



SEEKING AN **INCLUSIVE EUROPE**

FOUNDATION GRANTMAKING FOR COUNTERING
ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS BIAS AND XENOPHOBIA

BY STEVEN LAWRENCE

PRODUCED BY

ARIADNE 

European Funders for Social Change and Human Rights

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INTRODUCTION

When we started the Countering Hatred project in 2012, we knew that tackling xenophobia and discrimination against minorities was already a need in Europe. However, we could not have predicted how acute that need would become over the next few years. As the refugee flows from Syria into Europe peaked in 2015, migrants were met with closed borders, hostility, and in some cases violence. Some states even penalised their own citizens, who out of compassion offered assistance to individual refugees. In June 2016, voters in the United Kingdom opted to leave the European Union, and in the days and weeks that followed, immigrants and ethnic minorities were threatened by a spike in hate crimes and violence. At the time of writing, we are anticipating that populist parties could take key elections across Europe in 2017, fuelled by fears about immigration. Demographics in Europe have changed rapidly in the past several decades, and communities are struggling to come to grips with the changes around them. If we want to build a Europe inclusive of different populations, a Europe that adheres to the values of liberal democracy for which it is known, we must find ways to address these tensions. The urgency of addressing both hate crimes and discriminatory practices is growing.

In this context, we hope that this report will help social change donors better understand what types of activities have been funded in this area and where greater support is needed. For those donors already supporting work on inclusion and countering xenophobia, this report should help you place your work in the context of the existing funding landscape. One of the surprise findings of the report was that, despite the timeliness of this issue, relatively few donors are investing significant amounts in this area. We hope that this snapshot of the landscape will inspire donors who are concerned about building greater inclusivity to get involved, and that this might give you a better sense of both the current needs and the opportunities for making an impact. The time is ripe to work together to tackle ethnic and religious bias and xenophobia in Europe, and we hope this report will provide a foundation to help us start to think about how we can do so.



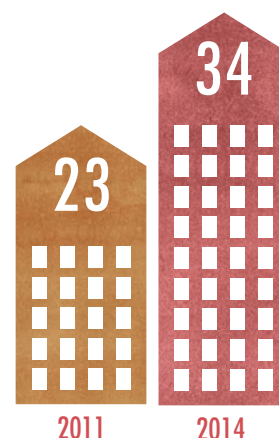
Julie Broome
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Seeking an Inclusive Europe: Foundation Grantmaking for Countering Ethnic and Religious Bias and Xenophobia is the first-ever study of the philanthropic community's response to ongoing discrimination and increasing violence and the need for greater cultural understanding, inclusion, and equity. It enables foundations active in addressing bias and promoting social change and rights across Europe to understand their grantmaking priorities in the context of the larger funder community. For foundations that want to become active, it offers numerous examples of approaches funders are taking to address these issues.

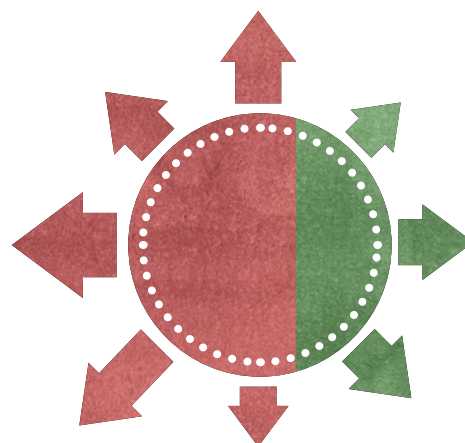


PHOTO: JORDI BOIXAREU



A modest but growing number of foundations are providing funding to counter ethnic and religious bias and xenophobia in Europe.

Between 2011 and 2014, the number of European and U.S. foundations that made at least one grant related to addressing bias or promoting social change and rights for these populations grew steadily from 23 to 34 funders.



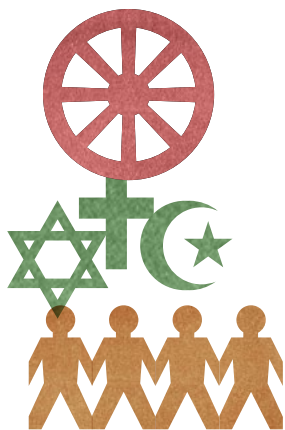
Funding seeks to address all aspects of discrimination and promote social inclusion, intergroup relations, and the rights of affected populations.

Foundations gave nearly \$31 million in 2014 to counter political extremism, hate speech, and other forms of discrimination; aid victims; and ensure access to services for migrants, refugees, and ethnic and religious minorities. Just over \$20 million promoted their social integration and inclusion, civic participation, relationships with other groups, and rights.



Foundation support totals close to \$116 million.

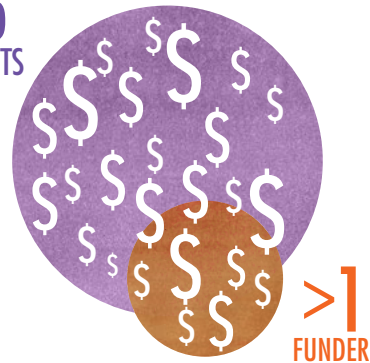
Grant dollars rose year-over-year throughout this period, from \$11 million in 2011 to \$51 million in 2014. The Open Society Foundations ranked as the largest funder by grant dollars for addressing discrimination and promoting social change and rights during this period.



Foundations prioritise social inclusion for Roma populations. For migrants and refugees and religious minorities, funders prioritise anti-discrimination.

Eighty percent of giving focused on the Roma in 2014 fell within the major category of Promoting Social Change and Rights. Most of this support specifically targeted integration and inclusion efforts. In contrast, the vast majority of foundation funding for religious minorities (92 percent) and migrants and refugees (69 percent) supported efforts to address discrimination and ensure access to services.

386
RECIPIENTS



Findings suggest minimal coordination among foundations seeking to counter bias.

Of the 386 unique recipient organizations receiving grants related to countering ethnic and religious bias and xenophobia in 2014, only 52 received grants from more than one funder. Just four organizations received grants from more than two funders.



Many questions remain.

In the context of ongoing ethnic tension, a continuing migration crisis, and increased far-right political activity, these findings raise further questions such as:

- **Why are more European human rights funders not engaged?**
- **Why is there little apparent coordination among funders?**
- **How are the needs of affected populations being perceived differently?**
- **Are there other funder strategies to counter bias?**
- **Why do funders become involved?**

Deeper inquiry into European foundation perspectives and motivations will be required to answer these and other critical questions.

FACING THE EUROPEAN REALITY

The nations of Europe encompass a broad array of dominant cultural identities and values often built around long-held perceptions of ethnic and religious heterogeneity. The realities within the borders of each country have undoubtedly been more complex. Migration has always existed in Europe, and some countries have experienced social tension as minority populations sought greater access to the benefits and protections of these societies. But growth in migration into and across Europe in recent years, combined with a rapid rise in the number of refugees seeking asylum in the region, have raised these tensions.

Right-wing extremism, hate speech, and anti-ethnic violence are now increasing across Europe. Citizens who believe the culture they were raised in may fundamentally change or cease to exist are expressing uncertainty and fear, and ethnic and religious minorities often feel they do not have the opportunity to participate fully and equitably in their societies. Among the overwhelming majority of European residents, old and new, there may still be resistance to considering different cultural perspectives and how their societies may need to evolve, despite the demographic and social changes taking place around them.

Seeking an Inclusive Europe: Foundation Grantmaking for Countering Ethnic and Religious Bias and Xenophobia is the first-ever study of the philanthropic community's response to ongoing discrimination and increasing violence, and the need for greater cultural understanding, inclusion, and equity across the continent. The study relies on grantmaking data collected for the *Advancing Human Rights* project, a collaborative partnership of Ariadne, the International Human Rights Funders Group, Prospera, and Foundation Center (see Methodology for details).

