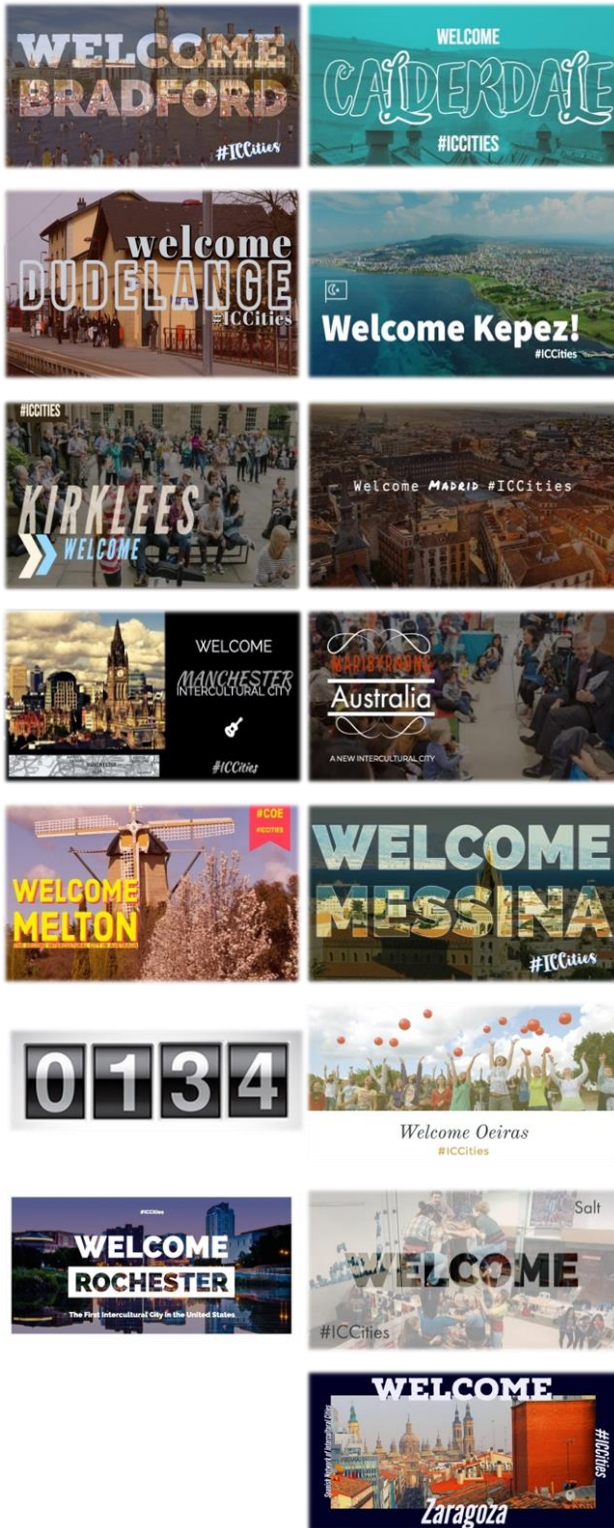


2018

Intercultural Cities – Annual report



INTRODUCTION



INTERCULTURAL CITIES (ICC) is a capacity-building and policy development programme that supports local authorities worldwide in designing, implementing and evaluating inclusive integration strategies built on a diversity management model called “intercultural integration”.

Intercultural integration is a policy framework for achieving community and societal cohesion, equality, inclusion and prosperous development in diverse societies, under an over-arching Human Rights framework. The concept was born from the understanding that previous integration models, notably “assimilation” and “multiculturalism” failed to meet the objectives of achieving full inclusion and community cohesion; its purpose was therefore to fill in existing gaps and propose alternative solutions.

The cornerstone of the Intercultural Cities policy paradigm is the concept of “Diversity Advantage”, i.e. the idea that diversity can be an asset for communities - in particular in urban environments - if managed in a positive and competent way. Policies are therefore devised from the perspective of people’s talents and potential, rather than focussing only on satisfying basic needs. The underlying principles of intercultural integration take inclusive integration beyond anti-discrimination legislation and thus require active intervention by public authorities, especially at the local level.

