning, University of Utrecht.
- **Gery Nijenhuis**, Human Geographer at the Department of Human Geography and Planning, University of Utrecht.

Appendix 3

Somalis in Leicester (2014)

- **Dilwar Hussain**, Founding Chair of New Horizons in British Islam, Research Fellow and Advisor at several British institutions.
- **Jaawahir Daahir**, Founder and Managing Director of Somali Development Services.

Somalis in London (2014)

- **Anya Ahmed**, Senior Lecturer in Social Policy at the University of Salford.
- **Asha Abdillahi**, Project Officer at Account3.

Somalis in Copenhagen (2014)

- **Osman Farah Abdulkadir**, Assistant Professor at Aalborg University.
- **Helle Stenum**, Lecturer at the Department of Culture and Identity, Roskilde University.

Somalis in European Cities: Overview (2015)

- **Tufyal Choudhury**, Lecturer in Law at Durham University, and At Home in Europe's Senior Policy Advisor.

Other reports

Building Bridges: Report on the London Borough of Waltham Forest (2014)

- **Harris Beider**, Professor and Chair in Community Cohesion at the Centre for Trust, Peace and Social Relations, Coventry University.
- **Kusminder Chahal**, Researcher, Centre for Trust, Peace and Social Relations, Coventry University,

Behind the Veil: Why 122 Women Choose to wear the Niqab in Britain (2015)

- **Naima Bouteldja**, Journalist and co-director of the documentary film company Red Rag Productions.