Seeking an Inclusive Europe offers a detailed view of the current landscape, including funding approaches, the geographic focus of giving, and which populations receive support. For foundations currently active in funding to counter ethnic and religious bias and xenophobia, this report enables them to understand their grantmaking priorities in the context of the larger funder community.



“Among the overwhelming majority of European residents, old and new, there may still be resistance to considering different cultural perspectives and how their societies may need to evolve”

For foundations considering becoming active in funding to counter bias and promote the opportunities and rights of affected populations, it offers numerous examples of the approaches other funders are taking to address these issues.

Finally, under the direction of the *Seeking an Inclusive Europe* project advisors (see Steering Committee on page two for a complete list), this study focuses on addressing discrimination and promoting social change and rights in Eastern and Western Europe and Russia strictly as they relate to ethnicity and race, religious affiliation and/or migration status. The project specifically does not include discrimination solely based on gender, sexuality and gender identity, disability status, and other characteristics, as funding data for these populations is already available in the *Advancing Human Rights* database, whereas the database has not heretofore had the data or taxonomy to track discrimination based on religion, ethnicity or migration status. The exception to this are grants made to address discrimination based on ethnicity and race, religious affiliation and/or migration status which also intersect with other populations. For example, grants related to ensuring the rights of women migrants are included in the following analysis.



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EXPORTATION IS A CRIME!

#NO BORDER

#NO NATION

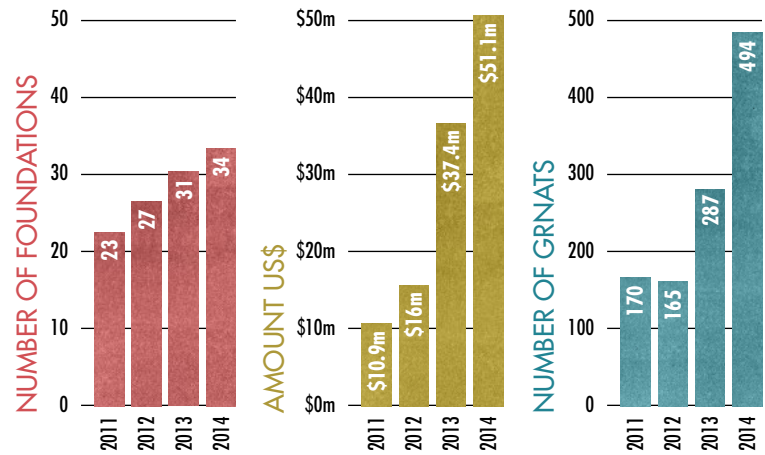
A GROWING FOUNDATION PRIORITY

A modest but increasing number of foundations have provided close to \$116 million to counter ethnic and religious bias and xenophobia and promote social change and rights for the affected populations in Europe in recent years. A total of 54 foundations made at least one grant related to addressing bias and supporting rights between 2011 and 2014. By year, the number of funders has grown steadily from 23 foundations in 2011 to 34 in 2014. Grant dollars also rose year-over-year throughout this period.

The Open Society Foundations provided 435 grants totaling nearly \$38 million for countering discrimination and promoting social change and rights in Europe between 2011 and 2014, surpassing all other funders. The foundation also ranked as the top giver in 2011, 2012, and 2014. In 2013, the Atlantic Philanthropies surpassed the Open Society Foundations when it awarded a \$16.4 million grant to the Department of Education Northern Ireland to scale up models of shared education in primary and post-primary education sectors in Northern Ireland that contribute to improving educational outcomes and addressing reconciliation. This ranked as by far the single largest grant for countering bias tracked between 2011 and 2014. While several foundations made exceptionally large commitments, most foundations targeting efforts to end

PHOTO: GARRY KNIGHT

Foundation Funding for Countering Ethnic and Religious Bias and Xenophobia in Europe, 2011- 2014



Source: Ariadne, *Seeking an Inclusive Europe*, 2017.

discrimination and support social change and rights did so on a far more modest scale. In 2014, the 34 foundations tracked in this analysis reported a median of three grants. However, nine foundations reported just one grant, suggesting a minimal level of engagement around this priority. Nonetheless, the median number of grants in 2014 was up from 2011 when the median was only 1 grant. The median total giving amount for funders in 2014 was approximately \$113,400.

About half (11) of the foundations that made grants to address discrimination and support social change and rights in 2011 provided funding across all four years studied. Among this subset of consistent funders, their grant dollars to counter bias in Europe tripled during this period (up 200 percent), while the number of grants they made increased by one-fourth (27 percent). The other 43 funders either did not make grants for countering bias in at least one of the years tracked or did not make that data available to the *Advancing Human Rights* project. ►



“most foundations targeting efforts to end discrimination and support social change and rights did so on a far more modest scale”

Leading Foundations by Grant Dollars for Countering Ethnic and Religious Bias and Xenophobia in Europe, 2014

Foundation Name	Location	Amount	Total	
1 Open Society Foundations ¹	USA	\$14.9 Million	29%	
2 EEA and Norway Grants	Belgium	\$13.5 Million	26%	
3 Atlantic Philanthropies ²	USA	\$7.0 Million	14%	
4 Fundacja Batorego	Poland	\$4.3 Million	8%	
5 Unbound Philanthropy	USA	\$3.2 Million	6%	
6 Oak Foundation	Switzerland	\$3.0 Million	6%	
7 Comic Relief UK	United Kingdom	\$0.9 Million	2%	
8 Bodossaki Foundation	Greece	\$0.8 Million	1%	
9 Barrow Cadbury Trust	United Kingdom	\$0.7 Million	1%	
10 Metropolitan Migration Foundation	United Kingdom	\$0.7 Million	1%	
11 Paul Hamlyn Foundation	United Kingdom	\$0.4 Million	1%	
12 City Bridge Trust	United Kingdom	\$0.3 Million	1%	
13 Esmée Fairbairn Foundation	United Kingdom	\$0.3 Million	1%	
14 American Jewish World Service	USA	\$0.2 Million	0%	
15 Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	United Kingdom	\$0.2 Million	0%	
Other 19 Foundations		\$0.8 Million	2%	
TOTAL		\$51.1 Million	100%	

Leading Foundations by Number of Grant for Countering Ethnic and Religious Bias and Xenophobia in Europe, 2014

Foundation Name	Location	No. of Grants	Share of Total	
1 EEA and Norway Grants	Belgium	185	37%	
2 Open Society Foundations ¹	USA	123	25%	
3 Fundacja Batorego	Poland	55	11%	
4 Unbound Philanthropy	USA	23	5%	
5 Barrow Cadbury Trust	United Kingdom	12	2%	
6 Metropolitan Migration Foundation	United Kingdom	9	2%	
7 Ecumenical Women's Initiative	Croatia	9	2%	
8 Bodossaki Foundation	Greece	8	2%	
9 A B Charitable Trust	United Kingdom	8	2%	
10 Oak Foundation	Switzerland	7	1%	
11 Paul Hamlyn Foundation	United Kingdom	6	1%	
12 Atlantic Philanthropies ²	USA	5	1%	
13 Comic Relief UK	United Kingdom	4	1%	
14 King Baudouin Foundation ³	Belgium	4	1%	
15 Community Foundation for Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	4	1%	
Other 19 Foundations		32	6%	
TOTAL		494	100%	

Source: Ariadne, *Seeking an Inclusive Europe*, 2017.

¹Data on giving by the Open Society Foundations include all grantmaking by the U.S.-based Open Society Institute and Foundation to Promote Open Society and self-reported grantmaking by selected Open Society Foundations based in other countries.

²Atlantic Philanthropies is a limited-lifespan foundation. It made its final grants in 2016 and will close by 2020.

³Includes giving by the King Baudouin Foundation and the King Baudouin Foundation United States.