Tested with cities and local authorities, the intercultural integration policy model has been also endorsed – in 2015 - by the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers through the adoption of a specific Recommendation addressed to the 47 Member States. The recommendation recognises the ICC model as an effective policy approach to amplifying and

managing as a resource the socio-economic benefits that diversity brings to European societies.

The Intercultural Cities’ programme offers a comprehensive methodology for city leaders and a range of analytical and assessment tools, including the Intercultural Cities INDEX. Completed by 97 cities and towns across 34 countries, the ICC Index assesses to what extent local authorities

implement interculturalism, and has proved to be a reliable tool also for improving local policies and raising the national debate.

134 cities, in and outside Europe, have already joined the Intercultural Cities Network, a learning community that provides practical assistance to local authorities and stakeholders. In 2018, the ICC programme welcomed the following 14 cities: Melton and Maribyrnong (Australia), Messina (Italy), Salt, Zaragoza and Madrid (Spain), Oeiras (Portugal) Dudelange (Luxembourg), Rochester Minnesota (United States), Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees, Manchester (UK), Kepez (Turkey)

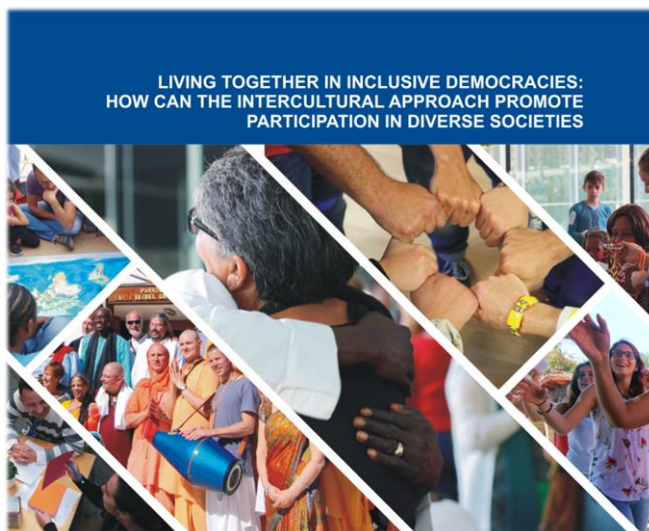
The ICC programme further counts with 6 national networks (in Italy, Morocco, Norway, Portugal, Spain, and Ukraine). National or regional networks are under construction in Quebec (Canada), Sweden, and Australia. The UK may wish to follow shortly the same path since the country now counts with 6 member cities or towns. Besides, an information meeting for Lithuanian municipalities was organised on 22 November, in cooperation with the UNHCR, with the view to their possible joining of the ICC programme.

The following cities completed for the first time or reviewed the Intercultural Cities [Index](#): Bursa-Osmangazi and Kepez (Turkey), Tenerife and Bilbao (Spain), Botkyrka, Swansea (UK), Auckland (New Zealand), Lisbon and Oeiras (Portugal), Dudelange (Luxembourg).

MAJOR ICC EVENTS IN 2018

THEMATIC EVENTS

- **Living together in inclusive democracies: How can the intercultural approach promote participation in diverse societies, Tenerife (Spain), April 2018**



Effective inclusion policies should aim – among other things - to grant all residents access to power, decision-making and, to some extent, political rights.

This can be achieved through more open and participatory democratic institutions and processes that allow civil society organisations and grassroots movements representing specific legitimate interests to have a voice in decision-making and the management of public affairs. The challenge is to define ways of legitimising such actors and the forms of governance which are able to empower citizens without threatening democracy and fundamental

rights and freedoms. The city appears to be the best suited laboratory to explore and test new forms of participatory and inclusive democracy.

The Council of Europe and its Committee of Ministers (CM) have recently enriched their body of standards on participation by adopting a very progressive Recommendation on the participation of citizens in local public life. The recommendation defines the “citizen” as “any person (including, where appropriate, foreign residents) belonging to a local community. Besides, it acknowledges the complementary roles of representative and participatory democracy, and the contribution of both to

inclusive and stable societies. It also acknowledges the “leading role” that local public institutions play in promoting the participation of citizens, and in re-engaging with them “in new ways in order to maintain the legitimacy of decision-making processes”. Finally, it advocates for further steps to be taken to “involve citizens more directly in the management of local affairs, while safeguarding the effectiveness and efficiency of such management”.