Two-thirds of the foundations making grants to counter bias and promote rights in Europe between 2011 and 2014 were headquartered in Europe. Of these 36 European funders, over half (19) were headquartered in the United Kingdom. Nonetheless, the 17 U.S.-based foundations accounted for the largest shares of grant dollars and grants, primarily because the top-funding Open Society Foundations and Atlantic Philanthropies are headquartered in the United States. Although, a substantial share of the Open Society Foundation's giving in this area is being channeled through its European-based affiliates.¹

Beyond the 54 funders tracked in this study, additional European and non-European foundations undoubtedly made grants to address discrimination and promote social change and rights in Europe between 2011 and 2014. Ideally, these foundations will make their grants information available for future editions of this analysis, allowing for a more comprehensive annual portrait of the funding landscape. [\(To submit your funding data to the Advancing Human Rights database, please drop us a note to find out how.\)](#)

¹Consistent with the standard protocol for the *Advancing Human Rights* project, data on giving by the Open Society Foundations include all grantmaking by the U.S.-based Open Society Institute and Foundation to Promote Open Society and self-reported grantmaking by selected Open Society Foundations based in other countries.

Funding for Countering Ethnic and Religious Bias and Xenophobia in Europe by Foundation Location, 2011-2014

Foundation Location	No. of Foundations	Share of Total	Amount	Share of Total
United Kingdom	19	35%	\$12.0 Million	10%
USA ¹	17	31%	\$77.1 Million	67%
Belgium	2	4%	\$16.1 Million	14%
Poland	1	2%	\$4.3 Million	4%
Switzerland	1	2%	\$3.8 Million	3%
Other 9 Countries	14	26%	\$2.2 Million	2%
54 Foundations			\$115.5 Million	

Source: Ariadne, *Seeking an Inclusive Europe*, 2017.

¹Included in the set of U.S.-based funders is the Open Society Foundations. Data on giving by the Open Society Foundations include all grantmaking by the U.S.-based Open Society Institute and Foundation to Promote Open Society and self-reported grantmaking by selected Open Society Foundations based in other countries.



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ADDRESSING DISCRIMINATION AND PROMOTING SOCIAL CHANGE AND RIGHTS

Foundations engaged in supporting efforts to counter ethnic and religious bias and xenophobia in Europe have identified a broad range of priorities, such as:

- combating online hate speech among young people;
- addressing racial profiling by police;
- fighting discrimination in the provision of education and healthcare;
- promoting the integration of minority populations into mainstream society; and
- providing opportunities for diverse communities to meet as peers and learn about one another.

These activities broadly fit within two overarching areas of focus: (1) "Addressing Discrimination," which includes countering all forms of discrimination and supporting the victims of discriminatory acts; and (2) "Promoting Social Change and Rights," which includes encouraging greater social integration and inclusion, improved intergroup relations, and recognition of the rights of affected populations. Several foundations made grants in both of

these areas, and a number of individual grants address both countering discrimination and promoting the rights of affected populations.

In every year between 2011 and 2014, just over half of the number of foundation grants focused on countering ethnic and religious bias and xenophobia in Europe related primarily to Addressing Discrimination. By grant dollars, Addressing Discrimination also accounted for a small majority of support, with the exception of 2013. In that year, the \$16.4 million grant from the Atlantic Philanthropies to the Department of Education Northern Ireland (noted earlier) contributed to Social Change and Rights accounting for a majority of grant dollars.

Addressing Discrimination

The largest share of foundation funding for Addressing Discrimination focuses on efforts to end **Ethnic and Religious Discrimination and Xenophobia** broadly in society, as well as explicitly targeting **Hate Speech, Hate Crimes, Political Extremism, and Religious Prejudice**. In 2014, funding in

Foundation Funding for Countering Ethnic and Religious Bias and Xenophobia in Europe by Issue Focus, 2014

	Amount	No. of Grants	Definition
Addressing Discrimination	\$30.9 Million	273	
Access to Services	\$10.1 Million	51	Support to ensure access to education, employment, health, housing, legal assistance, and other services by ethnic, racial, and religious minorities and migrants and refugees and to address discrimination in the provision of those services. Excludes support exclusively for direct services to individuals, except for the provision of secondary and post-secondary education or legal services.
Ethnic and Racial Prejudice and Xenophobia	\$7.2 Million	67	Support to monitor and counter discrimination based on ethnicity, race, or migration status and assist victims. Includes support to address institutional discrimination, combat ethnic and racial profiling by authorities, and develop and adopt anti-discrimination laws. Excludes support explicitly focused on addressing hate crimes, hate speech, or access to services.
Hate Speech	\$5.1 Million	69	Support to monitor and counter all forms of hate speech against ethnic, racial, and religious minorities and migrants and refugees and assist victims. Excludes support that also addresses hate crimes or political extremism.
Multiple Forms of Discrimination/Other	\$3.1 Million	35	Support to monitor and counter discrimination against multiple specified minority populations or unspecified "minorities" and to assist victims of discrimination.
Hate Crimes	\$2.6 Million	30	Support to monitor and counter physical violence, property damage, and other forms of hate crimes against ethnic, racial, and religious minorities and migrants and refugees and assist victims. Includes support to develop and adopt hate crimes laws.
Political Extremism	\$2.3 Million	8	Support to monitor and counter right-wing political extremism, identify the causes of extremism, and assist victims.
Religious Prejudice	\$0.6 Million	13	Support to monitor and counter discrimination based on religious affiliation and assist victims.
Promoting Social Change and Rights	\$20.3 Million	221	
Integration and Inclusion	\$10.5 Million	81	Support for the integration and inclusion of ethnic, racial, and religious minorities and migrants and refugees in mainstream society. Includes support for efforts to understand and promote concepts such as "diversity" and "multiculturalism."
Rights Promotion/Other	\$3.9 Million	58	Support for promoting the rights of ethnic, racial, and religious minorities and migrants and refugees. Includes support for racial justice and equality initiatives.
Civic Participation	\$3.8 Million	44	Support for ethnic, racial, and religious minorities and migrants and refugees to engage with and ensure representation in civic and political institutions.
Intergroup Relations	\$2.0 Million	38	Support for mainstream populations and ethnic, racial, and religious minorities and migrants and refugees to learn about one another and engage in intercultural dialogue to reduce community tensions and increase social cohesion. Includes support for post-conflict reconciliation efforts.
TOTAL	\$51.1 Million	494	

Source: Ariadne, *Seeking an Inclusive Europe*, 2017.

these areas represented 34 percent of grant dollars awarded.

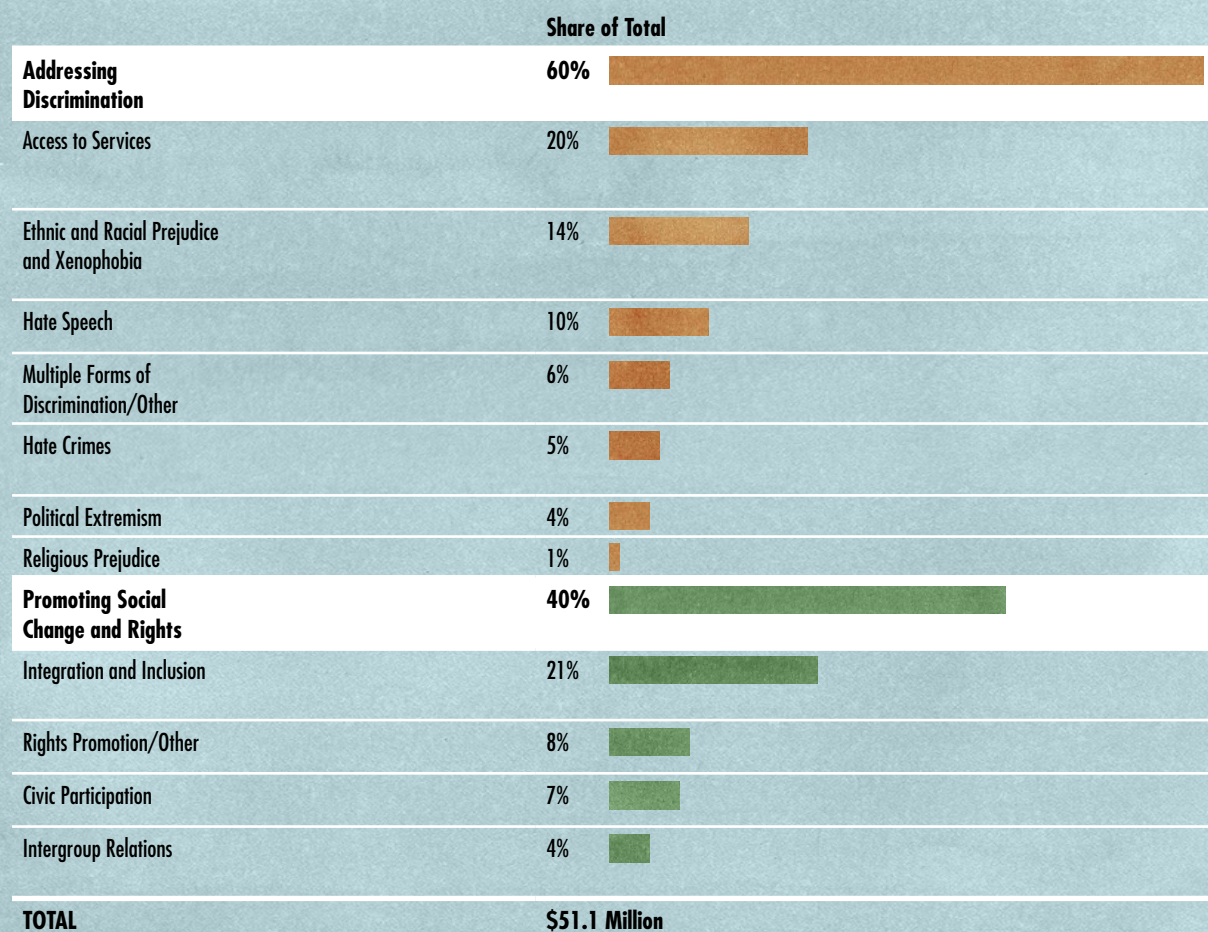
Ensuring **Access to Services**, such as education, employment, health, and housing, and addressing discrimination in the provision of those services, accounted for about one-fifth (20 percent) of 2014 foundation grant dollars. Generally, grants included within Access to Services are intended to address systemic discrimination and exclude support *exclusively* for direct services for individuals, with the exception of those that provide support for secondary and post-secondary education or legal services.

Multiple Forms of Discrimination/Other represented an additional 6 percent of 2014 grant dollars. This funding included grants that target discrimination affecting multiple populations. It also includes grants that focus on discrimination without explicitly identifying whether ethnic or religious discrimination or xenophobia was the primary focus.



PHOTO: GEORGIOS GIANNIOPOULOS

Foundation Funding for Countering Ethnic and Religious Bias and Xenophobia in Europe by Issue Focus, 2014



Source: Ariadne, *Seeking an Inclusive Europe*, 2017.

Promoting Social Change and Rights

Just over half of grant dollars seeking to promote Social Change and Rights in Europe in 2014 explicitly focused on efforts to support the **Integration and Inclusion** of ethnic and religious minorities and migrants and refugees in mainstream society. Also included in this funding are grants promoting concepts such as “diversity” and “multiculturalism.”

Foundation funding for **Civic Participation** to ensure that racial and religious minorities and migrants and refugees are represented and can be active participants in civic and political institutions accounted for 7 percent of grant dollars captured under Promoting Social Change and Rights. Also included are grants supporting the right to citizenship.

Support for **Intergroup Relations**, including opportunities for ethnic, racial, and religious minorities and migrants and refugees to engage in intercultural dialogue and sharing

with mainstream populations represented 4 percent of foundation funding in 2014. This giving often explicitly references goals of reducing social tension or increasing social cohesion. Funding in this area also includes support for post-conflict reconciliation efforts.

Giving for **Rights Promotion/Other** accounted for the remaining 8 percent of foundation grant dollars included within Promoting Social Change and Rights in 2014. Typically, these grants reference support for activities such as “Roma rights,” “racial justice,” or “minority rights” without providing the additional detail needed to more precisely categorize the type of activities being supported. They also include general support grants to organizations focused on ensuring the rights of ethnic and religious minorities and migrants and refugees, such as the European Roma Rights Center in Hungary and Student Action for Refugees in the United Kingdom.

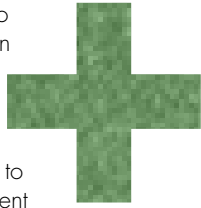


PHOTO: FRANCESCO PISTILLI FOR THE OPEN SOCIETY FOUNDATIONS

Riace's three-term mayor, Domenico Lucano (on the left), watches a live show with a group of people from Horn of Africa. In response to unemployment and a shrinking population, Riace, Italy has welcomed more than 6,000 migrants over the last 18 years and provided them with job training and housing.

Sample Grants: Addressing Discrimination

Barrow Cadbury Trust to Doctors of the World UK for research on migrant access to healthcare.



Bodossaki Foundation to the Greek Forum of Migrants to implement a project for recording incidents of racist violence against migrants and refugees in Athens.

Dreilinden, GmbH to the Amadeu Antonio Foundation in Germany for its *Fachstelle Gender und Rechtsextremismus*, a national networking and lobbying hub focused on gender-sensitive rightwing extremism prevention.

Fundacja Batorego to the Jewish Cultural Festival Society in Poland for a project on eliminating hate speech and, in particular, racist graffiti, from the Krakow public space.

Haella Foundation to De Familie Film & TV for an “antidiscrimination project.”

King Baudouin Foundation to the Center for Legal Aid—Voice in Bulgaria for legal aid and other support to migrants, refugees, and other vulnerable groups in Bulgaria.



Open Society Foundations to L'Association de Defense des Droits de l'Homme – Collectif Contre l'Islamophobie en France for a project on Muslim women's experience of employment discrimination.

Sample Grants: Promoting Social Change and Rights

Fundacja Batorego to the STEP Association for Education and Progress in Poland for the development and implementation of a multicultural workshop that will engage young people in the cultural adaptation process for children with foreign backgrounds.

Community Foundation for Northern Ireland to Ballymacarrett for a project to create debate and dialogue, provide new learning, and address issues of social exclusion by bringing together two men's groups from Inner East and Woodstock Road.



Ecumenical Women's Initiative to Forma F in Bosnia and Herzegovina for a project to empower women in an ethnically divided area and provided a safe space for them to talk about their war trauma.



EEA and Norway Grants to the Aga Khan Foundation Portugal to support professional skills-building and civic participation primarily among Lisbon area young people descended from African immigrants.

Paul Hamlyn Foundation to the Institute for Public Policy Research in the United Kingdom for Rethinking Integration, which undertakes community-based research to improve understanding of how integration occurs in communities that can lead to changes in local and national policy and practice.