The ICC Thematic Seminar addressed present challenges for active and quality participation. Through collaborative sessions, over 70 participants identified practices and means to shape cities where people have the skills, knowledge, confidence and opportunities to participate; but also where public authorities are welcoming and encouraging diverse participation, opening avenues for people to engage with the issues that affect their everyday lives, regardless of their citizenship status and other factors that may often exclude them from more traditional forms of participation.

The field visits carried out during the thematic event provided tangible insight on the achievements of well-planned and implemented intercultural policies.

The main outcome of the Seminar is a list of action points to enable cities and the local level contribute to the implementation of CM Recommendation above through: 1) intercultural strategies, 2) social innovation, 3) co-design and co-implementation of public policies. The [Report of the Seminar](#) further includes recommendations related to the methodologies and instruments for the development of inclusive participation in multicultural contexts.

➤ **Developing new concepts for current challenges: Urban Citizenship, Botkyrka (Sweden), November 2018**



Citizenship is often a matter of State competence, but access to citizenship rights is also one of the key factors for a successful integration at the local level. Restricting permanent residence and citizenship leads to precariousness and exclusion, while access to residence without citizenship creates inequalities in both political and social life. Moreover, cities are also on the frontline for dealing

with the situation of rejected asylum seekers or economic migrants who do not comply (or not anymore) with the legal and administrative conditions of entry and/or stay in the host country. Undocumented migrants are human beings that are in principles entitled to the protection of the European Convention of Human Rights, but that are in actual facts invisible at State level, without any legal recognition, despite being physically present on the territory.

Some cities have opened up to the possibility of granting their own form of citizenship, sometimes even to undocumented migrants. This “urban citizenship” derives directly from the residence as a fact, and from the relation with the territory, and it is seen as a way to ensure equal access to rights for non-nationals, and to set-up the basis of a new collective solidarity that stem from the embracement of a pluralist local identity.

In November 2018 an ICC technical seminar held in Botkyrka, Sweden, aimed to identify what cities are doing to transform the 'crisis' of undocumented migration into a pragmatic reality of daily urban life and coexistence. Major issues for discussion included:

- how cities (both municipal authorities, public services, corporate organisations and civil society) are acting to defend those under imminent threat of exclusion through initiatives such as the sanctuary movement;
- how cities are operationalising the demand that municipal rights and services be extended to all through tools such as the 'city card'; and,
- how new breakthroughs in technology might cut some of the bureaucratic Gordian Knots that currently afflict our systems of managing mobility and settlement.

The report of the seminar will be published online by the end of February 2019, together with a Policy Brief on Urban Citizenship.

STUDY VISITS

- **Study visit on “Community policing: an intercultural approach to urban safety”, Fuenlabrada, October 2018**

Community Policing is a policing strategy that develops an approach to surveillance and prevention based on ties and mutual trust. It engages citizens in defining community-based and public space safety solutions. It is mainly founded on core principles of interculturalism and establishes a strong connection between safety and care.



Some of the cities of the network have already mainstreamed community policing principles within the work of their local police. The City of Fuenlabrada is doing so since 2007. The local police has created a specialised unit (Gesdipol or Team for the Police Management of Diversity), to serve its diverse society, encourage people to mix and engage in making the city safer, and effectively prevent or prosecute hate crimes. Since the implementation of its diversity and inclusion management measures, Fuenlabrada has sensitively reduced the crime rate and coexistence in general has improved. The effectiveness of police management has been also increased by reducing the number of identifications by 50% and ensuring greater equality of citizens in access to security, which is now understood by the residents as a public good. Moreover, Fuenlabrada Police has further developed specific competence on the rights of LGBTi people, migrants, and people belonging to religious groups.