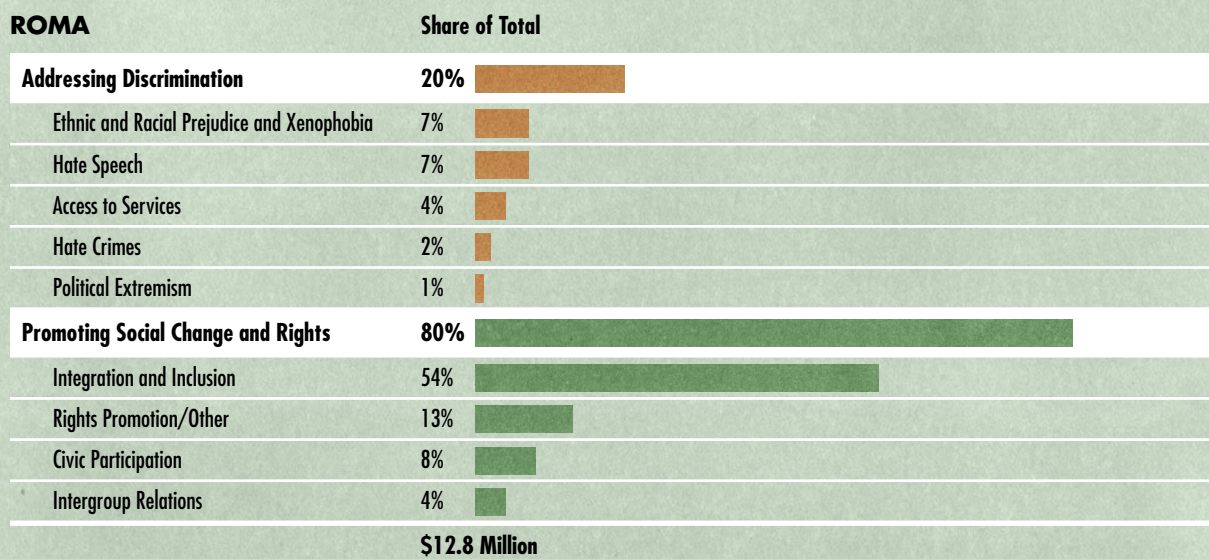
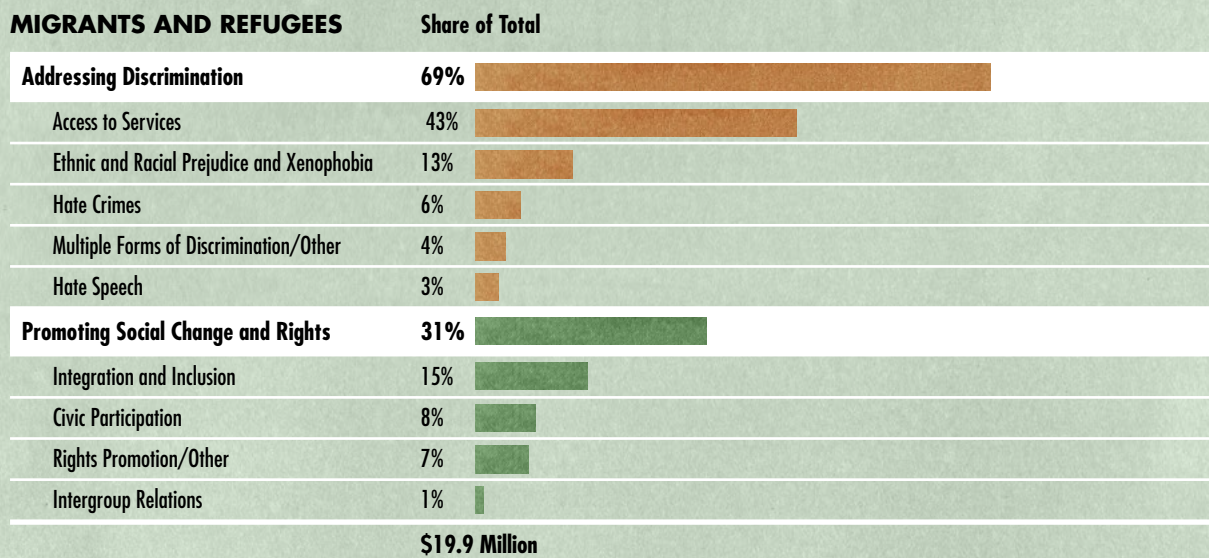
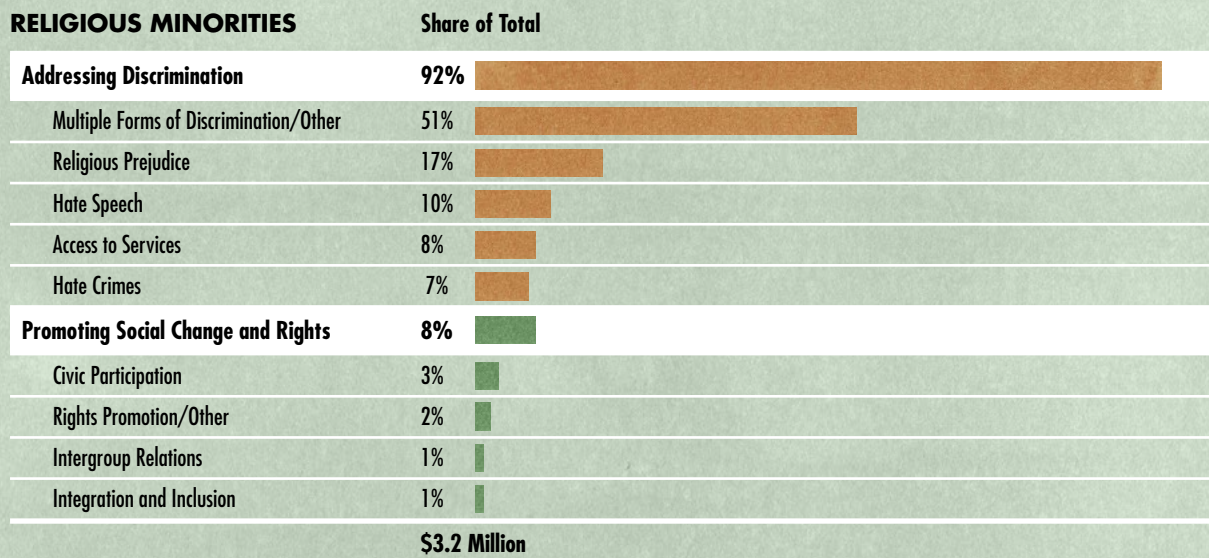
King Baudouin Foundation to the Pontifical Institute of Religious Teachers Filippini in Italy for the full social and cultural integration of poor and underprivileged families, with a special focus on newly arrived young migrants.



Unbound Philanthropy to Coram Children's Legal Centre Limited for the Children's Citizenship Service, a pro bono initiative with city law firms to provide legal services to help children, young people, and families to exercise children's rights to British citizenship.



Foundation Funding for Countering Ethnic and Religious Bias and Xenophobia in Europe by Population and Issue Focus, 2014



Source: Ariadne, *Seeking an Inclusive Europe*, 2017.

PRIORITIES FOR MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES, ROMA, AND RELIGIOUS MINORITIES

The experiences, needs, and priorities of ethnic and religious minorities and migrants and refugees may vary markedly based on the country—or even the community—in which they reside. Their priorities may also be notably different from those of foundations funding to address discrimination and promote social change and rights. Nonetheless, an examination of the distribution of foundation giving explicitly focused on migrants and refugees, Roma populations, and religious minorities does provide a number of useful insights into how foundations are focusing on reducing discrimination and increasing access and opportunity for these populations.

Migrants and Refugees

Organizations in 23 European countries received grants that included a focus on addressing discrimination against and promoting the social status and rights of migrants and refugees in 2014. This funding totaled \$19.9 million, or 39 percent of overall foundation giving to counter bias in Europe.² A majority of funding focused on just two countries: the United Kingdom (\$6.1 million) and Ireland (\$6 million). Foundations awarded 55 grants related to migrants and refugees in the United Kingdom, ranging from \$7,800 to \$530,000. In contrast, only two grants provided by the Atlantic Philanthropies focused on migrants and refugees in Ireland: a \$3.05 million award to the Immigrant Council of Ireland and \$3 million award to the Irish Refugee Council to improve access to rights and services for migrants by sustaining critical skills, expertise, and capacity during the initial years of implementation of comprehensive immigration reform.³ Other countries receiving at least \$1 million in support focused on migrants and refugees included Poland (\$2.1 million) and Greece (\$1.6 million).