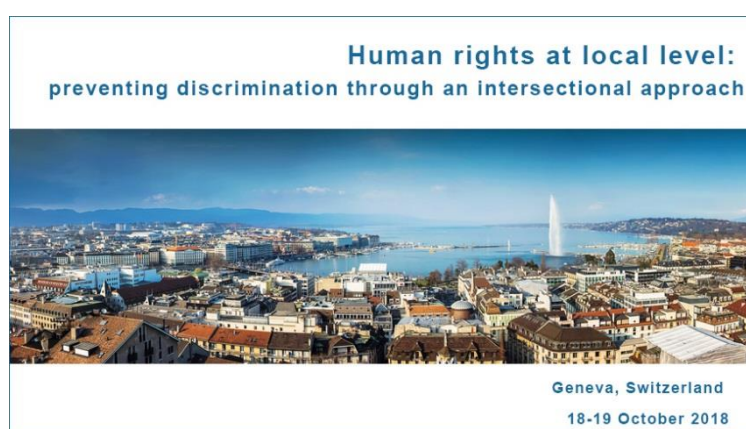
On 23-25 October Fuenlabrada Police hosted a Study visit on community policing, for around 30 local police officers coming from Intercultural cities from all over Europe. However, due to the high demand from ICC members and the limited places opened for the Study visit, the ICC programme has committed the preparation of a Manual on community policing that will provide guidance and tools in this field. The Manual will be published in 2019.

The [full report of the Study visit](#) is available here.

In addition, the ICC programme supported the organisation of a training on community policing for Cyprus Police. The latter took place in Limassol, in November 2018. About thirty Police officers and representatives of communities living in Limassol as well as other public life stakeholders participated in the workshops and interacted with four officials from the Community Police in Lisbon, Madrid and the city of Fuenlabrada (Spain). During the workshops, the methods and good practices of Intercultural and Community Police in their cities were presented. Meetings were also held between the visiting officers and various departments of the Cyprus Police, the Limassol and Germasogeia Municipalities and members of the Limassol Intercultural Council.

➤ **Study visit on “Human rights at local level: preventing discrimination through an intersectional approach”, Geneva, October 2018**

An increasing number of persons who are the victims of persecution on the ground of their sexual orientation and/or gender identity are seeking protection outside their home country, and in particular in Europe. This constitutes a challenge in terms of respect for the rights of LGBTi people, and also the living conditions of refugees and their integration in the host societies.



Belonging to an ethnic minority, wearing religious symbols or being a migrant has a significant impact on women’s chances of entering the job market due to the convergence of several types of discrimination. Moreover, gender identities are sometimes exploited for racist reasons and constitute a major challenge for anti-discrimination policies.

How can the intersectional approach help addressing multiple grounds discrimination? The study visit to the ICC city of Geneva addressed the issue of human rights from an intersectional angle, and showcased good practices applied locally or at the international level to combat discrimination in a decompartmentalised and comprehensive manner, taking into account the links between sexism, racism and homophobia. A policy brief and the report of the visit are being prepared and will be soon published on ICC website.

POLICY LAB(S) FOR INCLUSIVE INTEGRATION

➤ **2nd Meeting of the International Policy Lab for Inclusive Integration – Strasbourg, June 2018**

How can inclusive integration policies of cities contribute to a better management of migration at national level? To answer this question the ICC programme has launched – back in November 2017 - the [Inclusive Integration Policy Lab](#) as a unique multi-level platform for dialogue and cooperation to ensure policy consistency and enable transfer of innovation and good practice from local to regional and national levels and vice-versa.

The initiative has the support of the Office of the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, the European Commission Against Racism and Intolerance, the Committee on Democratic Governance, the Representative of the Secretary General for Migration and Refugees, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, and the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities.

An informal working group made up of high level local and national representatives has been set up to follow up on the conclusions of the first Policy Lab held in Lisbon in November 2017, and to prepare a “model” intercultural integration strategy for the national level.

Within this frame, Germany, Finland, Ireland, Malta, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Turkey attended the second meeting of the Policy Lab, supported by a number of “resource” cities and ICC experts. Participants reviewed the draft model strategy in view of reaching agreement on the key principles and structure of national inclusive strategies. They also discussed multi-level governance of integration in the light of agreeing on a roadmap, methodology, format and priorities for the future work of the Inclusive Integration Policy Lab.

More recently, through the Council of Europe Committee on Democratic Governance, some more member states provided official answers to a questionnaire designed to update the draft model strategy. These states are: Denmark, Switzerland, Cyprus, Hungary, Germany, Slovenia, the Slovak Republic, Poland, Spain and Slovenia. Next steps involve start collecting operational elements that would feed the model with concrete actions.