Removing barriers and ensuring access to services for migrants and refugees represented a top priority for foundations. In 2014, **Access to Services** accounted for 43 percent of foundation grant dollars focused on migrants and refugees. An additional 26 percent of grant dollars addressed other forms of discrimination. The balance of funding focused on migrants and refugees supported **Promoting Social Change and Rights**. Within this category, the largest share of grant dollars targeted **Integration and Inclusion** (15 percent), followed by **Civic Participation** (8 percent), **Rights Promotion/Other** (7 percent), and **Intergroup Relations** (1 percent).

Roma

One-quarter of foundation giving to address ethnic and religious bias and xenophobia in Europe in 2014 included a focus on Roma populations (\$12.8 million). Funding supported organizations in 22 countries, led by Macedonia (\$3.2 million), Hungary (\$3 million), and

Romania (\$3 million). Together, recipients in these three countries captured close to three-quarters of Roma-related grant dollars. Among the largest grants reported in 2014 was \$1.6 million in institutional support from the Open Society Foundations to the Decade of Roma Inclusion Secretariat Foundation in Hungary.

Foundations appear to be pursuing a markedly different strategy in addressing the needs of Roma populations. In contrast to funding for migrants and refugees and religious minorities, the vast majority of grant dollars focused on the Roma fell within the category of **Promoting Social Change and Rights**. More specifically, over half of overall giving focused on Roma populations explicitly supported efforts aimed at **Integration and Inclusion**. For example, the Oak Foundation provided core support for Otaharin in Bosnia and Herzegovina to enable it to continue to improve the living standards and integration of Roma communities in Bijelina and Zivinice. Other priorities within this category included **Rights Promotion/Other** (13 percent), **Civic Participation** (8 percent), and **Intergroup Relations** (4 percent). Of the remaining 20 percent of Roma-focused funds, close to half (9 percent) explicitly targeted **Hate Speech** and **Hate Crimes**, while just 4 percent of grant dollars focused on **Access to Services**.

Religious Minorities

Grantmaking that included a specific focus on religious minorities represented 6 percent of 2014 foundation funding for countering bias in Europe (\$3.2 million) and reached recipient organizations in 13 countries. Polish organizations benefited from one-third of this funding (\$1.1 million), surpassing all other countries.

Nearly all of the foundation support focused on religious minorities (92 percent) was targeted to **Addressing Discrimination**, with just over half of these dollars included under **Multiple Forms of Discrimination/Other**. This finding indicates that addressing religious discrimination is not the exclusive focus of much of this funding. Rather, religious minorities are often being grouped among other minorities experiencing discrimination. For example, Fundacja Batorego funded Polskie Towarzystwo Prawa Antydyskryminacyjnego to provide non-governmental organizations active in the fields of preventing discrimination on the basis of gender, age, race and ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability, religion, and creed with the skills to effectively use anti-discrimination law and obtain evidence through discrimination tests. An additional 8 percent of foundation support prioritized **Promoting Social Change and Rights** for religious minorities, with the largest shares of these funds focused on **Civic Participation** (3 percent) and **Rights Promotion/Other** (2 percent).

² Foundations included in the *Advancing Human Rights* data set for 2014 awarded 435 grants totaling \$68.4 million with a focus on migrants and refugees in Europe. Of these, 144 grants totaling \$19.9 million met the project criteria for addressing discrimination and promoting social change and rights.

³ Atlantic Philanthropies is a limited-lifespan foundation. It made its final grants in 2016 and will close by 2020.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH AND COUNTERING BIAS

In 2014, one-quarter (25 percent) of foundation giving to address discrimination and promote social change and rights in Europe included a focus on children and youth. A majority of this funding (61 percent) related to **Addressing Discrimination**, as foundations supported efforts to help children and young people better understand and challenge discrimination. In fact, the single largest share of giving targeting children and youth specifically focused on **Hate Speech** (26 percent). Several foundations

made grants to educate young people about hate speech and counter its use, especially online, including Avatud Eesti Fond, EEA and Norway Grants, and Fundacja Batorego. The remaining 39 percent of foundation funding focused on children and youth targeted **Promoting Social Change and Rights**. Within this category, **Integration and Inclusion** (15 percent) and **Intergroup Relations** (13 percent) received the largest shares of funding.

WOMEN AND COUNTERING BIAS

Women were the focus of 15 percent of overall 2014 giving to counter ethnic and religious discrimination and xenophobia. **Addressing Discrimination** accounted for a larger share of funding compared to **Promoting Social Change and Rights** (56 percent and 44 percent,

respectively). Foundation priorities ranged from helping women to address discrimination to ensuring their labor rights. Among the specific areas of activity, however, **Integration and Inclusion** was the largest based on grant dollars with a focus on women and girls (26 percent).



PHOTO: AUSDARE HICKSON

WHERE THE WORK GETS DONE

Efforts to counter ethnic and religious discrimination and xenophobia are taking place across Europe. In 2014, 36 countries were the focus of foundation support to address discrimination and promote social change and rights. **Poland** led with \$8.7 million in funding, followed by the **United Kingdom** (\$8.2 million), **Ireland** (\$6.1 million), **Romania** (\$4.2 million), and **Macedonia** (\$3.4 million).⁴ Together, these five countries benefited from 60 percent of foundation grant dollars to counter bias in Europe in 2014.

The composition of funding for these five countries differed markedly. For example, Poland was the focus of 111 countering bias grants in 2014, or close to one-quarter (23 percent) of the 494 grants tracked for that year, and the United Kingdom was the focus of 89 grants. In contrast, nearly all of the funding for third-ranked Ireland came through two grants from the Atlantic Philanthropies: \$3.05 million to the Immigrant Council of Ireland and \$3 million to the Irish Refugee Council. Similarly, while fifth-ranked Macedonia was the focus of 12 grants, \$3.1 million of its \$3.4 million in total funding came through a single grant from the Open Society Foundations to the Open Society Institute—Macedonia for general support for the foundation's charitable activities, including but not limited to accelerating the EU accession of Macedonia, promoting the integration of Roma and socially marginalized groups, encouraging civic participation, reviving civil society, developing local democracy, and promoting multiethnic and open society values.

Most countries were the focus of far more modest amounts of support for addressing discrimination and promoting social change and rights. Across the 36 countries, the median amount of grant funding reported for 2014 was \$331,680 and the median number was 4 grants. Nonetheless, 12 countries were the focus of less than \$100,000 in giving and 10 benefited from only one grant.

The geographic concentration of grantmaking resources to counter racial and ethnic bias and xenophobia reflects multiple factors, such as the number of foundations in each country that make their data available. Of the 26 European foundations included in the 2014 data, only eight made any grants focused on countries other than the one in which they are headquartered. Since the United Kingdom was represented with 13 foundations, while the other 13 European countries were represented by only one or two foundations, it is therefore not surprising that the United Kingdom was the focus of a much larger share of funding to counter discrimination and promote social change and rights.