➤ **ICC Side event on multi-level governance of inclusion, Bilbao, June 2018**

During the Conference of the Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR) organised in June in the intercultural city of Bilbao, ICC held a side event to promote a debate about the Council of Europe’s intercultural policy model with a focus on multilevel governance of diversity management and migration. The side event addressed a broad audience of technical and political staff of local and regional administrations, third sector employees, research personnel and academia. It discussed how Europe’s towns and regions can cooperate with the State level to move towards more diverse, equal and inclusive societies, in which all inhabitants feel at home.



➤ **1st meeting of the Portuguese Policy Lab**



Portugal, with the assistance of the ICC programme, has started work to set-up its own platform for multi-level governance in this field (National Policy Labs). The first meeting of the Portuguese Policy Lab took place in Lisbon, in October 2018. It brought together around sixty representatives of cities, regional and national authorities, and civil society, to develop practical proposals to foster inclusion and improve public service delivery.

Participants to the Portuguese Policy Lab

One of the main issues addressed by the Portuguese Policy Lab has been how to ensure a coherent and homogeneous application of the existing migration legislation between policy makers, government and cities, so to ensure that migrants and refugees have real access to documentation, jobs, schools, health, housing, and any other public services. The report of the first meeting of the [Portuguese Policy Lab](#) is available online. Ireland is also engaging a similar work under the aegis of its Minister of Integration. Spain will hopefully follow shortly.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ICC COORDINATORS

Organised under the Croatian Chairmanship of the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers, the annual meeting of ICC coordinators took place in Rijeka (Croatia) on 26-27 September, to take stock of achievements, put forward new challenges, and further develop both the intercultural cities' network and the intercultural integration policy model.



The meeting gathered for the first time ICC coordinators from the 5 continents. Among the main highlights, ICC Coordinators worked in groups to review the Index questionnaire, discuss the model strategy for national inclusive integration policies that is object of the ICC Policy Lab initiative, and explore new approaches to setting-up intercultural councils.

Participants further brainstormed on new methodologies in the field of: conflict mediation; countering islamophobia; promoting diversity through inclusive business models; minimising gentrification and urban segregation; promoting urban safety and community policing, participatory democracy in the intercultural city; preventing discrimination through an intersectional perspective; and the Intercultural Citizenship test. Finally, an exchange of views with the religious communities in Rijeka and a field visit to the neighbourhoods that implemented participatory mapping of Rijeka's diverse cultural heritage through the joint EU-COE project STEPs were included in the optional programme of the event.

The [meeting's conclusions](#) are available online.

EXPERT VISITS

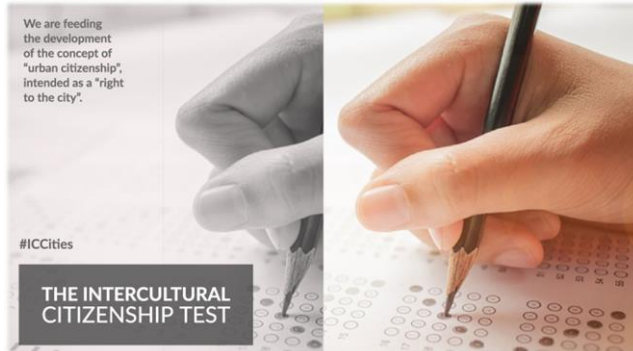
Expert visits are organised to assess the level of progress of member cities in the implementation of their intercultural strategies, and to confirm Index results. In 2018 expert visits were conducted to the following cities: Bursa – Osmangazi (Turkey), Albufeira (Portugal), and Donostia-San Sebastian (Spain). The intercultural profiles of the visited cities are published [online](#).

NEW TOOLS AND METHODOLOGIES

➤ Intercultural Citizenship test

The debate around active citizenship as a factor of positive integration is becoming crucial for cities engaged in opening-up political and participation spaces for newcomers. Active citizenship is both a

way to ensure equal access to rights for non-nationals, effective justice in everyday life and the basis of a new collective solidarity. To cut across ethnic, religious, linguistic, social and economic divides, such solidarity needs to stem from adherence to a common set of values, a shared sense of belonging to the city, and the embracement of a pluralist local identity. Such a common identity has to be built through strong leadership and discourse.