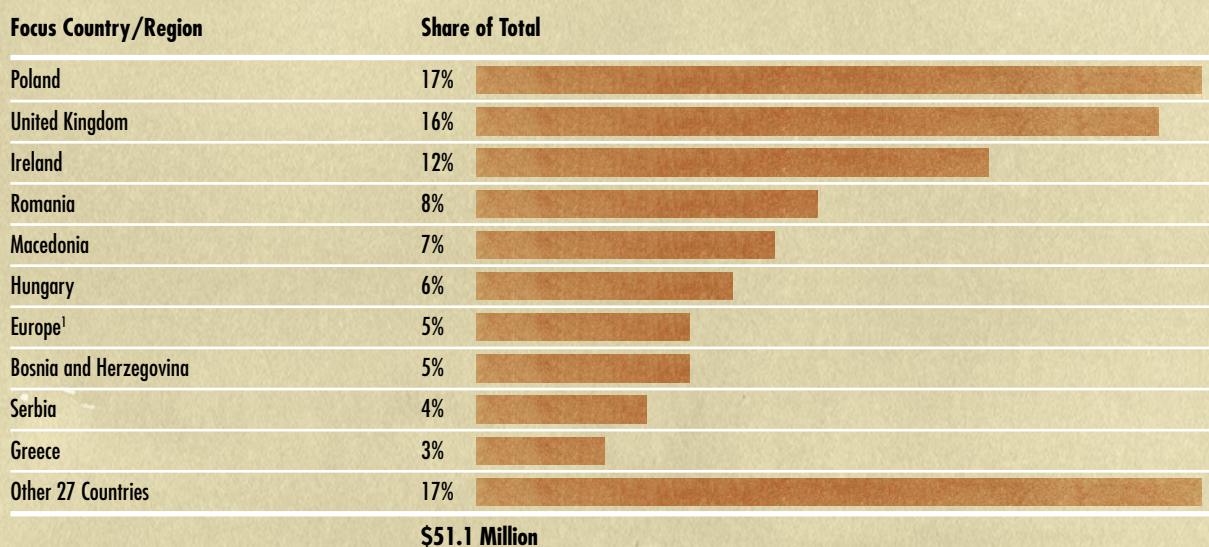
Consistent with this observation, it may seem reasonable that there was very little overlap among the European organizations being funded to do countering bias work in 2014. Of the 386 unique recipients identified, only 52 organizations received grants from more than one funder. Just four of these organizations received grants from more than two funders. Moreover, if EEA and Norway Grants is excluded, only 12 recipients received support from more than one funder and just two of these organizations received funding from more than two foundations.

This finding may reflect the relatively small number of foundations whose countering bias grantmaking is being tracked across 36 countries. Nonetheless, it does seem unexpected that there is so little overlap among organizations receiving support even in countries represented with a larger number of funders. In the United Kingdom, for example, 13 United Kingdom-based foundations made grants to 47 United Kingdom-based recipient organizations to address discrimination and promote social change and rights in 2014. Yet only five of these organizations received grants from more than one of these funders.

⁴ Figures are based on the geographic focus of giving and not on recipient location.

“Efforts to counter ethnic and religious discrimination and xenophobia are taking place across Europe. In 2014, 36 countries were the focus of foundation support to address discrimination and promote social change and rights.”

Foundation Funding for Countering Ethnic and Religious Bias and Xenophobia in Europe by Geographical Focus, 2014



Source: Ariadne, *Seeking an Inclusive Europe*, 2017.

¹Grants specified a geographic focus on Europe, Eastern Europe, or Western Europe.

Leading Recipients of Foundation Funding for Countering Ethnic and Religious Bias and Xenophobia in Europe, 2014

Recipient Name	Location	Amount	Share of Total	Funder(s)
1 Open Society Institute-Macedonia	Macedonia	\$3.1 Million	6%	Open Society Foundations
2 Immigrant Council of Ireland	Ireland	\$3.1 Million	6%	Atlantic Philanthropies, Open Society Foundations
3 Irish Refugee Council	Ireland	\$3.0 Million	6%	Atlantic Philanthropies
4 Open Society Fund-Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$2.2 Million	4%	Open Society Foundations
5 Open Society Foundation Serbia	Serbia	\$1.9 Million	4%	Open Society Foundations
6 Decade of Roma Inclusion Secretariat Foundation	Hungary	\$1.6 Million	3%	Open Society Foundations
7 Terre des Hommes International Federation	Switzerland	\$1.0 Million	2%	Oak Foundation
8 Global Dialogue	United Kingdom	\$0.8 Million	2%	Oak Foundation, Open Society Foundations
9 European Roma Rights Center	Hungary	\$0.7 Million	1%	Open Society Foundations
10 Greek Council for Refugees	Greece	\$0.7 Million	1%	Bodossaki Foundation, EEA and Norway Grants
11 Hope not Hate	United Kingdom	\$0.6 Million	1%	Open Society Foundations, Sigrid Rausing Trust, Unbound Philanthropy
12 Hungarian-Helsinki Committee	Hungary	\$0.6 Million	1%	Oak Foundation
13 Hellenic League for Human Rights	Greece	\$0.5 Million	1%	Bodossaki Foundation, EEA and Norway Grants, Open Society Foundations
14 Juniper Consulting	United Kingdom	\$0.5 Million	1%	Atlantic Philanthropies
15 Foundation "MultiOcalenie"	Poland	\$0.4 Million	1%	Fundacja Batorego, EEA and Norway Grants
Other 373 Recipients		\$30.5 Million	60%	
TOTAL		\$51.1 Million	100%	

Source: Ariadne, *Seeking an Inclusive Europe*, 2017.



WHAT COMES NEXT

This first-ever examination of foundation support to address the causes and consequences of ethnic and religious bias and xenophobia in Europe and to promote social change and rights for the affected populations provides a framework for understanding the current funding landscape, identifying gaps and opportunities, and benchmarking changes in giving priorities going forward. Yet, in the context of ongoing ethnic tensions, a continuing political crisis over migration into Europe, and increased far-right political activity,⁵ these findings do raise a number of deeper questions:

- **Why are more European human rights funders not engaged?**

Of the 75 European foundations that submitted data to the *Advancing Human Rights* project for 2014, just one-third (26) made at least one grant related to countering ethnic and religious discrimination and xenophobia in Europe.

- **Why is there little apparent coordination among funders?**

How are foundations seeking to address discrimination in Europe based on ethnicity, religious affiliation, or migration status identifying potential funding priorities and grantees? Are funders primarily soliciting proposals? Responding to ad hoc requests? How much strategy and collaboration are funders applying to this area of their grantmaking?

- **How are the needs of affected populations being perceived differently?**

Why is the focus of foundation funding for Roma populations largely on social inclusion, while support related to migrants and refugees and religious minorities centers primarily on discrimination?

- **Are there other funder strategies to counter bias?**

Do foundations use other strategies for addressing discrimination and promoting social change and rights that have not been represented in this analysis?

- **Why do funders become involved?**

What are the motivations for foundations actively engaged in supporting efforts to counter bias in Europe that could be shared to encourage other funders to become involved?

Answering these critical questions will require deeper inquiry into European foundation perspectives and motivations on countering ethnic and religious bias and xenophobia. Advancing the work based on these further learnings will also require dialogue among European and other interested funders and the development of a foundation community that shares a focus on this priority and the lessons they are learning.

The basis for this community already exists. A modest but growing number of European foundations, along with several funders located outside of Europe, have demonstrated a commitment to improving the lives of ethnic and religious minorities and migrants and refugees. Through their continued learning and focused support, there will ideally come a time when inclusive societies across the continent are able to adapt to demographic changes in deliberate, thoughtful, and respectful ways that will one day make funding to counter bias and ensure basic rights in Europe no longer necessary.

JOIN THE CONVERSATION



If you would like to learn more about how Ariadne members are working to counter ethnic and religious bias and xenophobia across Europe, contact

Lori.Stanciu@ariadne-network.eu

Ariadne also hosts a variety of online communities that enable funders to maintain regular contact on topics such as (login required):

- **Racism and Xenophobia**
- **Migration and Integration**
- **Refugee Crisis in Europe, Middle East, and Mediterranean**

If you are a funder but not yet a member of the Ariadne network, we invite you to learn about the benefits of membership and how to join.

⁵See Rubin, J., et al., *Intolerance in Western Europe: Analysis of Trends and Associated Factors*, RAND EUROPE, 2014 accessed at http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR334.html.



PHOTO: ADAM PATTERSON/PANOS FOR THE OPEN SOCIETY FOUNDATIONS

APPENDIX

Leading Foundations by Grant Dollars for Countering Ethnic and Religious Bias and Xenophobia in Europe, 2011-2014

Foundation Name	Location	Amount	Share of Total	
1 Open Society Foundations ¹	United States	\$37.8 Million	33%	
2 Atlantic Philanthropies ²	United States	\$30.9 Million	27%	
3 EEA and Norway Grants	Belgium	\$15.9 Million	14%	
4 Unbound Philanthropy	United States	\$5.3 Million	5%	
5 Fundacja Batorego	Poland	\$4.3 Million	4%	
6 Oak Foundation	Switzerland	\$3.8 Million	3%	
7 Comic Relief UK	United Kingdom	\$3.1 Million	3%	
8 Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	United Kingdom	\$2.8 Million	2%	
9 Barrow Cadbury Trust	United Kingdom	\$1.3 Million	1%	
10 Trust for London	United Kingdom	\$0.9 Million	1%	
11 Esmée Fairbairn Foundation	United Kingdom	\$0.8 Million	1%	
12 National Endowment for Democracy	United States	\$0.8 Million	1%	
13 Bodossaki Foundation	Greece	\$0.8 Million	1%	
14 Metropolitan Migration Foundation	United Kingdom	\$0.8 Million	1%	
15 Western Union Foundation	United States	\$0.5 Million	0%	
Other 39 Foundations	\$5.7 Million	5%		
TOTAL	\$115.5 Million	100%		

Source: Ariadne, *Seeking an Inclusive Europe*, 2017.

¹Data on giving by the Open Society Foundations include all grantmaking by the U.S.-based Open Society Institute and Foundation to Promote Open Society and self-reported grantmaking by selected Open Society Foundations based in other countries.

²Atlantic Philanthropies is a limited-lifespan foundation. It made its final grants in 2016 and will close by 2020.

Leading Foundations by Grant Dollars for Countering Ethnic and Religious Bias and Xenophobia in Europe, 2011

Foundation Name	Location	Amount	Share of Total	
1 Open Society Foundations ¹	United States	\$6.3 Million	57%	
2 Comic Relief UK	United Kingdom	\$0.8 Million	8%	
3 Oak Foundation	Switzerland	\$0.8 Million	8%	
4 Atlantic Philanthropies ²	United States	\$0.6 Million	5%	
5 Trust for London	United Kingdom	\$0.3 Million	3%	
6 Barrow Cadbury Trust	United Kingdom	\$0.3 Million	3%	
7 Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	United Kingdom	\$0.3 Million	3%	
8 Esmée Fairbairn Foundation	United Kingdom	\$0.3 Million	3%	
9 Unbound Philanthropy	United States	\$0.3 Million	3%	
10 Spencer Foundation	United States	\$0.2 Million	1%	
11 JPMorgan Chase Foundation	United States	\$0.1 Million	1%	
12 King Baudouin Foundation ³	Belgium	\$0.1 Million	1%	
13 Western Union Foundation	United States	\$0.1 Million	1%	
14 Global Dialogue	United Kingdom	\$0.09 Million	1%	
15 National Endowment for Democracy	United States	\$0.06 Million	1%	
Other 8 Foundations	\$0.2 Million	2%		
TOTAL	\$10.9 Million	100%		

Source: Ariadne, *Seeking an Inclusive Europe*, 2017.

¹Data on giving by the Open Society Foundations include all grantmaking by the U.S.-based Open Society Institute and Foundation to Promote Open Society and self-reported grantmaking by selected Open Society Foundations based in other countries.

²Atlantic Philanthropies is a limited-lifespan foundation. It made its final grants in 2016 and will close by 2020.

³Includes giving by the King Baudouin Foundation and the King Baudouin Foundation United States.

Leading Foundations by Grant Dollars for Countering Ethnic and Religious Bias and Xenophobia in Europe, 2012

Foundation Name	Location	Amount	Share of Total	
1 Open Society Foundations ¹	United States	\$4.9 Million	31%	
2 Atlantic Philanthropies ²	United States	\$4.8 Million	30%	
3 Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	United Kingdom	\$1.6 Million	10%	
4 Unbound Philanthropy	United States	\$1.0 Million	6%	
5 Comic Relief UK	United Kingdom	\$0.8 Million	5%	
6 National Endowment for Democracy	United States	\$0.7 Million	5%	
7 Coca-Cola Foundation	United States	\$0.5 Million	3%	
8 American Jewish World Service	United States	\$0.3 Million	2%	
9 Dreilinden, GmbH	Germany	\$0.2 Million	1%	
10 Trust for London	United Kingdom	\$0.2 Million	1%	
11 Spencer Foundation	United States	\$0.1 Million	1%	
12 Global Dialogue	United Kingdom	\$0.1 Million	1%	
13 Mama Cash	Netherlands	\$0.1 Million	1%	
14 Western Union Foundation	United States	\$0.1 Million	1%	
15 Northern Rock Foundation	United Kingdom	\$0.08 Million	0%	
Other 12 Foundations	\$0.4 Million	2%		
TOTAL	\$16.0 Million	100%		

Source: Ariadne, *Seeking an Inclusive Europe*, 2017.

¹Data on giving by the Open Society Foundations include all grantmaking by the U.S.-based Open Society Institute and Foundation to Promote Open Society and self-reported grantmaking by selected Open Society Foundations based in other countries.

²Atlantic Philanthropies is a limited-lifespan foundation. It made its final grants in 2016 and will close by 2020.

Leading Foundations by Grant Dollars for Countering Ethnic and Religious Bias and Xenophobia in Europe, 2013

Foundation Name	Location	Amount	Share of Total	
1 Atlantic Philanthropies ¹	United States	\$18.5 Million	49%	
2 Open Society Foundations ²	United States	\$11.7 Million	31%	
3 EEA and Norway Grants	Belgium	\$2.3 Million	6%	
4 Unbound Philanthropy	United States	\$0.7 Million	2%	
5 Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	United Kingdom	\$0.7 Million	2%	
6 Comic Relief UK	United Kingdom	\$0.6 Million	2%	
7 Trust for London	United Kingdom	\$0.4 Million	1%	
8 Western Union Foundation	United States	\$0.4 Million	1%	
9 Esmée Fairbairn Foundation	United Kingdom	\$0.3 Million	1%	
10 Mama Cash	Netherlands	\$0.2 Million	1%	
11 Barrow Cadbury Trust	United Kingdom	\$0.2 Million	1%	
12 Dreilinden, GmbH	Germany	\$0.2 Million	1%	
13 Henry Smith Charity	United Kingdom	\$0.2 Million	0%	
14 Eurasia Partnership Foundation	Armenia	\$0.2 Million	0%	
15 Tamalpais Trust	United States	\$0.2 Million	0%	
Other 16 Foundations	\$0.6 Million	0%		
TOTAL	\$37.4 Million	100%		

Source: Ariadne, *Seeking an Inclusive Europe*, 2017.

¹Atlantic Philanthropies is a limited-lifespan foundation. It made its final grants in 2016 and will close by 2020.

²Data on giving by the Open Society Foundations include all grantmaking by the U.S.-based Open Society Institute and Foundation to Promote Open Society and self-reported grantmaking by selected Open Society Foundations based in other countries.

ABOUT ARIADNE

Ariadne is a European peer-to-peer network of more than 600 individuals from 209 grantmaking organisations in 24 countries which support social change and human rights. Ariadne helps those using private resources for public good achieve more together than they can alone by linking them to other funders and providing practical tools of support.

For more information, please have a look at our website: ariadne-network.eu or contact us: info@ariadne-network.eu

Follow [@AriadneNetwork](https://twitter.com/AriadneNetwork) for tweets on social change, philanthropy, and human rights.

Ariadne is a project of Global Dialogue, registered as a charity (1122052) and a limited company (05775827) in England and Wales. Global Dialogue promotes human rights and social change around the world by making grants and supporting grant makers.

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ARIADNE 

European Funders for Social Change and Human Rights