In 2018 the ICC team has drafted an Intercultural Citizenship Test with the aim to allow citizens to self-assess their knowledge and awareness on human rights, their intercultural competences, perception of diversity as an advantage, as well as their willingness to act in an intercultural way. The test is intended to be both an educational and a political tool – raising awareness among citizens, professionals and politicians of the need to define (urban) citizenship in a

pluralistic and inclusive way. Unlike the national citizenship tests which are meant for foreign residents, the Intercultural citizenship test allows any member of the local community to self-assess their skills and readiness to behave as an active citizen in a diverse society.

The test also supports the debate around active citizenship as a factor of integration and the role of cities in fostering active citizenship for all by opening up political and participation spaces for newcomers. So far, the Intercultural Citizenship Test has been piloted by the cities of Reggio Emilia and Cagliari (Italy), Strasbourg (France), Quebec city (Canada), Donostia/San Sebastian and Logroño (Spain), Lutsk, Melitopol, Odessa, Pavlograd, Sumy and Vinnytsia (Ukraine).

Based on the piloting phase, the final Test will be finalised in 2019 with the addition of interactive feedbacks, and a customised platform will be built online to host it.

➤ **A new ICC Index to measure Policy effectiveness**

Cities participating in the Intercultural Cities Network receive, among other services, an expert review of their diversity inclusion policies. The analysis is based on the ICC Index, a bench-learning tool evaluated as being consistent and highly effective by the Migration Policy Group in a Study released in January 2018. Yet, the ICC network is exponentially growing, gathering more and more cities that are testing and implementing different policy approaches whose results needs to be better assessed, disseminated and exploited. To this end, in 2018 the ICC Index underwent a technical review to make it even more relevant to the work of the cities enabling, among others, better comparison of results.



The new Index questionnaire is more easy-to-read and to understand thanks to the addition of short concrete examples that illustrate the actions required for a policy to be intercultural. Moreover, it keeps comparison between the revised database and previous versions while introducing smaller sampling scales to enable cities to compare own results with the most similar realities. The core

index of 10 policies areas remained intact, but two optional areas for evaluating policies in the fields of “Participation” and “Interaction” have been added for cities that are working on it.

Finally, a short methodological guide has been prepared to help respondents understand how to use the Index not only as a reporting/monitoring tool, but as a discussion starter between different units within the city services, something that is pivotal to cut the silos within the administration. It is expected that the new guide will help cities to conceive the filling of the Index as a process, rather than a task, and to do it in a more transversal way, involving all concerned departments.

The new [ICC Index](#) and the [methodological guide](#) are available online.

➤ **Preparing cities responses to Muslim fear and hatred**



Fear towards people from different backgrounds - whether religious, cultural, or ethnic - and the hate that this fear causes are not new phenomena experienced in cities with diverse populations. In response to such discrimination, intercultural policies that promote desegregation, meaningful interaction, and inclusion, are a systematic attempt at reducing its causes and results. Although partially successful, the sole use of

top-down approaches at tackling prejudice have rendered mixed reactions, at times contributing to its reduction, yet in others seeing no result, and at worst being counter-productive. Consequently, there is a need for adopting approaches that directly address the negative sentiments and perceptions that people hold towards diversity from a grassroots perspective in order to compliment systematic change.

In this context, addressing islamophobia is becoming an urgent need, due to current context of increased migration from predominantly Muslim populations, coupled with the fear of jihadist terrorism and populist rhetoric amplifying it.

To address this issue, the ICC programme called for a technical working group that met in June 2018 in Barcelona, to discuss strengths and challenges of a wide range of initiatives stemming from individual projects or from local authorities' actions. The aim of the meeting was to start preparing a joint comprehensive project proposal built on these successful initiatives.

The project proposal is now under development. Particular attention was paid to building the project in a way and through approaches that could be in future applied to other types of fear and hatred, not only those targeting Muslims. In particular the project will be built over three components targeting three different types of audience:

- People at risk of extremism: this line of action will be based on the methodology developed by the “Think” project in Swansea, and the multi-agency platform established by the Municipality.
- Wider population: this line of action will be based on the Day of Dialogue methodology.
- Mainstreaming: a product will be developed that will focus on fostering critical thinking, empathy, individualisation, identification of commonalities, positive interaction and a call for collective and personal responsibility.

➤ **Fostering intercultural competence: Intercultural Integration Academy – Thessaloniki, November 2018**

Intercultural Cities offers to its member a comprehensive range of instruments and methodologies: benchmarking, policy reviews and recommendations, peer and expert advice for policy innovation, tested methodologies in specific policy fields, impact evaluation and communication tools.



Nonetheless, it can take a considerable amount of time and efforts for cities to get fully acquainted with concepts and tools, as well as to involve and train staff and other stakeholders in policy debates. This situation, in return, can prevent cities from fully benefitting from the know-how and opportunities that the programme provides. This is particularly true for new cities joining the programme as they have little experience with migration management and integration, and need to develop and implement migrant/refugee inclusion policies as a matter of urgency.

In order to help build knowledge and capacity in cities rapidly, and to streamline the process, the ICC programme conceived the “Intercultural Integration Academy”, a 3-5 days intensive and immersive course, as well as a useful space where to find all basic information, and be smoothly introduced to all the services and tools of the ICC programme.

The first Intercultural Integration Academy took place in Thessaloniki, Greece, in November 2018. The Academy gathered representatives from the municipalities of Thessaloniki, Athens, Heraklion, Ioannina, Pireus and Trikala to discuss and share successful approaches of dealing with diversity and discussing outstanding challenges among peer local authorities. It also offered an opportunity to interested municipalities to appropriate the intercultural integration concept through an immersive and interactive three-day platform.

The Academy curriculum was developed specifically for the Greek Municipalities with the support of the Greek partner Symbiosis and focused on the topics of intercultural competences, messaging, anti-rumours, diversity advantage in the economic sector and community development applied to public spaces and the cultural heritage sector.

THE ANTI-RUMOUR METHODOLOGY



Successful intercultural strategies require changes in the mind-set, attitudes and behaviour of both migrants and receiving communities. Building trust and a feeling of belonging to a pluralistic community with shared fundamental principles is key to achieving cohesion. The difficulty of gaining access to reliable information or grasp the real impact (both

negative and positive) of migration on communities is a major obstacle in achieving this goal, and people often tend to form their views on the basis of “myths” or stereotypes.

The “[Anti-rumour methodology](#)” has been developed precisely to counter diversity-related prejudices and rumours that hamper positive interaction lay the foundations of discriminatory and racist attitudes. Standardised in 2017 through the publication of a Handbook, the Methodology further developed in 2018, being now applied by a growing number of cities. The Anti-rumours handbook has been translated into French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese, and the ICC programme supported a number of events, including: public presentations of the Anti-Rumours Manual in Bilbao (Spain) for the International Day on the elimination of racial discrimination, and in Strasbourg, during the Closing conference of the No Hate Speech CoE Campaign; the 2nd gathering of Spanish Anti-rumours Cities; an anti-rumours training for Montreal; and an introduction to the Anti-rumours methodology that took place during an ICC workshop on Intercultural communication for Italian policy makers, last September in Turin.

STEPS : PARTICIPATORY HERITAGE MAPPING FOR COMMUNITY COHESION



It is widely recognised that cultural heritage can be a source and occasion to promote contact, exchanges and reciprocity between different stakeholders and publics. This is particularly true when people engaging with heritage are not considered as passive consumers but as creators, distributors and decision makers.

The discussion about the social effects of cultural heritage and how it can contribute to enhance community cohesion, fostering sense of belonging of the whole population and create citizens’ capacity to take an active role in pluralistic and democratic societies is facilitated by the increasingly broadening scope of the sphere of heritage policy. An important contribution to this debate has been initiated by the Council of Europe Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro Convention) and its paradigm shifting from the protection of specific objects, collections, monuments and sites, to paying particular attention to the interactive nature of cultural heritage, recognising that this is defined and redefined by human actions and that it must not be perceived as either static or immutable.

Building on this expanded idea of cultural heritage, the Joint European Commission (DG-EAC) and Intercultural Cities STEPS project aimed at building and strengthening community cohesion, promoting trust, dialogue and mutual understanding across diverse societies, through the participatory heritage-based action plans.

The cities of Rijeka (Croatia) and Lisbon (Portugal) were chosen back in 2017 to pilot an innovative methodology to map shared cultural heritage, and to demonstrate how a local intercultural approach to heritage sector focusing on the idea of place making can allow a city to actively open up the urban identity to all communities, thus increasing trust, mutual recognition, interaction and ultimately social cohesion through an identity inclusive to all.

The final conference of the project took place in Strasbourg, in the premises of the Council of Europe, on 13 November, and has provided the occasion for the partners and target groups to provide feedback on the project's experience, the methodology, the results and the challenges faced. STEPS will end in February 2019. A final report (including a step-by-step guide for cities interested in replicating the methodology) will be published in due time.

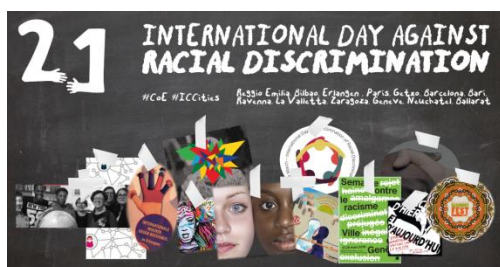
VISIBILITY AND AWARENESS



In order to increase the outreach and communication impact of the ICC network, a communication strategy has been implemented since 2017, including the publication of [visibility guidelines](#) for participating cities, and tools for better digital communication and storytelling. The **ICC logo** has been reshaped in December and it will be available in 13 languages in 2019; a total of 83 news and 102 city's new [good practices](#) were uploaded on the ICC website.

The **newsletter** has been issued three times over the year. Besides, ICC activities were portrayed six times on the Committee of Ministers "week in brief" information page, 2 times as highlights on Council of Europe main webpage, and regular contributions were made to the newsletters of the Council of Europe Special Representative for Migration. Moreover, ICC activities were mentioned over 20 times in local or national TVs and newspapers in Spain, Croatia, USA, Italy, Serbia, Australia, and Turkey. Regarding social media, the number of followers on [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#) continued to increase, with respectively a total of 2.932(+547) and 5.087 (+536) followers.

Also, **joint campaigns** have been launched and implemented together with member cities for raising awareness on a number of International Days, among which the most successful were: [21 March](#), Elimination of racial discrimination; the [World Refugee Day on 20 June](#); and the [International Migrants Day on 18 December](#).



APPENDIX I – 2018 EXPENDITURE

A total amount of € **494.868** has been spent on the implementation of the ICC programme. This amount represents operational expenditure (activities) and does not include staff and office costs. It will be adjusted after certification by the Council of Europe treasurer.

APPENDIX II

DOCUMENTS RELEASED IN 2018

Policy briefs

- [Prevention of radicalisation through intercultural policies](#)

Thematic papers

- [Community policing: an intercultural approach to urban safety](#) (Fuenlabrada, October 2018)
- [Challenges of Interculturalism: Guidelines for a training module](#) (December 2018)
- [Living together in inclusive democracies: how can the intercultural approach promote participation in diverse societies?](#)- Report of the ICC Thematic Seminar (Tenerife, April 2018)
- [UK Summit report](#) (London Lewisham, November 2018)

Reports from the national networks

ITALY (Città del dialogo)

- [Workshop on Intercultural Communication for Italian Policy Makers \(Turin, 13-14 September\)](#)

SPAIN (RECI)

- [RECI - 15th Working Session - Logroño, 13 November 2018](#) (Spanish version)
- [RECI - 14th Working Session - Santa Cruz de Tenerife, 25 April 2018](#) (+ [Spanish version](#))

PORTUGAL (RPCI)

- [10th Portuguese Intercultural Cities Network Meeting - Report](#) (Amadora, 17 April 2018)
- [Conclusions](#) of the first National Policy Lab (Lisbon, October 2018)

UKRAINE (ICC-UA)

- [3rd Annual UA Coordinators' Meeting \(Lutsk, 29-30 July 2018\)](#)